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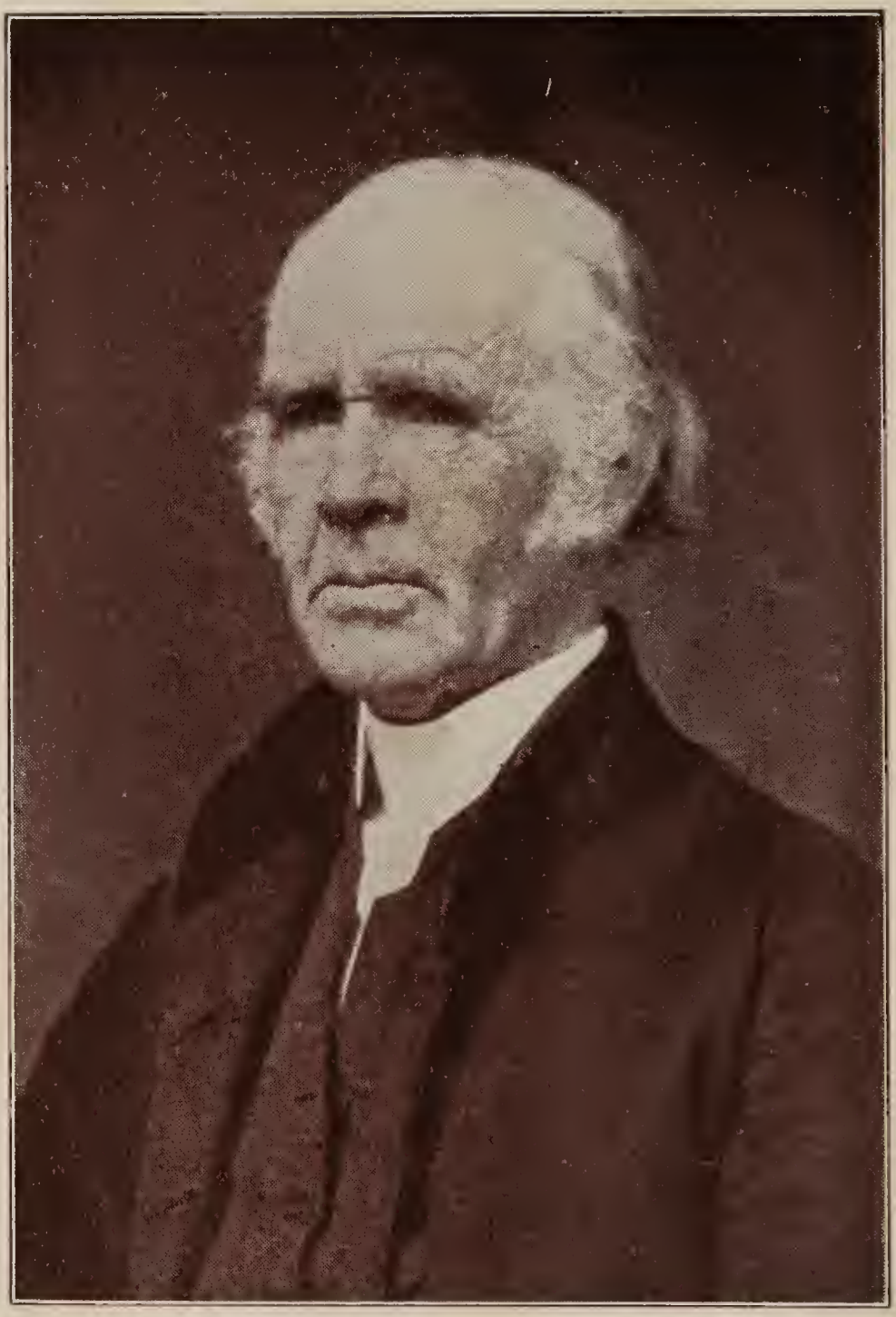

Frontispiece

SAMUEL HILLES
1788-1873

Photographed about 1870.

MEMORIALS
of the
HILLES FAMILY

More particularly of

SAMUEL *and* MARGARET HILL HILLES

of Wilmington, Delaware

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR ANCESTRY AND SOME DATA NOT BEFORE PUBLISHED

ALSO EXTENDED REFERENCES TO THE LIFE OF

RICHARD HILLES *or* HILLS

PRINCIPAL FOUNDER OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL IN LONDON, 1561. THE FRIEND OF MILES COVERDALE, JOHN CALVIN, ARCHBISHOP CRANMER, BISHOP HOOPER AND OTHERS, PROMINENT IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REFORMATION

TOGETHER WITH A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED SONNET AND PORTRAIT OF JOHN G. WHITTIER

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

SAMUEL E. HILLES
CINCINNATI
1928

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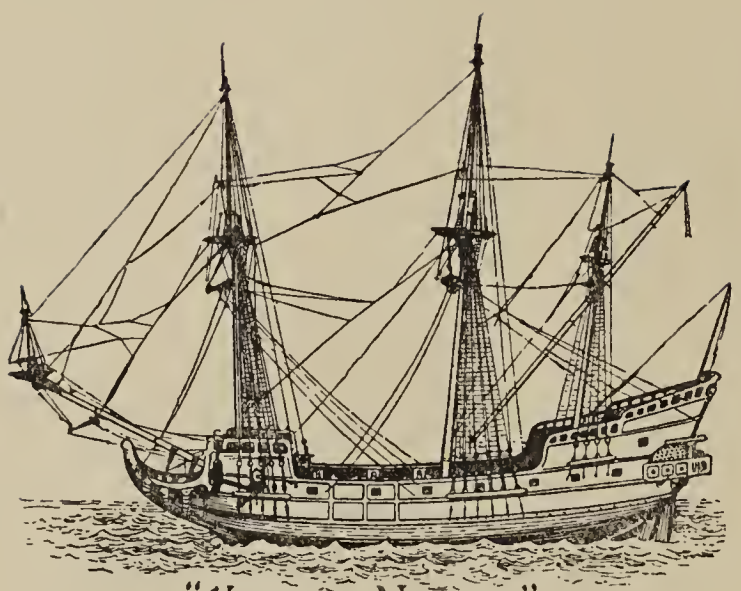
To the cherished memory of
SAMUEL HILLES
and
MARGARET HILL HILLES
this labor of love
is affectionately dedicated
by their grandson

Donated by Mr. Prince 6-23-32



"KALMAR NYCKEL"

FIRST SHIP TO LAND SETTLERS AT WILMINGTON 1638

"In March, 1638, the first group of colonists sent out by the Government of Sweden was landed at 'The Rocks,' a natural wharf at Christiana Creek, just above its junction with the Brandywine. The transport was an armed vessel named from an important port of the southern coast of Sweden, 'Key of Kalmar.' The photographic reproduction herewith was made from the miniature model in the Swedish Naval Museum. The ship was of less than two hundred tons burden, and the cargo consisted of adzes, knives and other tools, mirrors, gilt chains and the like, for trade with the natives. The leader of the expedition, Peter Minuit, was a native of Holland."

—Courtesy of Wilmington Trust Company.

FOREWORD

THESE MEMORIALS, in mind for many years, have finally been undertaken, as a labor of love, by a grandson who was named for the grandfather and closely associated with the later life of SAMUEL HILLES and MARGARET HILL HILLES, in their home in Wilmington, Delaware.

Without apology for doing so, I feel it but right, having some original papers, some new family data and many precious memories, to share with others who knew and loved them, and to hand down to their posterity some knowledge of the lives of those to whom they are so greatly indebted.

In the old home in Wilmington, a six-story, double, brick house, built in 1818, by the two devoted brothers, Eli and Samuel Hilles, for their boarding school for girls, my father, William S. Hilles, and my mother, Sarah Lancaster (Allen) Hilles, occupied in 1858, the corner half, at Tenth and King Streets. Grandfather and grandmother lived in the northern half, the one used, in the old school days, for distinctly school purposes, and the other for the family life.

The "yard" on the East extended clear to French Street and behind the "Bayard" house, a three-story brick dwelling built and owned by grandfather (and in which I was born), next North of the big house, and thus embraced more than half of the city block. The old First Baptist Church, established about 1784, stood next, and beyond that, on the S. E. corner of Eleventh and King Streets, was the "Riddle" house.

The "yard" was notable for the number and variety of trees and shrubbery, all, except the few shrubs on our undivided side and the decrepit old cherry-tree, near French Street, having been planted and carefully nurtured by grandfather, a tulip-poplar being of notable height. The property, indeed, once extended clear to the Brandywine Creek, covering most of the land between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, East of French Street. Uncle Eli also owned, after a division of the joint property, from Tenth to Ninth Street, on the East side of King, and a considerable property at the S. E. corner of Ninth Street, disposed of later at a sale remembered by me,

William Bright being the auctioneer and McLear and Kendall the buyers, for their carriage factory.

East of Walnut Street, in abandoned brick-clay pits, was "Tarry Pond," the scene of much pleasant sport for us children, in Winter. At the N. E. corner of Tenth and French was an extensive vegetable-garden, tended by "Matthew," grandfather's coachman and gardener for many years. Next East of this, across Walnut Street, was a brick-yard, the enterprise formerly of father's younger brother, John S. Hilles (I think his first business). To this he gave strict attention, even sharing the labors of the men keeping up the fires through the night. Eleventh Street has, approximately indeed, replaced "the lane," along which a cow or two, daily driven to and from their pasturage, were, even in my time, housed in the frame-barn on the S. E. corner of Tenth and French Streets.

But one block from the main (Market) street, the buildings on the East side of King Street became more conspicious, years ago, when the "square" in front was cleared of the "basins" or reservoirs, and the first County Court-house there, built upon a portion of that space, when Wilmington was made the county-seat.

Now (1928), one looks in vain for any trace of the old Hilles home, or its immediate surroundings; for a new Municipal and County Court-house in cut-stone, covers the whole block, East of King Street (see illustration.)

In place of the old Presbyterian Meeting-house, now removed to a City park, with its date, 1740, in black brick on one side, in the corner of the cemetery, now stands the fine, new Public Library, facing the Public Garden on the North, the latter with its fine equestrian statue of Caesar Rodney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. On Market Street, facing this Garden, stands the du Pont building, hotel and business-block. "Brandywine Walk," now Market Street, North of Tenth, has few if any survivors in memory. A Rip Van Winkle would, indeed, rub his eyes in amaze at the changes, even in my own time!

In the old home was a convenient door on the second-floor, from our portion into grandfather's and the porch in the rear was also continuous; so it was both easy and delightful for us to pass "next-door," and spend minutes or hours with the dear people there; and thus we lived, until the break, in 1873, when grandfather, having driven himself behind his safely-moving horse, "Rock", to afternoon "meeting" and himself only lightly clad, put up his faithful horse in the barn (brick having replaced the old frame), and by reason of

a sudden change in August temperature, brought on a severe chill, soon after, so that Dr. Corse was sent for, that evening.

Even at eighty-five years of age, he seemed somewhat relieved, but early the next morning (Monday, August 4, 1873), the end came, as he had lived, in peace!

But two days before, he, with grandmother and others of the family, had attended the funeral, at "Ivy Lodge," Germantown, of Rachel Pearsall Smith, the wife of John Jay Smith, grandmother's only surviving brother. She, M. H. H., the oldest of her family to reach maturity, outlived them all, dying March 27, 1882, in her 97th year.

From their joint desire that they might be interred in the old burying ground of the Burlington Friends, "the Westminster Abbey of the Friends," as Thomas Chase called it, there, in the single grave, where her remains were later placed, we grandsons laid his, on a never-to-be-forgotten Summer day. In the hallowed old Meeting-house, Charles Rhoads took for his text, "Thy gentleness hath made me great."

SAMUEL E. HILLES

No. 911 Marion Avenue,
Cincinnati, O.
November 1, 1928.

The writer(S. E. H) to his aunt, the widow of John S. Hilles, and to her daughter, Anne T. Hilles on receiving a picture of the old home at Tenth and King Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.

My Dear Aunty and Cousin Anne:-

You could not have sent me a more delightful gift than that (a photograph) of the dear old home; here it is, just before me, on top of my desk in the study, the great house with its traditions of hospitality and of all that was best and most worth doing or thinking.

There are the marble steps I helped to polish, and high above, the deck between the chimneys, from which I succeeded in flying my kite, until the curving line caught in the top of the poplar in the old yard.

Through the windows of the parlor on our side of the house, I eagerly watched the procession of the "Wide Awakes" in war-time, or tended the candles placed there for illumination. From the windows of the third story, I looked across, at dusk of seven o'clock,

when I was put to bed, to the banks of the old basin, and fancied the antics of the beautiful fish I often had seen there, when "Cassie" took us that way with pieces of bread to throw to their hungry mouths.

From the windows of the first attic, we could see a mile westward, "Hilton", Uncle Charles Howland's beautiful home, guarded by its stately sentinels—hemlocks—which anon sighed in the breeze, and gave direction to many a pilot on the Delaware River, far away—"Hilton" née "Tilton," the Mecca of unnumbered pilgrimages of our childhood.

From the top of the hill on Tenth Street, on wintry days I started on my sled, proud when I could say I had gone all the way to Walnut Street, or on a particularly icy morning, clear to the edge of "Tarry Pond".

And when we wanted more light in the front cellar, did I not, many a time fasten up the slanting hood which ordinarily covered the cellar window?

On the brick pavement toward "Bayards'," rather than on the more uneven and crowded space in front of the towering double house, we kicked around the lead washers for "Hop Scotch," and just inside the fence was the chestnut tree, which was an eyrie for one young climber.

Ah! it brings many memories! None so dear as those of the dear ones who lived there; of grandfather, in whose hand I was so glad to rest my own as we walked down the street; of grandmother and her dish of sweet potatoes tempered with milk, which she seemed to think I should like; of my own dear father, so fond of watching the storms come up the river, and whose identity, as he came up King Street, I could always tell by the motion of his knees, as he walked towards me; of my own dear mother, the dear saint, reading her verses and glad to have me stop in a moment in her hallowed room, as she began her unselfish day; of dear cousin E. B. H. and her warm interest in us all, and my fear I might sometime stumble over something in her darkened parlor, "across the way."

In an earlier day, of Uncle Eli and his clearing cough on his back piazza across the street, and of Ann there, the old colored cook, whose education in reading I, a boy of ten, seriously undertook; but in vain, and to whom I usually said "good morning," as I hopped down into the front area, on my way to school or Post Office (Box 528), or perchance down to Butler's for "The Bulletin."

Then, too, of my little garden, peas and eggplants and tender lettuce, down near the old quince tree in the corner; of Allen's moss-rose bush, which came up from a stick which he pushed in the ground to hold up another plant; of old Matthew Greenwood, sixty years in grandfather's service, and of the horse, "Rock", and the old carriage with the unusual hinged front seat, which was so narrow at each side that I at least once tumbled over backward, when "Rock" started too suddenly; of dear grandfather's cane, in place of a whip.

And then the sad "First Day," when he himself came home from afternoon "meeting," put up the horse in the stable, once a station of "The Underground Railroad," mounted the back-steps in his linen-duster coat, chilled with the change of temperature from a summer storm, and of my first great sorrow which came with the next morning, when grandmother opened the "communicating door" on the second floor, and called my mother in such alarming tone that it roused me from sleep in my little hall bed-room; but too late to feel again the loving pressure of his hand, and not even Doctor Bullock, for whom I quickly ran, could extend for a moment the beautiful life of the dear man, who for near twenty years had been my playmate and delightful companion.

And so the cherishing mind goes on, through all the maze of childish memories; and the joy it gave us "when dear Uncle Johnny came down" and his love and devotion to us all.

Say what you will, of travel, of new scenes and new interests; but these old ones are nearer to one's heart, and they will last forever.

Again my thanks, our thanks, for your gift of what is to me so dear in bringing before me days long gone, but never forgotten, of most sacred memory.

Very affectionately your nephew and cousin,

SAMUEL E. HILLES.

Cincinnati,
Dec. 27th, 1912, mother's birthday.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer is glad to acknowledge the assistance of organizations and individuals, helpful to him in the long preparation of this book. In particular, he would wish to show his appreciation to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and its executives, for the free use of its books and papers. To President Wm. W. Comfort, of Haverford College, for photograph of the Campus. To the Public Libraries of Cincinnati and Jamestown ("James Prendergast"), N. Y. To the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of The Union, for use of copyrighted photograph of Houdon's bust of George Washington. To the London Portrait Gallery for a copyrighted portrait, Mrs. Sharples', of Washington. To Herbert L. Pratt, Esquire, the owner of a James Sharpless portrait of the same. To Lincoln Club and W. W. Reed, Esquire, of Buffalo, N. Y., for the use of a copyrighted portrait of Abraham Lincoln. To Wilmington Trust Company, for valued illustrations and text. To the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., and the Century Company for use of copyrighted materials. To The Merchant Taylors Company of London, for their co-operation.

To relatives and friends who have contributed by photographs and other data, including the Whittier lines and portrait.

In an especial degree to Osborn C. Hills, of London, a Guildsman himself and author of a late Monograph upon Richard Hilles. Mr. Hills' help and enthusiasm have greatly aided. To William S. Hilles of St. Moritz, Switzerland, for new information as to a visit of Richard Hilles to that country, from Swiss archives. To Wm. R. Wigham of Dublin, Registrar of Irish Friends' Records and to the Librarian of Friends' Library, London. To John Henry Lloyd, Esquire, of Birmingham, for facts regarding the Lloyd panel in his possession, from Dolobran. To Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. To R. M. Glencross of London, Thos. U. Sadleir of Dublin and Alfred R. Justice of Philadelphia, for searches; to Matilda W. Evans and Amelia Mott Gummere; and to Robert Hillis and family, of County Down, Ireland, for valuable clues and generous hospitality.

Thanks are also due to several who have passed on. This has, in part, induced the writer to publish now, although proof of ancestry in the Hilles line, prior to Hugh Hilles the emigrant, has not yet been fully achieved. It is hoped that this may be aided through the present work, and that a direct connection may be proved with Richard Hilles of London (circa 1514-1587), whom to know is to enjoy.

GLOSSARY OF HERALDIC TERMS

From "English Heraldry"—Boutell, London, 1883
Abbreviated and supplemented by S. E. H.
and applying to such descriptions in this book.

Bend a band, resembling the *Fesse* and the *Pale* in every condition except that it crosses the field diagonally from *Dexter* chief to *Sinister* base.

Cadency figures and devices, introduced in order to distinguish the different members and branches of the same family.

Cadet a junior member or branch of a family.

Chevron formed by diagonals from *Dexter* and *Sinister* bases, meeting midway.

Chief the upper part of *Shield*, bounded below by a horizontal line.

Couped cut off smoothly, the reverse of *Erased*.

Crosslet a diminutive cross, simple and symmetrical in pattern, the four arms each developed into a cross.

Dexter (right) and *Sinister* (left) sides of a Shield of Arms are severally *opposite* to the right and left hands of all observers.

Difference an addition to or some change in a Coat of Arms.

Displayed birds of prey with expanded wings are "*displayed.*"

Erased torn off with a ragged edge.

Fesse a band crossing the center of a *Shield* horizontally.

Langued to denote the *Tincture* of an animal's tongue.

Lion *Passant* as of a horizontal lion. *Rampant* (erect, head forward and one foot on ground.) Many forms occur—*Statant* (standing)—*Statant Guardant* (head facing observer), *Rampant Guardant*, *Passant Guardant*, *Sejant* (at rest, head elevated), *Sejant Rampant* (seated, his fore legs erect)—*Couchant* (asleep)—*Salient* (in act to spring, hind paws on ground, fore paws elevated) etc., etc.

Martlet the heraldic *Martin*, usually represented without feet.

Mullet a star, generally of five, but sometimes of six or more points.

Ordinaries are the varied simple charges on the field: *Chief-Fesse-Bar-Pale-Cross-Bend-Saltire* and *Crown.*

Pale or *Per Pale*, to denote vertical and equal division of the *Shield.*

Pallet diminutive of *Pale*, half its width; may be placed in any part of the field.

Pellet a *Roundle*, sable, globular.

Proper (*ppr.*) animated beings and all objects in natura aspect and coloring are blazoned "*Proper*", (*ppr.*)

Roundles of *Metals* are flat discs; of the *Colors* are globular.

Saltire a combination of a *Bend* with a *Bend Sinister*; may also be regarded as a *Diagonal Cross.*

Tinctures method of indicating *Metals* (2), *Colors* (5) and *Furs* (8).

Colors blue-*azure-az*; red-*gules-gu*; black-*sable-sa*; green-*vert*; purple-*purpur-purp.*

Metals gold-*or*; silver-*argent-arg.*

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CHAPTER I

HUGH HILLES

The Emigrant from Ireland

The founder of the Hilles lineage in America, included in these pages, was Hugh Hilles or "Ellis", as apparently pronounced by him, on his arrival from Ireland. The accepted date of his birth is 1715 and, at this writing, David appears as the name of his father.[1] Hugh was, no doubt, of legal age when he signed as a witness, 27th of March, 1745, to the Will of one James Wilson, of Killymuch, Parish of Tamlacht O'Crilly, County Londonderry; this Will proved 29th July, 1747. These dates and that of his marriage in Pennsylvania, in April, 1748, would seem to determine approximately the time of his migration to America. From other sources, we know that a close intimacy existed between the Hilles family in County Down and the Wilsons of those parts, and "Derry" was not so far away but that it served as a "market-town", whither the County Down people resorted, though with considerable risk, at times, of being waylaid and robbed on the way.

The continued unsettlement of Irish affairs easily led Hugh Hilles, probably a younger son, to decide upon emigration to America, and more particularly to Pennsylvania, where William Penn had but lately established his new Commonwealth, "An Holy Experiment of Pennsylvania", as he called it. Penn's Charter from the King had been signed in March, 1681, but Penn did not arrive in his new Province until October, 1682. Doubtless the attractions of the new country had drawn some of Hugh's neighbors over-sea, braving not only the usual perils of the deep, but considerable risk of death from smallpox on the voyage, or later.

Evidently the great "Welsh Tract", directly west of Philadelphia, which had been purchased for the contingent of well-to-do Welsh farmers, some 30,000 acres at the first and later, 20,000 additional, had been known to Hugh Hilles, for one may read in the records of

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[1]Robert Letchworth Hilles of Frankford, Pa., a descendant of Hugh's younger son, writes June 24, 1928, to S. E. H. "William Hilles (my great-grandfather) was the son of David Hilles. David was the son of Hugh; he (Hugh) born in 1715, died in 1756, and Hugh was the son of David Hilles" (of Ireland).

Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends or "Quakers"—the marriage having taken place at New Providence Meeting-house:

"Hugh 'Ellis' (Hilles) of Limerick, in the County of Philadelphia and Province of Pensilvania, and Ann Evans, daughter of William Evans of the same (married) 16 April 1748." [1]

"The name of Ellis is not given in the list of signatures to the certificate, except 'Hugh Ellis' and 'Ann Ellis'. There is a blank in the Minutes between 1st and 4th months, 1748". (A. C. J.)

This may cover the period of the record of Hugh Hilles' arrival from Ireland. The pronunciation of the name by many English people would account for an error in spelling. Tradition is that the error was corrected upon the arrival of a marked chest, from overseas; and in Hugh Hilles' Will, as copied in Appendix, p.142, it may be seen that the name is corrected to Hilles, and that this chest of his was especially named therein, to be given "unto my sd. Daughter Ann beside her sd. Equal Share."

Further, in the possession of the writer is the original Certificate (Friends'), given them by Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, [2] to Richland Monthly Meeting in Bucks County, Pa., under date of the "29th day of the 9th month (September), 1748," when they were removing thither, and this spells the name "Hilles", and is endorsed "Hugh Hilles' Certificate". In 2nd month, 1752, he appears as a subscriber to the building fund of Richland Meeting-house.

Ann Evans of Limerick, Pa., who married Hugh Hilles as above, was daughter of William Evans II and granddaughter of William Evans I, who emigrated from Wales about 1698, locating first in Gwynedd Township, thence removing to Limerick, Philadelphia County. Her mother, Rachel Roberts, was married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, January 2, 1728/9, perhaps not then a Friend. [3] Christ

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[1] A copy of their Marriage Certificate, with its quaint phrasing, spelling and omissions may be found in the Appendix.

[2] Gwynedd Meeting, in the heart of "The Welsh Tract," was established 1698-1699, being set off from Haverford Monthly Meeting. Its first establishment was justified thus: "in regard ye said people understand not the English tongue." Richland Meeting ("The Swamp") was set off from Gwynedd in 1725.

[3] A photographic view of Gwynedd Meeting-house may be found among the illustrations. See "Early Families of Upper Bucks", Clarence Roberts, p. 14, per A. R. J. Later in the Parish Register of this venerable church, (Christ Ch., Philada.,) one may read: December 2, 1742, Thomas Hutchins and Rachel Roberts, amongst marriages recorded. (Letter of present Rector, Dr. Louis C. Washburn to S. E. H.)

Note: Matilda W. Evans, successor to George Vaux, Jr. as Custodian of the Minutes of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, Penna., discovers in said Minutes of the

LARGE PEWTER GOBLET
Owned by Hugh Hilles, the emigrant of 1747-8.
In possession of S. E. H.

ANCESTRAL HOME NEAR BANBRIDGE, COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND
of Hugh Hilles, the Emigrant to Penna. of 1747-8
Courtesy of Mrs. Robert Hillis.

Church was founded in 1695. Her grandmother Ann (father's mother) was probably born in Wales, and in Pennsylvania made a will, dated April 4, 1720, and proved June 18, 1720.

Hugh Hilles having died in Bucks County in 1756,[1] as above, the four young children, ranging from Ann, less than seven years old, down to David, just a year old, apparently remained with the mother in Bucks County, for about five years. The mother's father had also passed away, William Evans II, of Limerick, County of Philadelphia, "farmer", whose Will was signed November 18, 1756 and names, among his nine children, "Ann (widow of Hugh Hilles)."

Richland Monthly Meeting, apparently without previous mention of the death of the mother, Ann Hilles,[2] gave a Certificate, July 16, 1761, received by Gwynedd Meeting on the 28th of the same month, the record reading: "A Certificate was received from Richland to Gwynedd for Ann, Mary and David Hilles—they being young, could only be recommended". A similar Certificate for the older son, William, was given him as "youth", September 11, 1761, by Richland to Goshen Meeting, a branch of Chester Meeting.

Women's Meeting, record of Hugh "Ellis" and Ann Evans publishing their intentions of Marriage, the first time on "30th 2Mo 1748" and the second time (according to Quaker custom) "30th 3rd Mo 1748". The record in the Men's Meeting of this event is missing, but they record: "At our Monthly Meeting held in Gwynedd the ....day of the 4th mo 1748 The Friends appointed to attend the Marriage of Hugh Ellis (sic) report that it was orderly accomplished". In the Women's Meeting, held "the 20th 4mo 1748 One of the Friends appointed to attend the Marriage of Hugh Ellis and Wife report it was very orderly Accomplished."

M. W. E. adds: "The Minutes of the Men's Meeting throughout the latter part of 1746, the full year 1747 and first month 1748 were read; no previous mention of the name "Hugh Ellis" appears; the closing sentences of the first month minute occupy nearly one third of a page, and the fourth month minute follows immediately with only about an inch of blank space intervening, and no note explaining the omission. In the Women's Minute Book in the middle of the year 1747 appears this note: 'The minutes from this date until 1771 are missing'; and then, with one leaf left blank, the minutes of 1771 follow. On the blank page there is a second note: 'Some minutes have been copied from rough notes and are in the thin book.' It is from the 'thin book' that the above minutes were copied.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen the original crumbling leaves of the Women's minutes; the quotations from the copy are just like those in the original".

[1]Confirmed by Philadelphia County Records, then including the custody of Bucks County papers, see Hist. Soc. Abstract of Wills, p. 1256.

[2]Evidently the widow of Hugh married again; for there is record: "Joseph Rawlings, son of Thomas and Ann, b. 12/3/1729/30, died 12/22/1796, m. (1) 6/20/1759, Ann Hilles; m. (2) 11/25/1784, Ann Heacock, b. 4/19/1750; d. 8/28/1823. Joseph Rawlings' Will refers to a step-daughter, Ann Hilles. ("Early Families of Upper Bucks", Roberts, p. 423, thro' A. R. J.).

From paper among effects of Samuel Hilles, confirmed by records of Gwynedd Meeting, we read: "Ann Hilles, the daughter of Hugh Hilles, of Richland in Bucks County, married James Pugh, son of John Pugh,[1] late of East Nantmeal ('Nantmel' i.e. 'sweet stream', in the Welsh language, or sometimes 'Nantmill'), in Chester County. Their marriage was consummated 19th day of the 4th month, 1768, at New Providence in the County of Philadelphia".

The records of Uwchlan Meeting[2] (Chester County, Pa., illustration elsewhere) state that William Hilles was born October 11, 1752 and was married, April 24, 1776, at Nantmeal Meeting, to Rebecca Pugh, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Jones) Pugh, and that Rebecca Pugh was born July 10, 1745. Their original Marriage Certificate is in the possession of the writer, but in bad condition for any reproduction.

The records of Uwchlan and of Westland Meeting (Washington County, Pa.) also show in part the detail of children of William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles,—some items supplied from other sources:

Hugh, born March 8, 1778, married March 12, 1801, Elizabeth Wilson. He died June, 1847. She died Feb. 1, 1840 (per H. W. Votaw, a granddaughter); also so recorded by his youngest brother, S. H.

Mary, born March 31, 1780, married January 1, 1818, Joseph D. Hall. She died at Golconda, 1858. He died July 23, 1848. Their son, Jos. Hilles Hall, b. April 29, 1822; d. Dec. 11, 1891.

Ann, born November 11, 1781, married March 31, 1803, Mahlon Linton.[3] She died June 6, 1838. He, born Feb. 6, 1776; died April 30, 1831.

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[1]The Pughs (ap Hughs) included several men, but the time of their arrival may not have been before 1699. ("Historical Collections of Gwynedd", H. M. Jenkins, p. 50).

[2]Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, established in 1763, was set off from Goshen and consisted of Upper Nantmeal and Pikeland Preparatives. In 1883, Bradford and Uwchlan were merged into one Monthly Meeting, called Bradford and Uwchlan An illustration of Uwchlan Meeting-house may be found elsewhere. It is now used for a Grange hall and school, the Meeting having been closed soon after 1900.

[3]Mahlon Linton, a member of Falls Meeting, Pa., was born Feb. 6, 1776 and died April 30, 1831. Ann Hilles, his wife, died June 6, 1838. "They lived and died, so far as I know (says Edwin Linton of Philadelphia, a grandson), in East Bethlehem Twp., now Centerville Borough, Washington Co., Penna., and were later members of Westland Meeting".

From E. H. Votaw's (late of Princeton, Ills.) unpublished notes for his book, "The Hilles Family," by courtesy of his son, Eldon M. Votaw of Chicago, 1928.

"My grandfather, Hugh Hilles (Wm. Hugh) was born in Chester County, Penna., March 8, 1778. In 1795, his father, Wm. Hilles, removed to East Bethlehem, Washington Co., Penna., settling near Brownsville. . . . Hugh Hilles moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1810 and settled near Gilford, on Little Beaver

From our Monthly Meeting Held at Gwinedd the 29th
Day of the 9th month 1748

To Richland Monthly Meeting. Greeting.

Dear friends The Reason of our Writeing to You at this time
Is The Request of our friends. Hugh and Ann Helles
for a few Lines in order to Recommend Them To You—
Now These May Certifie That after Due Inquiry made
We Do not find but they have been of a very orderly Life and
Conversation and Diligent Frequenters of our Meetings, And
as Members In Unity With Us We Recommend Them to
Your Christian Care & friendly observation With fervent
Desires for Their Forsevereance & Growth In the Truth Unchangeable,
In The fellowship Whereof We Remain & Subscribe our Selves
Yours frds Brethren & Sisters Signed in and at
our Said Meeting by

Ann Roberts
Mary Evans
Elisabeth Morgan
Elisabeth Jones
Gwen Foulke
Jane Jones
Hannah Foulke
Susana Lukins
Susana Naylor

Joseph Jones Senr
Ellis Roberts
Thomas Lewis
Richard Jacob
Hugh Griffith

Thomas Foulke
Jn.o Evans
Gwen Evans
Geo: Lewis
Rowland Hughs
John Jones
Robert Jones
Job Pugh

CERTIFICATE GIVEN HUGH AND ANN HILLES

On their removal, in 1748, from Gwynedd Meeting to Richland (Penna.). Hugh Hilles came from County Down, Ireland, probably 1747-8. Ann Hilles, his wife, was a daughter of William Evans, of Limerick, Penna.

Original in possession of S. E. H.

Eli, born July 20, 1783, married 1809, Martha Barker of Burlington, N. J. He died June 18, 1863. She died Nov. 25, 1849.

David, born December 13, 1785, married January 31, 1811, Hannah Dingee, and died April 1, 1820.

Samuel, born November 20, 1788, (the writer's grandfather), married October 31, 1821, at Western District Meeting (Twelfth Street, Philadelphia), Margaret Hill Smith. See fac-smile of their Certificate among illustrations. He died at Wilmington, August 4, 1873, in his 85th year. She died at Wilmington March 27, 1882, in her 97th year.

Samuel, b. November 20, 1788, (the writer's grandfather) m. October 31, 1821, at Western District Meeting (Twelfth Street, Philadelphia), Margaret Hill Smith. See fac-simile of their Certificate among illustrations. He d. at Wilmington, August 4, 1873, in his 85th year. She d. at Wilmington, March 27, 1882, in her 97th year.

Rebecca Pugh, wife of William Hilles, was descended, through her father, Hugh Pugh [1] and her grandmother, Joan Price, through many of Awbrey name, back to the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, as may be seen by Table in Appendix, p. 155 The line of descent through the very influential manorial family of Herbert, in Wales, also involving the Awbreys, may be seen in another Table, p. 157

Detail of the removal from Uwchlan, in 1795, of William Hilles and family to Westland, Washington County, Pa., may be found under the caption, WILLIAM HILLES, Appendix, p. 144

At that remote period, so far West, conditions were primitive and the journey hard over the Alleghenies; but the family lived in a substantial stone house, "Low Hill", the neighborhood was called, near Brownsville, Pa., (see photographs taken by the writer), and here in the comparative wilderness, Samuel Hilles obtained his first education.

Creek. He built a grist-mill in 1803 (sic) and a saw mill later, and gained quite a competency. He sold out, because the Sandy and Beaver Canal cut his premises, and removed to Jay County, Indiana, arriving Oct. 6, 1836. He experienced great deprivation that winter; his cattle strayed and returned to Columbiana County."

Note by S. E. H.—Of Hugh Hilles' children, S. E. H. met Rebecca (Irey), Elihu, William H. and Martha (Hopkins), upon his visit with Elizabeth B. Hilles in 1875-6 to western cousins in Iowa and at Dixon, Ills. The names and addresses of their descendants now living are unknown to him, inquiries failing of response.

[1]Hugh Pugh, son of James and Joan (Price) Pugh, was born Nov. 1, 1699. (Radnor-formerly Haverford' Records, 1680-1733).

In the possession of S. E. H. is a scrap of paper on which appears in the handwriting of his grandfather, Samuel Hilles: "In the 6th month (June) 1799 Father and Mother Elders"—referring to William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles, appointed as Elders in the Friends' Meeting.

His brother Eli having entered Westtown School (Chester Co., Pa.) as a student, Dec. 10, 1805, began as a teacher in September, 1806, and continued as such until Mar. 23, 1811; while Samuel Hilles, the youngest brother, without appearing as a pupil of that new institution,[1] was made a teacher on Mar. 1, 1808 and continued until Aug. 3, 1811.

Regarding the latter's journey from Westland to Westtown, he once told the writer that he set out with $50.00, carefully placed in his pocket, and on his way, toward the close of a day's travel on horse-back, feeling in his pocket for the sum which was to give him his start in life, he failed to feel the money; startled, and fearing he had left it at the tavern which had been his resting place for the previous night, he anxiously rode back, much of the day's journey until, examining further, he found the precious money intact. His niece, Rebecca Irey, who much resembled him in the upper part of the face, told the writer in 1875 in her far-away Western home, she distinctly remembered seeing his start for Westtown, for she then (1808) lived in the Westland home.

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[1] A sketch of Westtown in its early days may be found among the illustrations.

SUBSTANTIAL STONE HOUSE, NEAR BROWNSVILLE, PA.
Occupied by William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles, with their six young children, upon their removal, in 1795, from Uwchlan, Chester Co., to Westland, Washington Co., Pa.
Photographed by S. E. H.

REAR VIEW OF ABOVE. MAHLON LINTON IN FOREGROUND
Photographed by S. E. H.

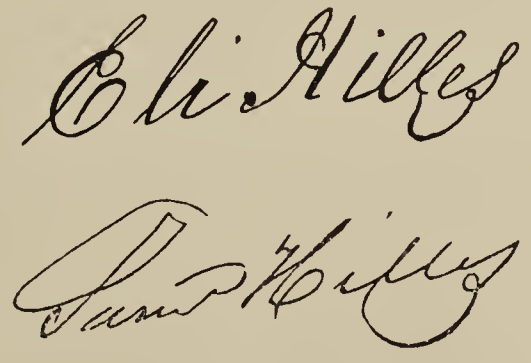
CHAPTER II

ELI AND SAMUEL HILLES

Life in Wilmington

Eli Hilles removing from Chester County, Pa., probably in 1811, had later, with Joshua Maule, established a boarding-school for girls, in Wilmington, Delaware, on the East side of King Street, between 7th and 8th, in a large mansion built in 1797, by Matthew Crips, a wealthy man and Wilmington's first potter.

Joshua Maule having died in 1812, and Samuel Hilles, after leaving his teacher's position at Westtown School, having established a boy's school in an octagonal building on the West side of King, nearly opposite, the two brothers, devoted to each other through their whole lives, joined in the girls' school, across the street. In the Town Directory (Borough it then was) for 1814, they appear as having a "boarding-school" at 168 King Street. [1]



The thorough training at Westtown, where they had both been teachers and their own diligence and ability, soon made the Hilles School a success and pupils came from most of the then existing States and even from the West Indies, but largely from the Southern states.

The school fees of that time certainly seem moderate. The writer has lately examined some old account-books in his possession, kept in full double-entry, of the school above, conducted by Joshua Maule and Eli Hilles, in 1811 and 1812, the charge for full board and tuition being $32.50 per quarter. That of Westtown in 1807 was about $80.00 per year. (See as to latter, "Recollections", John Jay Smith, p. 59.)

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[1]History of Delaware, Scharf, Vol. II, pp. 645, 687, 688.

Buying the King Street property in 1817, from the elder Ashton Richardson and wife, Eli and Samuel Hilles, in 1818 erected the six-story brick building at the N. E. corner of Tenth and King Streets, and for years their property was held in common. This site had then a fine view of the Delaware River and some of the windings of both the Christiana and Brandywine. Except some of the frontage toward Eleventh Street, their purchases extended practically from King Street, East to the Brandywine, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets.

Possibly their school was, in its time, the most advanced in the country, for girls, the course including French (with which Samuel was quite familiar), English literature, the higher mathematics, botany (a favorite with both of them), and even static electricity and astronomy.

In 1828, Eli Hilles retired, moving into the house at the S.E. corner, formerly built by his brother, and Samuel moved across the street, into the large school-building, continuing the school there very successfully, until 1832.

In that year, what is now Haverford College was inaugurated, at first known as Haverford School, and Samuel Hilles was asked to become the Superintendent, and his wife the Matron of that Institution, then comprising but one building, "Founders' Hall"; and there, for nearly two years, they served without remuneration, the Boarding-School in Wilmington being taken over by John M. Smith and Dubre Knight.

In this early life in Wilmington, the influence of the two brothers in business enterprises and especially in educational matters, was very marked. Eli Hilles, as early as 1826, had become a director in the Bank of Delaware and later, a founder of the Savings Fund Society and a Commissioner in the founding of the Union Bank of Delaware.

In such substantial efforts, Samuel later participated, and beginning in 1841, served as a director of the Bank of Delaware for over thirty years. He was a member of the Board of Health in 1832 (cholera year) and again in 1853. He was also a director of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, 1851-1857.

With a singular devotion, however, and largely at their own charges, the two brothers taught for years in small night-schools; the writer can remember the one his grandfather conducted, four nights a week, in the early sixties, in the basement of the Wilming-

WILMINGTON CROSSROADS—"GILPIN'S CORNER"
Pen sketch by Robert Shaw. The present site of the Citizens Bank Building, at the S. W. angle of Tenth and Market Sts. "The store on the ground floor had many tenants and frequent changes. . . . The second floor, however, served as the workshop in which the first cars used on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balto. Railroad were built in 1836."
Courtesy of Wilmington Trust Company.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Used as prison, during British occupation. Formerly at 10th and Market Sts., S.E. corner. Since removed to City Park. Now used for Hist. Soc. Date 1740 in black brick, on side. Site now occupied by Public Library.

ton Institute. Here many of the men who later took prominent part in the life of the growing city, received their early training.[1]

On Feb. 9, 1852, an Act was passed by the Delaware Legislature, after "considerable opposition", establishing a new school system for Wilmington, and a Board of Education was organized, Mar. 17, 1852, with Samuel Hilles as first President; but he resigned as a member, Judge Willard Hall taking his place, and later in the year, his son, William S. Hilles being chosen as a member.

At the second election, in March 1853, Eli Hilles was made a member and with William S. Hilles, acted on committee for purchase of property and building of needed school-houses. Similarly, in 1857, both Eli and William S. Hilles were chosen and evidently had much to do in initial work. Popular education was then quite new in Wilmington, which had heretofore had only private schools, often beyond the means of the ordinary citizen, for his children.[2] The writer's father, William S. Hilles, became President, in a later year.

The lives of the two brothers, as we have seen, were closely bound together, until separated by the death of Eli, in 1863, They took a deep interest in the welfare of the colored race, and were staunch abolitionists, when it took great moral courage to advocate that cause. Samuel Hilles' barn often housed other than the beasts of the field, and the writer can recall his grandfather's grief, not so much as to possible loss, but at the spirit which prompted the attempted burning of his old frame barn. He quickly tore down the frame and substituted brick.

He was largely instrumental in establishing the Howard School, in which William S. Hilles was also deeply interested, besides the latter being a founder and for years President of the "Delaware Association for the Education and Moral Improvement of the Colored People". In the "Border State" of Delaware, at that time, the education of the colored race was far from being a popular cause and the ostracising of such teachers, "down State", was often a difficult matter with which to contend.

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[1]("History of Delaware," Scharf, Vol. II, pp. 664-683.)
[2]("History of Delaware," Scharf, Vol. II, pp. 692-693.)

CHAPTER III

SAMUEL HILLES
marries Margaret Hill Smith
A Descendant of the Smiths of Bramham

On October 31, 1821, before a large company of relatives and friends at Twelfth Street Meeting-house ("Western District"), Philadelphia, Samuel Hilles was married to Margaret Hill Smith, of Burlington and Philadelphia,[1] who had also been a pupil at Westtown Boarding School, entering in August, 1800. She, born November 7, 1786 (died March 27, 1882, in her 97th year), also came of sturdy stock.

MARGARET HILL HILLES
1786-1882
From photograph of about 1858

In her Smith ancestry, the first settler of that given name, Samuel Smith of Bramham, Yorkshire, England, born in 1672, was the last of seven brothers, six of whom came, successively, to America, 1677-1699.

His father, Richard Smith 2nd of Bramham, held his lands there as a "Crown Manor"; the family were free-holding tenants of the Crown. Richard 2nd never emigrated, but with William Penn and his own two eldest sons, John and Daniel, became "Proprietaries" of the Province of New Jersey, at three hundred and fifty pounds £350) per share, for their three shares in this new enterprise across the wide seas.[2]

Richard Smith 2nd (baptized August 15, 1626, and died in 1688) became a "Friend" or "Quaker" and suffered much loss from distraints of his property, for refusal to pay ecclesiastical taxes. His widow, Anne Yeates Smith, was imprisoned for such cause, after his death.

Margaret Hill Smith was a great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Smith above. Her lineage may be found elsewhere in this book.

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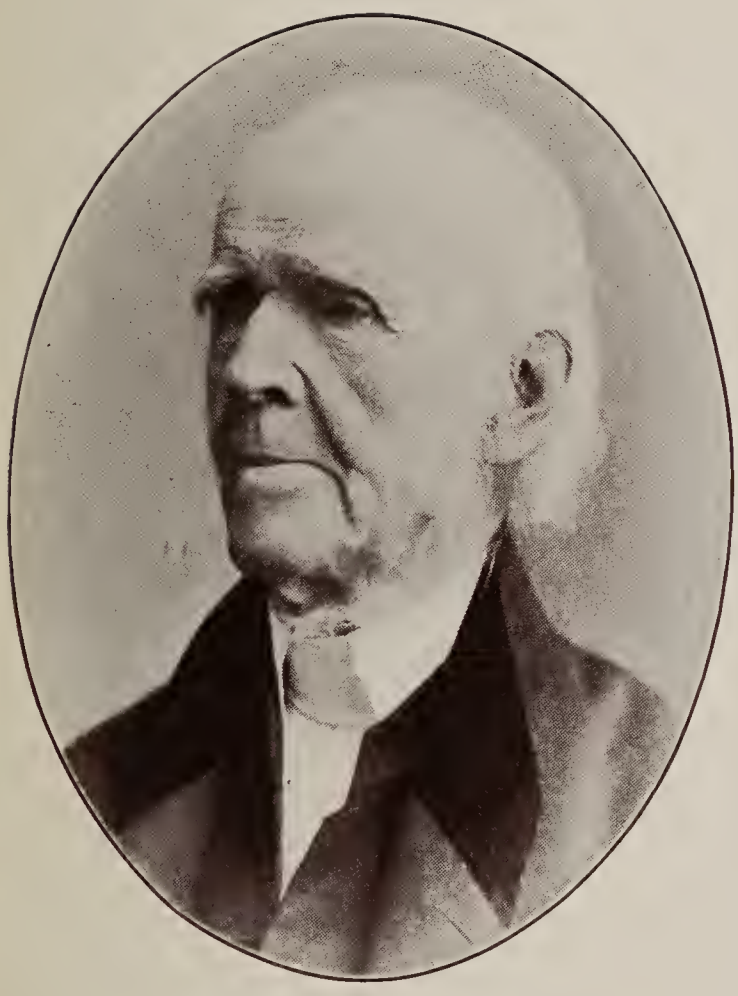
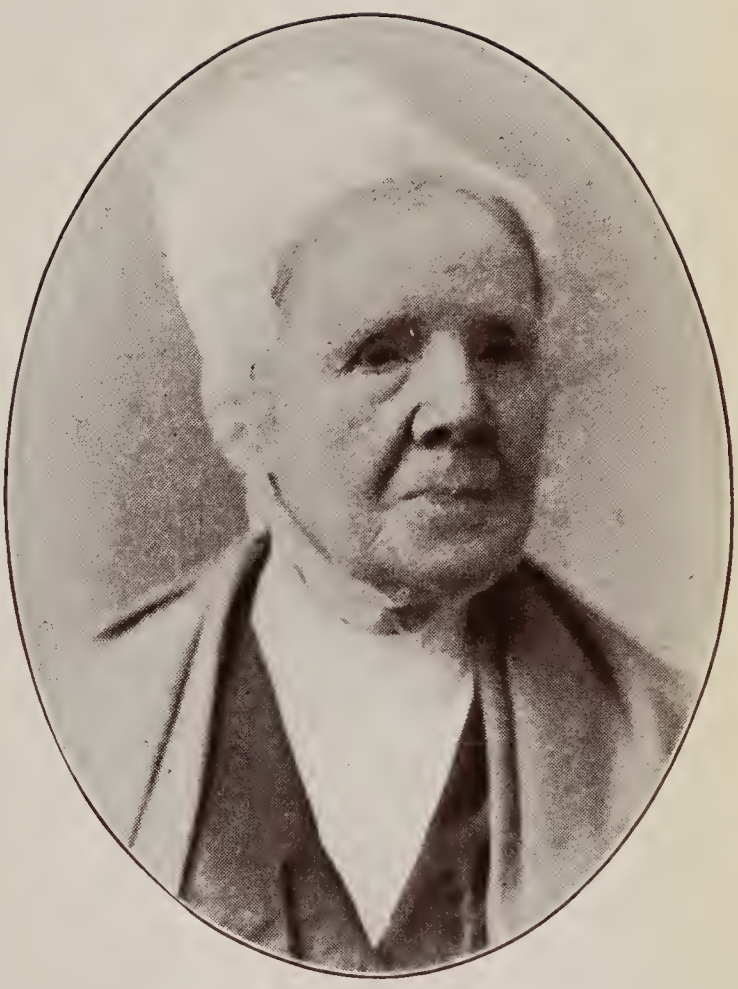
[1] A photograph of their very interesting Marriage Certificate may be found among the illustrations.

[2] (See "The Burlington Smiths", by R. Morris Smith, 1877).



SAMUEL HILLES
of Wilmington, Delaware
1788-1873



MARGARET HILL HILLES
formerly of Burlington and Philadelphia
1786-1882

ELI (1783-1863) AND SAMUEL HILLES (1788-1873)
From photograph about 1861.

CHAPTER IV

SAMUEL HILLES

The "Separation" of Friends in 1827

His Spiritual Experiences

In 1827, arose in America a serious division or "separation" in the "Society of Friends", between those following the teachings of Elias Hicks, a prominent minister of the Society, and those inclined to a more "evangelical" view, particularly as to the belief in the divinity of Christ.

It was a time of deep trial for Samuel Hilles. His affection for his brother Eli, who was clerk and one of the more prominent of those in the "Hicksite" branch, led him at first to attend the meetings of the larger body, who had retained the "old meeting-house" in Wilmington. But he soon removed his membership to the smaller or "Orthodox" body, where he was, for many years, an honored "elder"; the love and devotion of the two brothers, however, remained undiminished for the rest of their lives, though the controversy in the Society long continued.

Samuel Hilles, in an endeavor, no doubt, to bring peace, seems to have taken the initiative, in a later difficulty (1838).

There was a deeply spiritual side to the life of Samuel Hilles, his communion in spirit with his Maker, a matter of daily life, were very marked, and it was evidenced at times, in his contact with his fellow-men.

This began with him at an early age. On the day before he died, he told a friend—very unusual to his reticent habit as to his own deeper experiences, of "some of his early visitations, and in particular of a spot among the woods at Westtown, to which he used to retire to prostrate himself in the presence of his Heavenly Father, and where His presence had been especially manifested to him; and in his later life, in the silent meetings of the Society of Friends, he had had the same experience renewed; the sense of the love of his Heavenly Father so overpowering him at times, that he was fain to ask that the tide might be stayed". [1]

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[1] "Piety Promoted", Vol. 5, p. 411.

The writer perhaps alone recalls, upon one occasion, in the frame Meeting-house ("Orthodox") at Ninth and Tatnall Sts., in Wilmington, the sight of his grandfather, sitting in the "gallery" as an elder, and facing the meeting, suddenly leaning forward and sobbing audibly with the press of his emotions. Presently, upon gaining control of himself, he arose and said a few earnest words upon the "goodness of God".[1]

When, according to the custom of "Friends", John Pease of Darlington, England, in 1844 came to this country to visit the various meetings of that religious body, Samuel Hilles was appointed his "companion", and this experience was a great gratification. The writer has in his hands and dated "6/23 (June 23), 1844", a letter from Samuel Hilles to Rachel Pearsall Smith, wife of John Jay Smith, his brother-in-law, detailing some of their impressions on their pilgrimage.

The writer recalls meeting many years later, about 1885, in Cincinnati, Sir Arthur Pease, a well-known descendant of this influential English family. He had come over from England with another "Friend," of the Strangland family, on a religious visit, and in its course came to Cincinnati.

In the Friends' Meeting-house, he gave us an inspiring address, most beautifully expressed, upon the text: "My fresh springs are all in thee." It gave one a most impressive example of the language of a cultured Englishman, a Quaker, which has been vivid in memory until this day.

The writer also possesses the beautiful pocket Bible given Samuel Hilles by John Pease,[2] in token of their companionship. John Pease was a member of that noted English family who gave substantial backing to George Stephenson in the building of the railway between Stockton and Darlington, "the first railway over which passengers and goods were carried by a locomotive".[3]

His characteristics, both of tenderness and decision, led Samuel Hilles, during the Civil War, to press for the use of the Wilmington Meeting-house yard (Orthodox), asked for by the hospital authorities

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[1]**Note:** The writer finds this phrase in a Collection of Hymns, edited by Priscilla Gurney and published in England and America, in 1835, a book much used by S. H. and now owned by S. E. H. S. H. has written beside the line of "Jesus, refuge of my soul","lover", as usually known.

[2]There is record of their visiting the island of Nantucket, in 1845. ("Early Settlers of Nantucket", p. 330).

[3]Ency. Brit.

In hand-writing of M. H. Hilles on front of silhouette of S. H. "My dear S. Hilles in early life and like his grandson Thos. Allen Hilles, note by M. H. H."

SAMUEL HILLES
of Wilmington, Delaware,
1788-1873

Taken in early life, date uncertain,
but previous to 1837.

Whereas SAMUEL HILLES of the Borough of Wilmington in the County of New Castle and State of Delaware Son of William Hilles late of East Bethlehem Township in the County of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, and Rebecca his Wife, both deceased; and MARGARET H. SMITH Daughter of John Smith, late of Burlington County in the State of New Jersey, deceased, and Gulielma Maria his Wife, having declared their Intentions of Marriage with each other, before a Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of FRIENDS held in Philadelphia for the Western District, according to the good order used among them; and having Consent of the surviving Parent, their said proposal of Marriage was allowed of by the said Meeting. Now these are to Certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said Intentions, this thirty first Day of the Tenth month in the Year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty One, they the said SAMUEL HILLES and MARGARET H. SMITH appeared in a public meeting of the said people, held in their Meeting House in Philadelphia for the Western District aforesaid; and the said Samuel Hilles, taking the said Margaret H. Smith by the hand did on this solemn occasion openly declare, that he took her, the said Margaret H. Smith, to be his Wife, promising, with Divine Assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful Husband until Death should separate them. And then in the same Assembly, the said Margaret H. Smith, did in like manner declare, that she took him, the said Samuel Hilles, to be her Husband, promising, with Divine Assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful Wife until Death should separate them. And moreover, they the said Samuel Hilles and Margaret H. Smith, she according to the Custom of Marriage assuming the Name of her Husband, did, as a further Confirmation thereof, then and there to these Presents set their hands.

And We whose Names are also hereunto Subscribed being present at the Solemnization of the said Marriage and Subscription have as Witnesses thereto set our hands the Day and Year abovewritten.

Samuel Hilles
Margaret H. Hilles

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF SAMUEL HILLES AND MARGARET HILL SMITH
at Western District (Twelfth Street) Philadelphia, October 31, 1821.

Courtesy of Rachel Smith Howland.

across the narrow street, for their patients suffering from gangrene; so that one passed these poor fellows, greatly helped by the open air and sunshine, immediately outside the doors of the Meeting-house.

He was also very appreciative of the confidence in "Friends" and devotional spirit of Abraham Lincoln, and one occasion is well remembered, when three North Carolina "Friends", having been forced into the Southern Army, were later discovered as prisoners-of-war in Fort Delaware. He went, with other "Friends", to ask Lincoln for their release; during the interview, Lincoln wrote something on the papers in the case and calling an orderly, handed these to him.

Following that, they had a "religious opportunity" with the President, which had been their custom on other visits and evidently enjoyed by him; and upon leaving, and one of the "Friends" saying he "hoped the President would give the matter attention", Lincoln, touching a button said: "I have already given the order". Then, as the writer recalls, the small group taking a short drive around Washington, later left for their Northern homes. But the ex-prisoners had reached Wilmington ahead of the "Friends", on a Saturday night and in their ragged and filthy clothes, so there was a hurried call for fresh clothing, from the Tatnalls and other sympathetic "Friends", which quickly brought equipment for Meeting the next morning, the old togs being sent down to the "steaming-box" in my father's ship-yard. One of the North Carolina "Friends" came to Meeting with his collar buttoned the wrong-side before, and one, when tired of standing in the Meeting-house yard, "squatted", mountain-folk style, to rest himself.

According to War Department records, no doubt in this case, in which the other side of the story was told, Lincoln merely endorsed on the application for release: "This paper is presented to me by Friends John W. Tatum of Delaware and Joseph Tatum of New Jersey, who are satisfied that the statement is correct. Let the men within named be discharged on affirming according to the Oath of December 8, 1863 and that they will remain North. Abraham Lincoln, Nov. 30, 1864." In proof, see Century Magazine of December, 1895, page 254, "Appeals to Lincoln's Clemency", an article prepared by Leslie J. Parry.[1] The more complete story is

[1]The "Century" introduces the story: "Several Union Quakers made representation that three N. C. Confederate prisoners were Quakers and at heart for the

here, the writer thinks, told for the first time, in print. John W. Tatum was long a "minister" of the Wilmington Meeting and Samuel Hilles, as an "elder", sat beside him. Joseph Tatum, of Woodbury, N. J., was a brother of John W. Tatum. His daughter Sarah C. Tatum had married in 1862, John Smith Hilles, son of Samuel.

Of Samuel Hilles' friendship for the colored race, the frequent use of his barn as a station of the "Underground Railroad", at any hour of the night, for "contrabands" fleeing North, and other instances, might be cited, besides previous allusion. One proof, in the writer's own experience, is here given.

Having been introduced in Cincinnati, many years after, to a noted Judge of Superior Court there, John Sanborn Conner, the writer met him on a Cincinnati street shortly afterward. Said the Judge: "Your name is Hilles? What relation are you to the 'Master Sammy' Hilles, who had a girls' school, years ago, in Wilmington"? "Well, I have it in for you! My mother, Eliza Sanborn, from North Carolina, went to your grandfather's school ('Master Sammy', as the girls affectionately called him) and she imbibed so much of the anti-slavery ideas there, that when she got home, she refused to take her share of the family property in slaves, and it was a source of great loss to us, as a family. So I have it in for you." The Judge continued as a valued acquaintance, and with his brother, Dr. P. S. Conner, a noted surgeon of Cincinnati, was long an honored citizen.

Old Matthew Greenwood, his colored coachman and gardener, who served him for over sixty years, accompanied his master and mistress, when, in 1833, they removed to Haverford School as first Superintendent and Matron, in that new enterprise. After Matthew's death, old Isaac, with his crippled arms, was a successor, and while of limited activities, was of unlimited loyalty to the Hilles family.

Union. The President made this endorsement on the application for their release", etc.

The "Century" editor says of Parry: "The writer, a member of the Government Commission engaged in publishing the War Records, has charge of the compilation relating to prisoners-of-war".

HILLES SCHOOL BUILDING AND RESIDENCE,
Tenth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del. Erected, 1818, by Eli and Samuel Hilles; the one-story addition at later time.

HILLES SCHOOL BUILDING, REAR VIEW.
The property occupied about half the entire block and commanded, for many years, fine views of the Brandywine and Delaware Rivers.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COURT HOUSE, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Occupying former site of Hilles School and Residence, Tenth and King Streets.
From Photograph by Cummings.

Although admitting but few to particular intimacy, Samuel Hilles' friendships were not confined to his associates amongst "Friends". In Wilmington, Judge Willard Hall and Bishop Alfred Lee were highly esteemed and shared in movements for the good of the growing community; and amongst "Friends", John Bullock, the veteran boys' school-master, the Richardsons, Canbys and Tatnalls. In wider circle, John G. Whittier, who visited them more than once, as elsewhere told, besides many "Friends" in Philadelphia.

"A total of thirty-four buildings was all that Wilmingtown could boast of, in 1736, with hardly over one hundred permanent population."

"General Washington's headquarters were located in Wilmington at what is now 308 West Street, during the first week of September, one hundred and fifty years ago." "A detachment of Howe's troops marched to Wilmington, where they arrived about midnight, took possession of the town and carried off as a prisoner President John McKinley of Delaware, who lived at Third and French Streets."

From Literature of Wilmington Trust Company.

Copy of Letter

WILLIAM S. HILLES to His Cousin ELIZABETH P. SMITH

November 7th, 1849

"We have been very much interested, lately, in organizing an evening School for Apprentices—young men whose day-time is occupied with business.

Some half-dozen young men began the thing and circulated subscription papers with only tolerable success—procured enough, however, to warrant us in making a beginning, and advertised our School to commence Nov. 1.

We had not many names to begin with; however, at the appointed time, some sixty-three (63) assembled, quiet and orderly and industrious boys from 15 to 21.

The second night we had a lecture from Judge Hall, which was very interesting and appropriate, and we think of publishing it, and now have on our roll about 130 names.

We have been obliged to hire another teacher, and shall probably need all the volunteer assistance we can obtain.

Is it not interesting to see with how small means so great lever of good to the Community can be set in operation, the machine almost runs of itself!"

CHAPTER V

HAVERFORD SCHOOL
and
HAVERFORD COLLEGE

As to the life of Samuel Hilles at Haverford, the "History of Haverford College", 1892, pages 95 and 96, says: "The most important of the concerns that weighed heavily on the founders was the selection of a head for the Institution and of a competent corps of instructors . . . , and this duty they discharged with signal success, in proportion as they did it prayerfully and under Divine guidance. Their choice for a Superintendent fell upon Samuel Hilles, of Wilmington, Delaware, whose venerable appearance in after years, as assistant clerk in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, will be remembered by many of our readers. He was, perhaps, the last to represent the liberal section of that body in any official position, and was a man of singular urbanity, gentleness and sweetness of Christian life". His first "associates in the faculty, or council, as it was then called, were all men of unusual distinction intellectually". These were Dr. Joseph Thomas, later the editor of "Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary", and of their "Gazetteer", John Gummere, and most eminent, Daniel B. Smith, "who was for Haverford", said Lloyd P. Smith, "what Dr. Arnold was for Rugby."

These associations brought Samuel Hilles into intimacies with "Friends", the country over, such as George Howland, Jr. of New Bedford, who gave $10,000.00 at a critical period of Haverford's history, and later, $3,500.00, (by far the largest contributions of that time); David Scull, John M. Whitall, John and Elizabeth Farnum, Saml. Parsons, Saml. Bettle, Thos. P. Cope, Charles Yarnall and other substantial worthies.

Samuel Hilles was a Manager of Haverford College from 1835 to 1838, and again from 1845 until his death in 1873. Referring to the Commencement of 1861, the "History of Haverford College" (p. 300), says: "By direction of the Board of Managers, Samuel Hilles used to sign the diplomas as Principal pro tem. The title of President was not yet used".

FOUNDERS' HALL, HAVERFORD COLLEGE

The only building when Samuel Hilles became first Superintendent of the school in 1833.

Photographed by S. E. H.

His son (father of the writer), William S. Hilles, was Secretary, 1861-1864, and a Manager, 1857-1871 (there was no president until 1886, the secretary presiding); John S. Hilles, the younger son, was a Manager, 1873-1876, and a member of the committee for the building of the library; so that the family was intimately connected with the College, for a considerable period of its earlier life.[1] See also pp. 24, 25 this book.

In the "History", John Collins, an early student, says (p. 115): "An almost parental tie existed between them (the teachers and some of the boys) rendering the restraints of discipline almost unnecessary. They loved to watch our sports upon the play-ground, and would enjoy a hearty laugh with us when occasion would prompt it".

John Collins has long since passed to his reward; but the writer has included in the Appendix, a letter from him, dated 5 mo. (May) 20th, 1890, giving further word of the life of "Friend Hilles" there. He also treasures among his most highly prized possessions, a set of six volumes of Clarke's "Commentaries", bound in tree-calf, and bearing the inscription:

SAMUEL HILLES
Presented by the students
of
HAVERFORD COLLEGE
as a memento of their
affection and esteem
1835

"The following item on fire-fighting methods at Haverford College (then Haverford School) in 1834, may be of interest.

'The construction of hose to supply fire-engines, having superseded the use of fire-buckets in this city (Philadelphia) the managers of Haverford School would be obliged to their friends, who may have these buckets, if they would present them for the use of the institution under their charge'." ("The Friend", Philada. 9 mo. 27, 1834, p. 408; quoted in Bulletin of Friends' Hist. Association, 1927, Spring Number.)

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[1] "History of Haverford College", 1892, pp. 192, 193, 206, ff.

In an honored place upon the wall of the main dining-room of "Founders' Hall", hangs a portrait by Wm. L. Lathrop, contributed by the grandchildren, with inscription:

SAMUEL HILLES
1788-1873
First Superintendent
of HAVERFORD
1833-1834
and for thirty-one years a
Manager

The fruitage of the years, in the enduring high standards of Haverford College, has been shown in the subsequent lives of many of its students, who, not many of them of political renown, yet have stood for sound scholarship and personal and civic righteousness in in their varied communities.

FOUNDERS' HALL AND CAMPUS, HAVERFORD COLLEGE

Courtesy of President W. W. Comfort, 1926.

CHAPTER VI

HAVERFORD. THE SMILEY BROTHERS, ETC.

In 1838, at Haverford, Hugh D. Vail, of noted ability later, as a teacher of higher mathematics and astronomy, was installed in his new profession by Samuel Hilles.

The latter's eldest son, William S. Hilles, was an instructor there, in 1844 and 1845, when the School, on account of the financial difficulties of that time, the retiring of Daniel B. Smith and the provision of the original Charter that the pupils should be limited to those in membership with Friends, was compelled to a temporary suspension.

However, following an "Address to Friends" in December, 1845, signed by Samuel Hilles and eighteen other influential Friends, a "supplement" to the charter was passed by the Legislature, and although an advertisement in "The Friend" had offered the lease of the School buildings, lawn and farm, a public meeting followed, of those interested, and there was an effective appeal of the old members of the "Loganian Society", including several of the class of 1842. By the raising of an endowment of a little over $50,000.00, the institution was re-opened on May 10, 1848, with a score of happy lads. Tuition and board were still $200.00 per year, and salaries totalled but $2,900.00.

The Summer term of 1849 opened with forty-five students, and "the brothers Smiley (Albert K. and Alfred H.) were engaged to assist in the teaching of English and mathematics, while studying to get their own diplomas. The two brothers, 'identical twins', were the graduating class of this year." [1] In a sketch of their lives, Lyman Abbott has written: "So much alike were they that none but their familiars could tell them apart". [2] Having a fine sense of humor, this resemblance was often played upon, to the bewilderment of their friends and their own keen enjoyment.

"Teaching for a while in Germantown, they spent some years in the West, and were then called to the guidance of Friends' Boarding School at Providence. Leaving Providence in pursuit of health,

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[1] "History", p. 208.

[2] See also "Silhouettes of My Contemporaries", Abbott, pp. 32, 33.

they built up the twin summer-resorts of Lakes Mohonk and[1] Minnewaska".

The many cultured people who have visited there, and especially those who have shared their generous hospitality, or that of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley (he a Haverford graduate of 1878) in later time, when attending the annual Conferences under their auspices, may feel a deep gratitude for the early influences of Haverford, towards a wholesome activity in the best elements of government, education and religion.

Some interesting letters had passed, while William S. Hilles and his brother, John S. Hilles, were students at Haverford. One reads, S. H. to W. S. H.: "Fifth month (May) 25, 1841. My children will have to rely mainly on their own exertions under the blessing of Heaven, to make their way in the world—many difficulties are to be encountered, grave questions must be first settled, the kind of business, the best method of acquiring it, etc. These matters are often pressing on my mind and thou my precious boy being near that age when it becomes needful to act out the subject of many anxious thoughts."

S. H. to W. S. H. and J. S. H.: "Second month (February) 6, 1845: I should like my dear William to examine his razor—when last he paid us a visit, I thought there were indications of sad notches or defects in its edge or application that I hope he will be careful to see to".

And again, M. H. H. to same: "You know I suppose that your dear father expects to set out next week with J. Pease to visit within our Yr-Mg (Yearly Meeting). I suppose it will take him several weeks and I shall greatly feel the need of a son to take care of us while he is absent. I suppose I must take J. Todd's carriage and horses to get to Concord Q M" (Quarterly Meeting).

The grandparents could always be depended upon, barring illness or other very serious obstacle, for attendance at these periodic gatherings. Concord Meeting was perhaps twenty miles from Wilmington and without direct rail connection.

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[1] "History" p. 208.

CHAPTER VII

SAMUEL HILLES

In Later Life

Among the names of members of the Society of Friends who had visited the Island of Nantucket, from 1664-1847, those of John Pease and Samuel Hilles occur, in 1845.[1] For many years, Nantucket was very prominent in the Annals of the Society, and was then, as indeed now, an advance post of the New World. In "Memoirs of Edith Jefferis",[2] she a visiting Friend, it is stated: "On the twenty-third of the same month (November, 1842), they set out, S. E. and E. J. (Samuel Emlen, the elder one of the name and Edith Jefferis) accompanied by Enos and Hannah Sharpless, elders of Chester Monthly Meeting, and were joined at Wilmington by Samuel Hilles, an elder of that Meeting". It may thus be judged as to the position in the Society occupied by the latter, for these travels in its interest would lead to valued acquaintance with most of its prominent members in America, such as John G. Whittier and many others. (For that with Whittier, see page 30 of these "Memorials").

The association with John Pease has been referred to. In London, years ago, the writer called upon Norman Penney, long the "Friends" Librarian at Devonshire House, then their headquarters, and upon introducing himself, Norman Penney at once pulled down from the well-ordered shelves a book, having the record of John Pease's religious journey to the States, with Samuel Hilles as "companion".

A characteristic habit of his, never burdensome to his grandchildren, was the occasional handing them a Bible-text, on a small slip of paper. There thus was given the writer, one day, "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth" (Lam. 3:27). Such kindly suggestions were long remembered.

It was the writer's privilege to know, and in late years, more than once to call upon the revered Samuel Emlen, the father of a beloved Haverford classmate, James Emlen, of Germantown, Pa. When past ninety years of age, Samuel Emlen told the writer that he, as a boy of eight, was sent by his parents to live in the family of Samuel Hilles, while he attended John Bullock's school, in Wilming-

[1] "Early Settlers of Nantucket", p. 330.
[2] Second Edition, 304 Arch St., Philada. p. 89.

ton, and he added, "I do not know why they sent me away from home at so early an age". Later, as he escorted the writer to the street (Coulter), he said, to the writer's grateful surprise, "I loved thy father (grandfather). I think I loved him more than any one else except my own father". In the trembling hand of great age and near blindness, he had written S. E. H.

Oct. 16, 1917, "I loved him, and the memory of him serves to energize my walk as he walked. I was a member of his family after he had given up his school, so there was quite a freedom between us; he would ask me to go to the market for his wife as freely as he would ask me to take a walk with kind neighbors, Tatnalls or John Bullocks; he must have learned thru grace divine that 'Example is better than precept', tho' he did not withhold the last. Jesus and he were friends". Thus his personality impressed others. It was Mrs. Frances (Sellers) Garrett, who, with her family, were long tenants of the house next door to the six-story brick on King Street, and who wrote, at the time of his death, "I often crossed the street to speak to him". Hand in hand, his grandchildren delighted to walk "down-town" with him.

At seventy-five years old, or even older, to their mutual delight, he would chase them up and down stairs, in the old home, generally catching them, or at quieter times, on his side of the big house, play with them "Pease porridge hot, pease porridge cold" or "Fox and geese", sometimes turning over to a grandchild the manipulation of the yarn-winding frame,often used as an adjunct for grandmother's frequent knitting, while he himself might read aloud from some worth-while book.

When we heard the ring of an anvil in the "yard", we knew that grandfather was at some tinkering job, out in his "shop", which was a model of neatness and efficiency. Up to the very last, he did much of the little repairs about the big house, and often impressed the writer, as a boy, with his strength and vitality. He had the reputation, as a younger man, of being a good skater, and several pair of skates were amongst his valued possessions, to be used much later by some of his grandchildren. He had long ago laid away in the "shop", an old "fowling-piece", and one cannot imagine his use of it, unless for needed food. If he ever had any aversion for any of God's creatures except cats and evil in any form, one would not have suspected it. A drinking-fountain on King Street, with basins for both horses and dogs, bore his name as the giver.

Here is evidently a scrap from his diary (the scrap or leaf in possession of S. E. H.) "7mo. (July) 8, 1847. This day received intelligence of the death of my dear brother Hugh Hilles" (not, of course, the "first settler"—S. E. H.) "at the house of his son-in-law J. Smith in Indiana. He frequently said he felt entirely resigned and nothing in his way. He died on the 19th of last month.

"10th. Feeling very lonely, no fresh springs of comfort and not deserving any. Sent a letter to our children in Cayuga".

Using an old account-book of the Maule, or earlier school in Wilmington, Samuel Hilles pasted therein many scraps of prose or poetry, the latter by such authors as James Montgomery, Felicia Hemans, Bernard Barton the "Quaker poet", Hannah More, S. T. Coleridge and others; and one may see there also a poem, "God is Good" just now discovered. These are but indications of the mind within.

In sending to S. E. H., in 1912, Samuel Hilles' copy of Hymns selected by Priscilla Gurney, a selection printed in 1835, S. H. S. writes: "I remember hearing dear grandfather Hilles repeat poems from this little book in a sort of chanting voice and with great feeling".

In "Literary Friends and Acquaintance" (p. 208), W. D. Howells wrote: "The Norsemen in the days of their stormy and reluctant conversion, used always to speak of Christ as the 'White Christ'; and Bjornson in his letter (to Howells) said: 'Give my love to the White Mr. Longfellow' ".

We are indebted to Mr. Howells, also, for a charming magazine[1] article, descriptive of the generous and altogether delightful intimacy which had grown between Longfellow, the acknowledged literary chief of his day, and himself, the rising young portrayer of American life. In "The White Mr. Longfellow", Mr. Howells closes with some account of the last tribute paid to his loved friend: "At the services held at the house, before the obsequies at the cemetery, I saw the poet for the last time, when 'Dead he lay among his books', in the library behind his study". His old friend, Emerson, attended, although the mind of the latter was a blank. "The gentleman we have been burying", said he to the friend who had come with him, "was a sweet and beautiful soul; but I have forgotten his name' ".

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[1]Harpers' New Monthly Magazine, August, 1896, pp. 327, 343.

CHAPTER VIII

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

Nursed by Gulielma M. Hilles. His "Sonnet" to her

Samuel and Margaret Hill Hilles long enjoyed a friendship with John G. Whittier, which kindred tastes and the prominence of all three in the Society of Friends naturally promoted, as Samuel Hilles was long the assistant clerk (corresponding somewhat to the vice-moderator, in some other religious bodies) of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Fourth and Arch Streets.

Amongst the Friends, however, decisions are made by the clerk, according to the supposed "weight" of opinion expressed, and never by a majority vote. The position is, therefore, one of great responsibility, and Samuel Hilles' leaning toward the more liberal view, and at the same time the respect freely given him, in and out of official position, were of great value in every way.

Said Philip C. Garrett, in writing the first three years of "The History of Haverford College" (1892), elsewhere referred to: "He was, perhaps, the last to represent the liberal section of that body (Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Orthodox branch), in any prominent official position".

It was, doubtless, these facts which helped to initiate prized visits from the Quaker poet, he of the "shining face", as Lyman Abbott has so beautifully characterized him.[1] Upon one occasion, probably in 1840, Whittier would then have been thirty-three years old and more than ordinarily "shy", he arrived at the hospitable Wilmington home, in the absence of the host and hostess, and falling ill there, the daughter of the house, Gulielma M. Hilles, then about eighteen years old, began her tender ministrations as a nurse, so often practiced later, and invoked the company of a young friend, Lucy Richardson, to keep herself in countenance with her bachelor guest. Upon leaving a week later, Whittier wrote in her album these cherished lines, apparently never before printed, and which her surviving daughter, Rachel, has kindly had photographed for S. E. H. See

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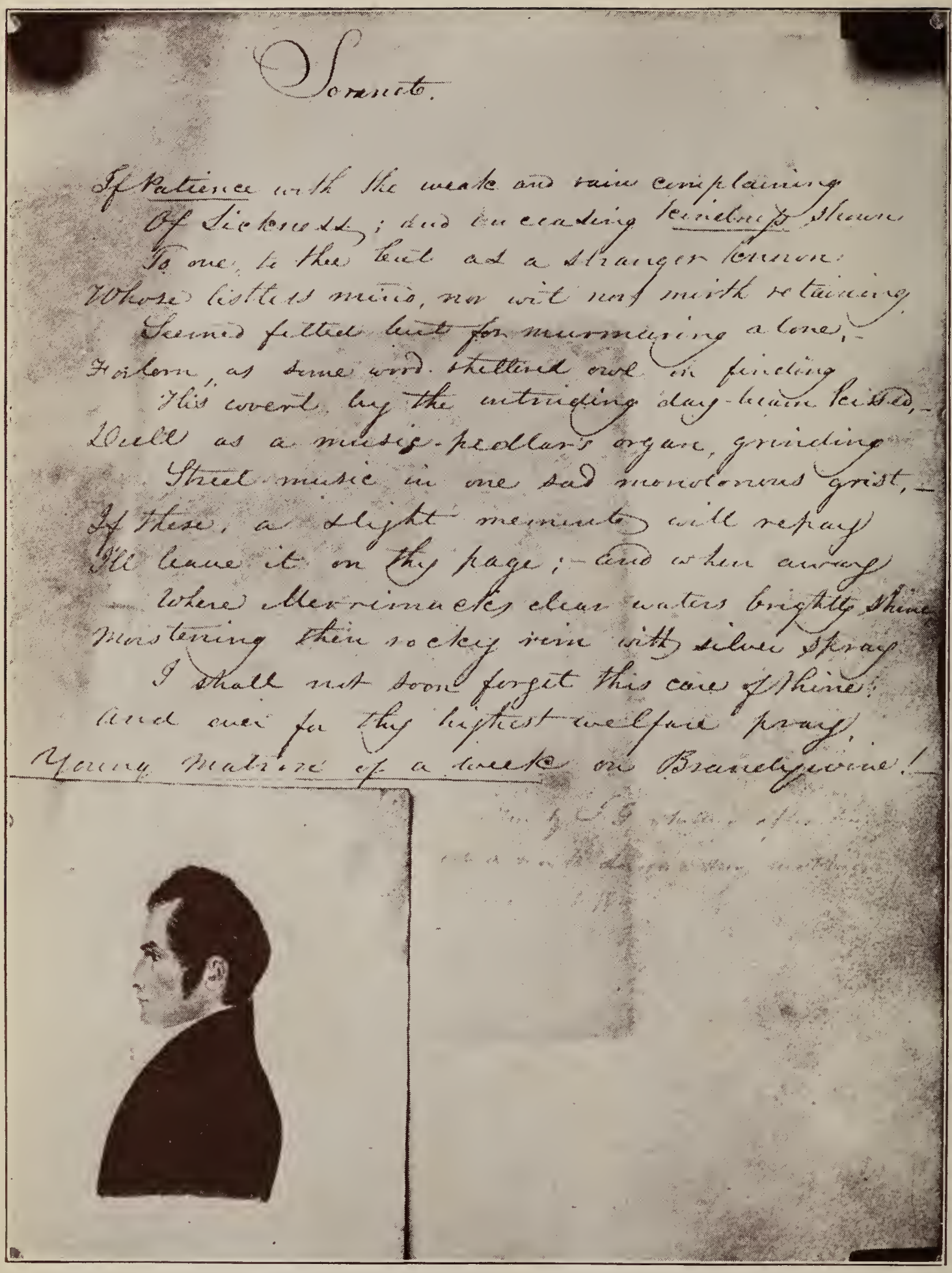
[1] "His illuminated face has made quite real to me the picture given in Exodus, of Moses when he descended from the mount where he had talked with God and 'his face shone'. Whittier's was a shining face." ("Silhouettes of My Contemporaries", Abbott, p. 129).


Sonnet.

If Patience with the weak and vain complaining
Of Sickness; and unceasing kindness shown
To one, to thee but as a Stranger known:
Whose listless mind, nor will nor mirth retaining,
Seemed fitted but for murmuring alone,—
Forlorn, as some wind-shattered oak in pining
His covert, by the intruding day-beam twisted,—
Dull as a music-peddler's organ, grinding
Street-music in one sad monotonous grist,—
If these, a slight memento will repay
I'll leave it on thy page;—and when away
Where Merrimack's clear waters brightly shine
Moistening their rocky rein with silver spray
I shall not soon forget this cave of Rhine;
And ever for thy highest welfare pray,
Young Maiden of a town on Brandywine!

Sonnet of John G. Whittier
to Gulielma Maria Hilles, about 1840, the latter eighteen years old.
[Apparently unpublished heretofore.]

On visiting the Wilmington home during the absence of G. M. H.'s parents, Whittier fell ill and was nursed for a week by his embarrassed young hostess. Lines written in G. M. H.'s album, on his departure. See text.

Sketch-portrait believed to be by Whittier himself.

Courtesy of Rachel S. Howland.

amongst the illustrations, where may be found a contemporary portrait-sketch, thought to be by Whittier's own hand, with facsimile of the "Sonnet".

"Sonnet"

"If Patience with the weak and vain complaining
Of Sickness; and unceasing kindness shown
To one, to thee but as a stranger known
Whose listless mind, nor wit nor mirth retaining,
Seemed fitted but for murmuring alone,
Forlorn, as some wood sheltered owl on finding
His covert by the intruding day-beam kissed,
Dull as a music-pedlar's organ, grinding
Street music in one sad monotonous grist,—
If these, a slight memento will repay
I'll leave it on thy page; and when away
Where Merrimack's clear waters brightly shine,
Moistening their rocky rim with silver spray
I shall not soon forget this care of thine;
And ever for thy highest welfare pray,
Young matron of a week on Brandywine!"

A foot-note says: "Written by J. G. Whittier after being ill a week during my mother's absence. G. M. H." (Pencilled)

The capitals are those of the poet. The melancholy tone of the "sonnet" is confirmed by G.M.H.'s statement that she "found him rather cross, and the task a hard one, especially because she had sprained her ankle on the first day of his visit."

At a much later time, probably April 29, 1869, as the postmark seems to indicate, Whittier was again to be their guest, repeated on other occasions, and writes them thus, from Philadelphia:

"Sixth day Mg

"Dear friends:

Yr kind reminder of the 27th has reached me. It is very pleasant and grateful to me to find myself so kindly remembered by you; & it would give me great satisfaction to be able to pay you the proposed visit.

I hope to be able to see you in the course of next week at yr pleasant home: but, if circumstances, not now fore seen prevent, be assured of the very affectionate regard of your friend

John G. Whittier"

S. E. H. is pleased to have the original of this pleasant note.

CHAPTER IX

MARGARET HILL HILLES

On October 31, 1821, Samuel Hilles was married at Twelfth Street Meeting, Philadelphia to Margaret Hill Smith of Burlington and Philadelphia, who had also been a Westtown teacher, entering as a scholar in August, 1800 [1], and becoming a teacher later.

A MEMORIAL of Samuel Hilles manifestly would be incomplete without extended mention of his notable helpmate. She was born November 7, 1786, and died March 27, 1882, in her 97th year. She also came of sturdy stock and survived most of her generation, although next to the oldest in a large family, and was long a person of great interest. Her Smith lineage was notable.

Samuel Smith of Bramham, Yorkshire, the first settler in America of that precise name, was born in 1672, and was the last of seven brothers, six of whom came, successively, to America, 1677-1699. His eldest brother, John, had been the pioneer, the father, Richard Smith, and one brother, remaining in England. Richard Smith died at Bramham, January 26, 1688, the second of his name. This Richard Smith 2nd was one of a group of Yorkshiremen who had adopted principles similar to those of George Fox, but antedating by perhaps a year Fox's first visit to Yorkshire, in 1651; for Richard, in 1650, wrote a tract or epistle called "A Christian Directory", in which the chief doctrine of the "Friends"—or, that of the presence of the Holy Spirit in each heart, is clearly set forth.

Richard Smith 2nd, of Bramham, held his lands as a "free-holding tenant of the Crown"; but his refusal to pay the ecclesiastical tithes led to harrying by the authorities; after his death, his widow, Anne Yates Smith, was even imprisoned for this cause. As in so many other cases of that period and other times, religious persecution at home and the hope of freedom abroad, were the impelling motives for emigration to new lands.

The name of Richard Smith 2nd, probably signed in London, is opposite that of William Penn, as among the "Proprietaries" in the "Concession of the Constitution and Laws of the Province of West

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[1] A fac-simile of the marriage certificate may be found among the illustrations.

A sketch "drawn from Nature by Thomas Stewardson, Junior," in 1859; he a direct descendant of the ninth generation from Wm. Smith of Bramham.

Jersey", to the people, 1676; and his eldest son, John, was, in 1677, made a member of the "Yorkshire Company" which took possession there. The next brother, Daniel, was also made a "Proprietor", arriving in 1691. ("The Burlington Smiths", p. 37.)

The full cost of the "proprieties" of Richard Smith and his eldest sons figures something over four hundred pounds apiece". (Smith, p. 39)

Those were early and stirring days on the Delaware! William Penn received the Charter for Pennsylvania from King Charles II on March 4, 1681 (Prov. Councillors, pp. 1, 2), and at that time the only town in Pennsylvania was Upland (now Chester).

Penn's arrival in the "Welcome", at New Castle, was on October 27, 1682, after a voyage from the mother country which in those days meant weary weeks and great risks. Besides the hazard of the voyage in the small craft used, some of these early emigrants were forced to take domicile, at first, in caves fronting the Delaware River, on the shores of what is now Philadelphia. Smallpox and yellow fever were also frequent.

"In September, 1681, the price for each passenger, (that is to say) for men and women, meat, drink and passage with a Chest is Five Pounds Sterling per head; for children of twelve years of age and under, Fifty Shillings per head. For Goods, Forty Shillings a Ton Freight, to be landed at Burlington, or elsewhere upon Delaware River." [1]

The incorporation of Philadelphia occurred in 1701, so the six sons of Richard Smith 2nd, were all in America at the genesis of that great city.

The line of descent to Margaret Hill Smith runs:

("The Burlington Smiths", pp. 209, 217, 218.)

WILLIAM SMITH of Bramham, b. (circa) 1570.

RICHARD SMITH of Bramham, bptd. May 18, 1593 (in baptismal record, Smyth and Smithe); d. Nov. 19, 1647.

RICHARD 2ND, of Bramham, bptd. Aug. 15, (or Oct. 15, in the record) 1626, m. ANNE YATES (or YEATES,) Feb. 25, 1653, and d. at Bramham Jan. 26, 1688.

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[1] ("The Morris Family," Moon, p. 38, item 17.)

SAMUEL of Bramham (emigrant) b. Mar. 1, 1672, m. ELIZABETH, dau. of EDMOND LOVETT of Bucks Co., Pa., and d. April 18, 1718.

RICHARD of "Green Hill" near Burlington, N. J., b. July 5, 1699, m. ABIGAIL, dau. of THOS. RAPIER of Sindersby, Yorkshire, Aug. 20, 1719, and d. Nov. 9, 1751. Was member of Assembly 20 years.

JOHN of "Franklin Park", b. Jan. 20, 1722, m. Oct. 7. 1748, HANNAH, younger dau. of JAMES LOGAN, (Chief Justice, etc., of Penna.) and SARAH READ, and J. S., d. Mar. 26, 1771. Was member of King's Council of New Jersey.

JOHN SMITH, JR., of "Green Hill", b. Nov. 2, 1761, m. GULIELMA MARIA, dau. of WILLIAM MORRIS and MARGARET HILL, April 8, 1784, and d. April 18, 1803.

MARGARET HILL SMITH, b. Nov. 7, 1786, m. SAMUEL HILLES of Wilmington, Del.,Oct. 31, 1821, and d. Mar. 27, 1882, in her 97th year. [1]

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[1]For other descendants of John Smith, Jr., see Appendix.

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CHAPTER X

MARGARET HILL HILLES

Her Speech with President Washington, etc.

Margaret Hill Smith, the eldest surviving child of John Smith of "Green Hill", near Burlington, N. J., and Gulielma Maria Morris (dau. of William Morris [b. April 27, 1735] and Margaret Hill [b. Nov. 2, 1737] daughter of Dr. Richard Hill and Deborah Moore), was a worthy descendant of such strains and notable for her intellectual qualities, force of character and fine memory of early days. As the eldest living child, she had the custody for years of many family papers, which have been the source of much information to her younger brother, John Jay Smith ("The Hill Family", "Recollections", etc;) her nephew, Richard Morris Smith ("The Burlington Smiths"); Albert Cook Myers ("The Courtship of Hannah Logan", etc.), and others. In later time, these family papers have been given to Haverford College, a fitting custodian.

Her clear memory has preserved for us some stories of long ago; among them, this of General Washington, as dictated by her daughter, Gulielma Maria (Hillès) Howland, to the latter's daughter, Rachel.

"Grandma, then six years old, was sitting on the front steps of her grandmother Morris' house (Margaret Hill, wife of William Morris), on the South side of Walnut Street, just above Fourth Street, Philadelphia, with her little cousin, Martha Lawrie, née Morris, who was two years younger. President Washington came down the street with his staff and stopped in front of the two children; then addressing grandmother said, "Well, my little lassie, how is your grandmother to-day? What makes your cheeks so red?" She answered, 'Mush and milk'. He shook hands with grandmother and took her cousin in his arms and kissed her; then said, 'Give my love to your grandmother' ".

This personal contact with Washington has seemed to justify the writer in insertion of other Washington data, but little known.

Margaret Hill Hilles had much to say in praise of John Dickinson, [1] (her great-uncle by marriage) (1732-1808,) who drew the first draft

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[1]See Appendix, Chapter XLIX.

for the "Stamp-Act Congress", July 21, 1759 (see exhibit of Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Ency. Brit. says 1765), where he represented Pennsylvania and again in the Continental Congress 1774-1776. He also drew up the first Articles of Confederation between the states, early in the summer of 1776. He was the first named upon the Committee of Safety, which organized July 3, 1775, with Benjamin Franklin as president. He was also President of the Executive Council, or chief executive officer, of Delaware, 1781-1782, and of Pennsylvania, 1782-1785; was a delegate from Delaware to the Annapolis convention of 1786 and the Federal Constitutional convention of 1787. "Dickinson has aptly been called 'The penman of the Revolution' ". (Ency. Brit. 11th ed.,p. 184.) "No other writer of the day presented arguments so numerous, so timely and so popular." "Most influential of all, however, were 'The Letters of a Farmer in Pennsylvania', 1767-1768, for the London edition of which Franklin wrote the introduction. It was also translated into French. He had, in 1753, entered the Middle Temple, London, returning to America in 1757, so he was no tyro there.

John Dickinson had married Mary Norris, daughter of Sarah Logan, who, in turn, was the eldest child of James Logan, the Councillor etc. John Dickinson was therefore Margaret Hill Smith's great uncle. In Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania" (page 53) the author says: "He was by far the man of most extended celebrity who is embraced in this book". As Dickinson lived until Feb. 14, 1808, (latterly in Wilmington, Del. where he was buried in the Friends' burial-ground), after a life of immense usefulness to his country, Margaret Hill Smith must have known him well. She often spoke of him to her grandchildren (as to J. D., see additional data in the Appendix).

Of Margaret Hill Hilles' father, John Smith, Jr., of "Green Hill", John Jay Smith says, in his "Recollections" (page 8), speaking of his father's fondness for horses: "My mother has told me that he often visited Philadelphia, sometimes returning with a new and valuable horse, for which he had bartered an unimproved Chestnut Street or other city lot, but then, about 1790, from taxes, etc., only a costly possession. When he was married, he bartered the extensive lot at the corner of Chestnut and Seventh Streets, through to George

Street (now Sansom), for a box of Irish linen. The whole square belonged to James Logan, and was inherited by his descendants".

Of Margaret Hill Hilles' own personality, J. J. S. paints this interesting picture ("Recollections", page 55): "Margaret, my good sister', was very young when our father died, and at once, became her mother's right-hand, performing all the duties and giving all the sympathy within the power of a child of her age. . . . A bright intellect, and a lovely, penetrating eye, added to her unbounded love for her younger brothers and sisters, especially the youngest of them, Morris, for whom no stretch of exertion and no indulgence she could command were too much,- gave her, when combined with her great age, the superior position among us. My sister is the depositary of very many family papers and letters, particularly relating to the Hill branch, but she scrupulously locks them up". (Many since printed by J.J.S. in 1854, S.E.H.).

CHAPTER XI

MARGARET HILL HILLES

Attendance upon Lincoln's Obsequies
Memory of poetry of her girl-hood

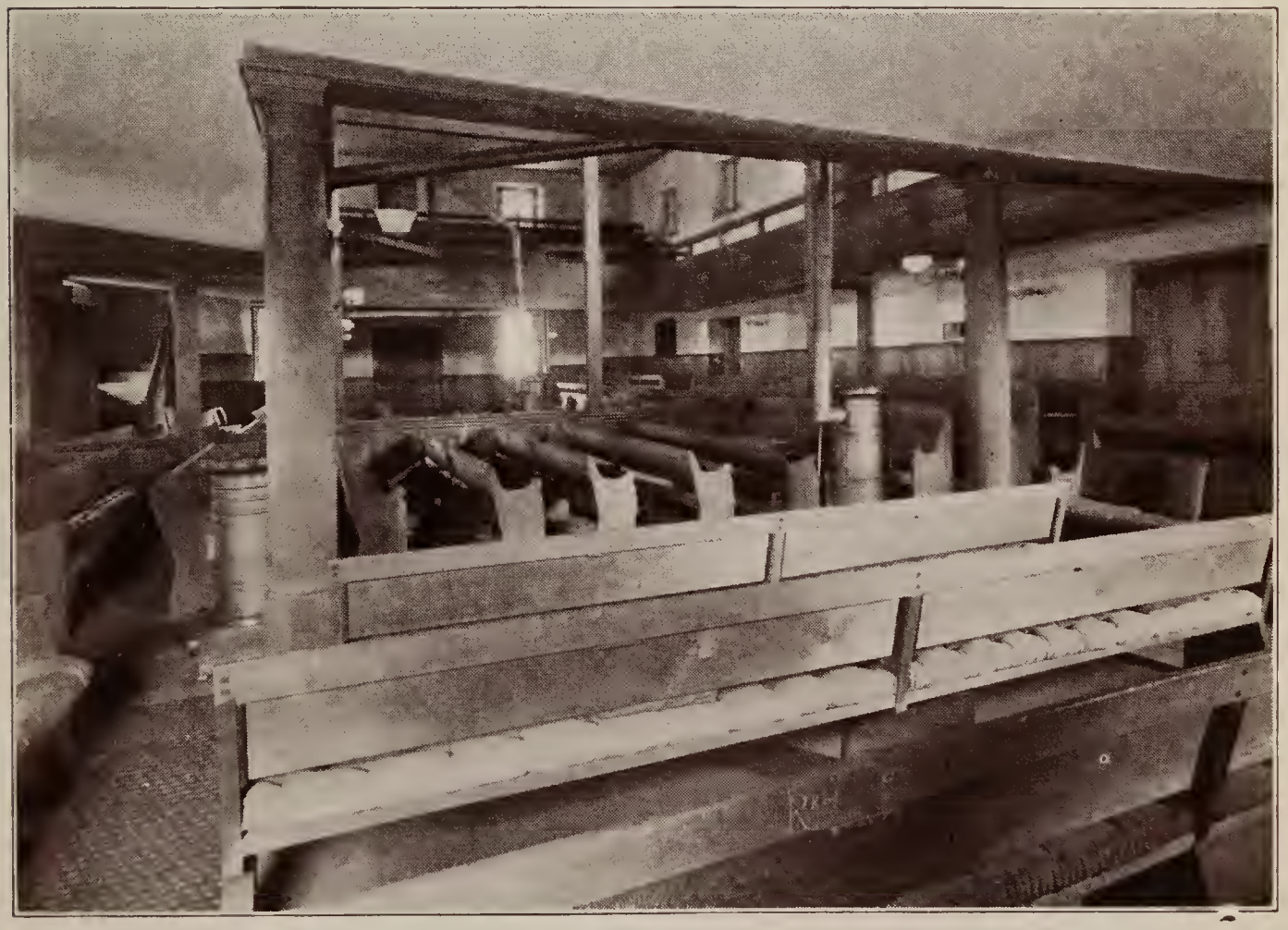
When, in April 1865, the nation paid homage to the body of Abraham Lincoln, with that wonderful out-pouring of the love and the grief of his people, before final committal to the earth at Springfield, his mortal remains were shown in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia.

It was thought eminently fitting, as having seen George Washington and conversed with him, as elsewhere related, that Margaret Hill Hilles should be amongst those paying loving tribute to Lincoln's memory, and the writer, then eleven years old, recalls her going to Philadelphia for that occasion, when she entered that sacred hall through one of the windows, she then in her seventy-ninth year, and quite possibly having attended there some of the sessions of the Continental Congress, up to her thirteenth year.

The writer also recalls her serious illness, a few years later than the death of Lincoln, when it seemed that her own spirit was to be released, and through many hours, her mind only partially conscious, busied itself in repeating page after page of Cowper's "Task", Thomson's "Seasons" and the writings of James Montgomery, while her devoted husband quietly sat by her bed-side, scarcely stirring from the room.

It was doubtless her wish, and the ready acquiescence of her husband, that in the many rides, short and long, even to Concord and Westtown, no whip was used to quicken the steps of the slow-moving horse "Rock", but a curved-handled cane was kept in front, with which to poke the laggard animal. Upon reaching a steep or long hill, especially "up the Brandywine", the grand-children were expected to get out and walk; grandfather's seat in front narrowed at each end, so that if the horse gave a sudden start, which, however, was rare, the child sitting there might be sent, heels over head, back into grandmother's lap! On "First-day" afternoons, old "Matthew" was given rest, and grandfather always harnessed and later put up his steed, even to the day before his death, when eighty-five years old.

BURLINGTON MEETING HOUSE, FRONT VIEW.
The first (hexagonal) house built 1683. Above building erected in 1784.



BURLINGTON MEETING HOUSE, INTERIOR.—Here Margaret Hill Smith attended, in her childhood. *Courtesy of Amelia Mott Gummere, for both.*

His reference-books in his little "study" included the forty volumes of Rees' Encyclopedia, for which he had paid $400.00. There were expensive scientific instruments in the two-story attic, as mementos of the old school-days of half a century before.

Having once had a fire in the roof of the great house, which the girls extinguished by the passing of buckets, in line from a supply below, there was, in our time, a water-pipe extending clear to the large outside platform between the two chimneys at each end of the house, perhaps sixty feet above the street, and thither we resorted occasionally for a study of the stars, under grandfather's tutelage, perhaps to watch the course of a comet or a fine aurora borealis; and, in 1876, to wave a sheet for "bon voyage" to two dear travelers, W. S. H. and T. A. H., as they steamed down the river, two miles away, on their way to a foreign shore, whence one of them, William S. Hilles, was to be borne only to his last resting-place, in beautiful West Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

Especially in her closing years at "Hilton", when so tenderly cared for by her daughter, her only surviving child, Margaret Hill Hilles was the center of the family life, for her grandchildren, and she still retained a keen discrimination in her intellectual and spiritual life. One day in this period, when "second sight" had come as a help in her frequent reading, a favorite granddaughter found her absorbing Keble's "Christian Year". She looked up, and with much feeling, the tears streaming down her face, said: "My dear, why did thee never tell me about the Christian year?"

It is a sad memory that after her own death in her 97th year (1882), her little maid should have lost her life in the burning of some of the old papers, accumulated for many years, her dress catching fire from the blaze.

Even in death, Margaret Hill Hilles and her devoted husband, Samuel Hilles, were not divided, for the same grave, in her beloved Burlington (the scene of her joyous and well-remembered girlhood days), holds the mortal remains of them both. Photographic views of Burlington Meeting House and burial ground may be found elsewhere. The sweet savor of their lives abides ever, with those who knew and therefore loved them.

A notable portrait of Margaret (Hill) Morris, wife of William Morris and grandmother of Margaret Hill Hilles, from painting by her grandson, Morris Smith and engraved by J. M. Butler, may be found elsewhere (from "Recollections", by John Jay Smith, opposite

page 14). A remarkable letter of M.H.H., written in her 88th year, just five months after the sudden death of her husband, is in possession of S. E. H.

[1]Dear Friends:-

My belov'd husband Samuel Hilles having expressed a desire that his remains should be laid in your burial ground, and we with your kind permission having accomplished this his desire, it seems proper I should inform you that his grave has been so constructed as to allow of my body also being laid therein without any further encroachment on your ground, now become so valuable; and seeing the care you reverently bestow in keeping the premises in commendable order, it seems to me just and right that I and my children should make some contribution toward the needful expenses thereof; for these reasons I ask your acceptance of the sum of one hundred dollars sent herewith, and grateful for the Christian kindnesses we have receiv'd at your hands, I am your loving friend,

MARGARET H. HILLES

Wilmington, Del.
1 mo 5-'74".

Margaret Hill Hilles, almost to the last of her long life, had an enjoyment of the best literature, and she was familiar with Cowper, Montgomery, Scott and other writers of long ago, as also keeping up with considerable of serious literature of her later years. In this later period, she was able to dispense with glasses, for much of her reading.

Her feeling for music, which had been suppressed all her life, was shown in her remark to a granddaughter, as they passed the old Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, when the organ was playing, and she declared, "it always thrills me".

Musical instruments were often "tabu" in those days, in the homes of "consistent Friends". One day, when both the grandparents were visiting for the first time a grandaughter, just settled in German town, it was a question how Samuel Hilles might regard an organ there established. Margaret Hilles, however, suggested that the granddaughter play some air for him, for, she said, "the organ, my dear, is just about on the same principle as the jew's harp" (which he loved to play for his grandchildren).

Margaret Hilles, probably from a sense of untidiness, had a decided aversion to moss growing up between the bricks of a yard pavement, and she might sometimes be seen down on her knees in the rear of the house with an old knife in hand, or superintending such work by others.

In her household, industry and never idleness was the rule. She once said to her maid: "When thee has finished all thy work, thee can just scrub down the cellar-steps".

Wilmington 2 mo 17 1833

My dear mother
For the first time in my life I take the liberty to send thee a letter. Will thee please to bring cousin B. S. with thee. Johny wishes thee to bring his little Tommy with thee. Father sister brother and myself send their love to thee Farewell I remain thy affectionate son
William S Hilles

WILLIAM S. HILLES' FIRST LETTER TO HIS MOTHER
Feb. 17, 1833, he then eight years old and she then evidently at Burlington. "Johny" refers to his younger brother, John S. Hilles, then just under three years old. The "B. S." may refer to his cousin, Benj. R. Smith, son of Daniel B. Smith.

BURLINGTON MEETING HOUSE, REAR VIEW—WITH GROUNDS
Burial place of Samuel and Margaret Hill Hilles,
(in the same grave.)
Sycamore trees standing when the town was settled, in 1677.
Courtesy of Amelia Mott Gummere, for both.

CHAPTER XII

GULIELMA MARIA HILLES

Daughter of Samuel and Margaret Hill Hilles

Gulielma Maria Hilles, oldest child and only daughter of Samuel and Margaret Hill Hilles, was born at Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1822, and died there, March 14, 1907. Out of six children, four survived her.

On her parents' removal to Haverford, to take the initiative in the operation of Haverford School, later to become Haverford College, S. H., M. H. H. and the three minor children were given a Certificate Nov. 2, 1833, by Wilmington Meeting (Orthodox branch) to Radnor Meeting, Pennsylvania, and upon their return, M. H. H., G. M. H. and William S. Hilles presented August 30, 1835, a Certificate from Radnor.

Gulielma Maria Hilles, September 7, 1843, married Charles Wing Howland (he, born June 21, 1817, died Feb. 25, 1896), son of George Howland of New Bedford, Mass., and March 2, 1844, on removal to Union Springs, New York, G. M. H. was given a Certificate to Scipio Meeting, New York. Here, on the beautiful Cayuga Lake, Charles W. Howland conducted a milling business for some years, with two partners of English birth (the brothers Robinson), and later removing to Wilmington, in 1852 purchased "Tilton's Hill" for a home, this being about a mile west of the City Hall, and then reached through "Old King's Road" from the Kennett Pike and a private and very stony lane from near the Rodney residence, which is now a part of the site of the Cool Spring Reservoir.

These broad acres, extending from "Old King's Road", westward to where the present upper reservoir stands, allowed partial farming, and under its new name, "Hilton", with its noble hemlocks (landmarks in the horizon used by navigators on the Delaware, three miles or more eastward), and enormous chestnut-trees on the north, was amongst the most notable of fine American country-seats.

In 1856, extensive alterations of the house were made, of the same blue Brandywine granite, which was often hard enough to turn the edges of stone-cutters' tools. Before the cutting through

of the property by city streets, the sweep of the "Hilton" land toward the town, and the house itself, with its high, square tower, under which was a porte-cochére, were almost medieval in their stately appearance. The place still possesses unusual charm, although much altered by the growth of the city, busy with its many diversified and important industries.

Here at "Hilton", Gulielma Maria Howland found ample scope for her gifts of hospitality, good-cheer and intellectual life, and the nieces and nephews made no scruple of convenience to her or her household in their frequent visits.

Elsewhere is given, apparently for the first time in print, the "Sonnet" which John G. Whittier, at an earlier time, addressed to Gulielma M. Hilles, on his leaving her parents' home in Wilmington, after her nursing of Whittier through a week's illness.

Her acquaintance was large, her influence wide and her memory of past events, in the family especially, was excellent. Surviving her husband eleven years, a careless boy on the sidewalk caused a bad fall, and a broken hip, in her advanced age, was borne with a courage which her strong will-power made notable.

Some further reference to "Hilton" and the earlier history of the place may be found in the Appendix. The illustration of "Hilton" shows it with the picturesque square tower added by Charles W. Howland, after design of Richard Morris Smith, a nephew of Margaret Hill Hilles.

Note by S. E. H. He records with regret the passing of the last of the children of Charles W. Howland and Gulielma Maria Hilles, in the death on Nov. 3, 1928, of Rachel S. Howland, their youngest daughter, whose interest in this undertaking has been of value.

"Hilton", Wilmington, Delaware.

Long the home of Chas W. Howland and his wife, Gulielma Maria Hilles. Main portion built in 1802, by Dr. Jas. Tilton, a surgeon in Revolution and in 1812, Surgeon-General of U. S. Tower added in 1856, by C. W. H. from designs of R. Morris Smith.

Courtesy of Rachel S. Howland and Gertrude C. Silliman.

CHAPTER XIII

WILLIAM S. HILLES, elder son of Samuel Hilles

William S. Hilles,[1] son of Samuel Hilles and Margaret Hill Smith, was born in Wilmington, January 28, 1825. At eight years of age, in 1833, he accompanied his parents to Haverford School, where they had accepted responsibilities as the first Superintendent and Matron of what was then a select Boarding-school, and W. S. H. was entered on opening day as No. 14, out of twenty-one then present.

Following the return of his parents, after more than a year, he left Haverford in 1835 and his preparation for entering the Class of 1842 was at the hands of his father and of John Bullock, who then conducted a noted boys' school, in Wilmington. Re-entering Haverford as a Junior, in 1840, he soon took active part in its life, and when just under sixteen, gave an address before the "Penn Literary Society", in January, 1841. This was the precursor of the Atheneum, Everett, Loganian and other societies there.

His Class of 1842 included among his fellow-graduates such well-known names as Robert Bowne, Richard Cadbury, Thomas Kimber Jr., Dr. James J. Levick, Edmund Rodman, Thomas R. Rodman, Benjamin R. Smith, Augustus Taber and Caleb Winslow; while William Canby, Isaac Collins, Wm. H. Hussey and Robt. Lindley Murray had been members of the class, previously.

After graduation, he did not immediately take up any business, but was an instructor at Haverford, 1844-1845, and later busied himself in various civic causes at home.

He then entered the employ of Richard P. Gibbons, as clerk in his rolling-mill, at 10th Street and the Brandywine, Wilmington. On May 17, 1849, he married Sarah Lancaster Allen, only daughter of Dr. Thos. L. Allen, of Attleboro, Bucks County, Pa., a courtly gentleman. Later, in 1859, he became the Secretary of McCullough & Co., a large concern, "Iron Factors", and conducting

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[1]While there were but few topics upon which Samuel Hilles and his wife might differ seriously, it was never definitely settled between them as to the middle-name of the elder son, whether "Samuel" or "Smith". The writer, however, inclines to the name, "William Samuel", as being the actual, given name of his father.

the "American Galvanizing Works", at 11th and Prime Streets, Philadelphia. A letter of January 1, 1859, probably signed by Delaplaine McDaniel, for the Company, accepting the proposition made them, is before the writer. The intimacy with and mutual esteem of Mr. McDaniel increased, as years went on. He was one of the earliest manufacturers of American sheet-iron. Originally a farmer's boy, near Wilmington, the writer, in 1877 a clerk in his employ in Philadelphia (Thos. Baumgardner & Co., wholesale coal-merchants), recalls his telling his partner of his altering a gunny-sack into a coat. Offering their sheet-iron for the first time in Boston the only buyer found was one who worked the new American product into coal-hods, the market then being possessed by foreign-made iron.

After a year with McCullough & Co., W. S. H. returned to Wilmington, where he had resided during that time, and became a Director of "National Bank of Delaware" (1860), of which his father also had long been a Director, under State charter in 1844, and at time of its incorporation as a National Bank in 1865.

Having been Secretary and Treasurer (the third) of the Board of Education for some years, he was its President, 1873-1874, his first election as a member dating back to 1852.

Chartered in 1861, but opening for business in 1864, William S. Hilles was the first President of The Artisans Savings Bank, continuing as President until his death at Nice, France, December 26, 1876. He had, in this organization, the distinct purpose of encouragement for wage-earning people to put by a portion of their earnings, against possible need in the future and to encourage the habit of saving, rather than for any profit to its promoters.

In the formation of the Haverford Alumni Association in 1856, William S. Hilles took a prominent part, being made one of the three Vice-Presidents and a member of the Executive Committee. He had the best welfare of the College much in mind, and his associations with such of its faculty as Dr. Henry Hartshorne and Thomas Chase were intimate. He was Secretary, 1861-1864, and a Manager, 1857-1871.

Indeed, his enduring friendships with intellectual and sterling people was notable, and the Wilmington home was graced, on occasion, not only with the professors named, but with such as Edward D.

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[1](History of Delaware, *Scharf*, Vol. II. pp. 693, 697).

GWYNEDD MEETING HOUSE, PENNSYLVANIA.
A "General Meeting" was held at Gwynedd in 1699. First house built 1700; second, 1712; third (above) 1823. Note "horseblock" in foreground. "It inherits many traditions of early days." Authority from Haverford Monthly Meeting.

UWCHLAN MEETING HOUSE, FROM THE SOUTHEAST.
Closed soon after 1900; now used as a Grange Hall and for a school. Name and books transferred to Downingtown Meeting. *Courtesy of Watson W. Dewees for both.*

debted to Orange-co. in vast sums of money, to-wit, $82,729.88, as appears from official state audit No.

CLOSING MARKETS

NUMBER 215

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GROUP CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF HUTCHINS

Jury Winds Up Deep Inquiry in Local Courthouse

Indictment of Capt. B. M. Robinson, clerk of the Orange-co. circuit court, and W. E. Martin, county tax collector, brought to a climax the grand jury investigation yesterday.

The grand jury also recommended that Gov. Carlton immediately remove Capt. Robinson and Martin from office. They passed the same resolution with regard to Judge Victor Hutchins who was not included in the indictments.

Resolutions to indict Capt. Robinson and Martin were worded identically except for the amounts each was found to be indebted to the county.

The resolution reads: "Whereas, it appears from the evidence introduced before this grand jury that B. M. Robinson, clerk of the circuit court of Orange-co., is indebted to Orange-co. in vast sums of money, to-wit, $82,729.88, as appears from official state audit No. 1410 A;

"And whereas the said B. M. Robinson has seen fit to refuse the payment thereof to Orange-co., Fla.;

"And whereas the county commissioners from Orange-co., Fla., individually have admitted their helplessness in removing the said B. M. Robinson from office;

"And whereas it appears from the evidence that the said B. M. Robinson has been operating the said office which he holds contrary to many laws of the state of Florida;

"And whereas it is apparent to this grand jury that the said office held by the said B. M. Robinson could be operated in the future in the same manner as it has been in the past;

"And whereas this grand jury has seen fit to indict the said B. M. Robinson for high crimes and felonies in conncetion with the operation of the office he now holds;

"Therefore, we, the grand jury of Orange-co., Fla., respectfully recommend and request that the Governor of the State of Florida immediately remove from office B.

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Cope (the Darwin of America), Francis T. King[1] and Dr. James Carey Thomas of Baltimore, (original Trustees of Johns Hopkins University), Edmund A. Crenshaw and Dr. James E. Rhoads of Philadelphia, (the latter the first President of Bryn Mawr College) and his cousin Robert Pearsall Smith whom he visited in England in 1875; while he was also intimate with David Scull, Sr., and Elizabeth Farnum of Philadelphia, Sarah Smiley of New York and Dr. Chas. Cullis of Boston. Henry Moorehouse, the widely-known Irish evangelist, was our guest for a month; strangely enough, his grandmother in Ireland, he said upon leaving, was a Hilles.

A good classical scholar, W. S. H. daily used a Greek and English Testament (in possession of S. E. H.). He was very fond of Scott's poems and tales, and for his children, of the writings of Jacob Abbott.

The variety of his interests was unusual. Besides the public-welfare work alluded to, he was a Bank President; Secretary and Treasurer of a Coal-mining Co.; Treasurer of a Railroad; partner in a Machine-shop and ship-yard; an officer in an Improvement Co., besides unusual interest in religious work. His cousin, Thos. Stewardson, Jr., a Philadelphia lawyer, more than once declared he had the "finest mind" of any one he knew.

These qualities made him constantly sought by those needing counsel and advice, and until becoming broken in health in 1875, much time was almost daily, but freely given, with great sympathy for the soul-needs or troubles of others.

His health, late in 1876, having become more seriously impaired, he was taken by his eldest son T. Allen Hilles to the Riviera, in the hope that diversion of scene and the mildness of climate might bring improvement; but at Nice, France, he suddenly passed away, Dec. 26, 1876. His remains having been brought home with some difficulties, were interred in beautiful West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

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[1]Francis T. King, whom S. E. H. well remembers on his occasional visits to the Wilmington home, was a man of great force of character, and probably no one in Baltimore had a higher regard, in the minds of his associates.

During the Civil War, when Baltimore was seriously threatened, the banks of the City entrusted him with millions of their securities, etc., which he quietly took north, for greater safety. His natural modesty has seemed to prevent S. E. H. from gaining the details at this time. He was said to have never, or seldom, worn gloves, and a characteristic recalled is that, upon entering a room, he would rub his hands together, with unusual vigor.

Nov. 5, 1931

SAMUEL HILLES DIES AT HOME IN ORLANDO

Aged Retired Business Man Well Known Philanthropist

Samuel E. Hilles, 77, died yesterday evening at his home in Lancaster park after an illness of five months. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon from the home at 4 o'clock, with Dr. L. E. McNair, of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. The body will be forwarded by Eiselstein Bros. to Cincinnati, Ohio, for interment.

Hilles was born in Wilmington, Del., on March 7, 1854. A graduate of Haverford college, he went to Cincinnati in his early twenties as an employe of the Samuel C. Tatum Co., manufacturers of the Looseleaf systems and devises and office supplies. He later became president of this company, which position he held until his retirement from business in 1915.

In 1888 he was made director of the Fifth National bank of Cincinnati, continuing as such throughout its various mergers, being at the time of his death the senior member of the board of the Fifth-Third Union Trust Co.

About the same time he became elder in the Avondale Presbyterian church and a member of the Bethel board, which later founded the Anna Louise Inn, a large and well equipped hotel for self-supporting girls.

A member of the Cincinnati Art Museum Ass'n., Foreign Policy Ass'n., and Peace league, as well as various industrial and philanthropic boards, he was especially interested in the work among the colored people of the city.

As chairman of the Y. M. C. A. committee of foreign work, he visited during his travels the secretaries in nearly every foreign field.

Nearly half a century ago he became interested in the work of Berea college and year by year extended that interest to other mountain schools of Kentucky and Tennessee.

In June, 1930, he was given the degree of LL.D., by Tusculum college, Greenville, Tenn., in recognition of his long time interest and support of these mountain schools.

Feeling that a warmer climate would be better for both Mrs. Hiiles and himself, he moved his residence from Avondale, Cincinnati, to Orlando a year ago last September.

Early in June he was taken ill at Germantown, Pa., while visiting his sister, Mrs. Shearman. After a few days in the Bryn Mawr hospital, he was allowed to return to Orlando. Here every medical attention, both at home and at the hospital, was given.

Besides his long time associates in Cincinnati, Mr. Hilles will be missed by a host of friends at Melbourne Beach, Fla., where he has had a winter home for the last 10 years, and at Jamestown, N. Y., where on Lake Chautauqua, he has a summer home.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mina Colburn Hilles, a daughter, Elizabeth Mary Hilles (adopted in infancy), his son, William Tatum Hilles, who with his wife and two children, resides at Malvern, Pa., a brother, T. Allen Hilles, of Glen Mills, Pa., and a sister, Mrs. S .H. Shearman, of Germantown, Pa.

Cope (the Darwin of America), Francis T. King[1] and Dr. James Carey Thomas of Baltimore, (original Trustees of Johns Hopkins University), Edmund A. Crenshaw and Dr. James E. Rhoads of Philadelphia, (the latter the first President of Bryn Mawr College) and his cousin Robert Pearsall Smith whom he visited in England in 1875; while he was also intimate with David Scull, Sr., and Elizabeth Farnum of Philadelphia, Sarah Smiley of New York and Dr. Chas. Cullis of Boston. Henry Moorehouse, the widely-known Irish evangelist, was our guest for a month; strangely enough, his grandmother in Ireland, he said upon leaving, was a Hilles.

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It was through this association of William S. Hilles with the Rodmans of New Bedford that, many years later, perhaps in 1882, the writer initiated a valued acquaintance with George W. Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, who had married into the Rodman family [1] and some two years later, spent a winter in Cincinnati, as a young Lieutenant of Engineers, with a West Point back-ground. The writer's original introduction at Cincinnati was through request of an aunt (Mrs. G. M. Howland), who had herself also married into a prominent New Bedford family (Charles W. Howland, a son of George Howland, the principal contributor to the original founding of Haverford College, as narrated elsewhere).

This early acquaintance ("a friend of many years' standing") led to occasional correspondence, and in May, 1912, was used by the writer, after a most interesting study of the Canal under construction, in enlisting the influence of a number of the more prominent Chambers of Commerce, the writer drawing up the original Resolutions for the Cincinnati Chamber, to memorialize Congress to enact needed legislation for the government of the Canal Zone and the permanent operation of the Canal itself. The following August saw a very comprehensive Bill passed, and in September, upon making report of the writer's activities, came from General Goethals a highly appreciated letter of thanks, still cherished. It may be but fair to add that the writer's initiative was first stirred by a chance remark of Mr. Jos. Bucklin Bishop, in his office as Secretary of The Isthmian Canal Commission (Mr. Bishop, the editor of that well-known book, "Roosevelt's Letters to His Children"). In our short call upon him, he alluded to one of their growing difficulties: "The first thing we know down here, we shall have a finished canal, but nobody to run it". General Goethals had gone, with Mrs. Goethals, to Europe, and, posted in the office of the Canal Commission was an order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, forbidding any employee to take any part in any legislation. With General Goethals' approval, that did not tie the hands of the writer, as a private citizen, although he had no part in the details of the Bill itself.

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[1] His wife, Josephine Rodman, daughter of Thomas Rotch Rodman, of New Bedford. (See "Rodman Family", by C. H. Jones, p. 123).

GULIELMA MARIA HOWLAND (born Hilles)
1822-1907
Daughter of Samuel and Margaret Hill Hilles.

WILLIAM S. HILLES
1825-1876
From daguerreotype, taken soon after engagement of marriage, probably 1848, to Sarah Lancaster Allen.

WILLIAM S. HILLES
1825-1876
Son of Samuel and Margaret Hill Hilles.
From daguerreotype, about 1856.

CHAPTER XIV

WILLIAM S. HILLES

His Principal Business Interests

In June, 1862, according to an original balance-sheet before the writer, William S. Hilles contributed $10,058.59 toward a partnership with Robert H. Barr, thus paying the debts of the former firm of Crossley & Barr, who had been operating a machine-shop at the corner of 9th and Church Streets, adjoining, except for one other building, the Gibbons rolling-mill.

Here, as Robert H. Barr & Co.,[1] he was senior partner in that concern, the first balance-sheet showing assets of $16,830.97. They made not only machine tools (a specialty of a radial-drill), but engines and boilers and thousands of iron buoys for the Government. A ship-yard was added, where a number of fine sailing-craft were built under the skilled direction of Joseph Burke from Nova Scotia, the foreman of the yard. The finest of these was the notable three-masted schooner, "William S. Hilles", modeled by Burke, and

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[1]The antecedents of Robert H. Barr & Co. were as follows.

"In the year 1854, John S. Crossley and Samuel Davis, two machinists in the employ of Pusey & Jones, of Wilmington, were desirous of going into the business of building machinists' tools, for which there seemed to be a great demand. This partnership existed but a short time, the firm becoming Crossley & Allen; it was again changed to Crossley & Barr, and then simply to Robert H. Barr.

In 1862, Wm. S. Hilles became associated with Robert H. Barr, forming the co-partnership of Robert H. Barr & Co., and in 1863, Hency C. Jones was admitted without changing the firm name.

They now commenced the manufacture of engines and boilers, and also built several wooden vessels, the largest of which was the seven-hundred ton schooner, called 'Wm. S. Hilles'.

At the close of the (Civil) war, they abandoned vessel building and gave their whole attention to the machine and boiler building and were quite successful.

In 1870, Robert H. Barr retiring from the business, Wm. S. Hilles and Henry C. Jones continued it under the style of Hilles & Jones. Mr. Hilles not being a practical machinist, attended to the finances, while Mr. Jones did the designing and managed the business . . . The firm's financial condition was such as to easily withstand the depreciation of values and panic, commencing with 1873.

In 1876, Wm. S. Hilles being in ill-health, was advised to go abroad, and while travelling with his son, T. Allen Hilles, died suddenly at Nice, France. The firm continued without change, Mrs. Wm. S. Hilles retaining her husband's interest and Mr. Jones assuming entire control of all the firm's business. He gradually changed it from the production of all kinds of machinery, to a special line of tools for locomotive-builders, railroad-shops, boiler-makers and bridge-builders.

In 1885, T. Allen Hilles . . . was admitted to the firm, having had experience with all the different classes of work, to give him a thorough knowledge of the business." ("History of Delaware", Scharf, 1888, Vol. II, p. 785.)

Later, without material change of ownership, but the principal heads of the concern taking shares, the business was incorporated as Hilles and Jones Company, and became one of the leading industries of Wilmington.

whose commander, Captain N. B. Burgess, took a pardonable pride in its performance.

Accompanying an oil painting in the possession of the writer, given by Captain Burgess to his "ship's husband", as the managing owner was then called, was a card, still treasured, denoting the position of the schooner, shown in the painting, as "Off South Foreland, English channel, December, 1869", this being on the first trans-atlantic voyage.

Intervening voyages along the eastern sea-board of the United States followed; but in 1871, sailing for Bremerhaven, the port of Bremen, the captain next sailed around into the Baltic, into the harbor of Riga, and while there, in the midst of many (39) barges of hemp, a disastrous fire broke out, and the crew were compelled to jump for their lives, saving only the clothes on their backs; voluntary contributions from the people of the city were used to carry them toward home. [1]

William S. Hilles was also managing-owner of the "James Logan", the "S. B. Wheeler", the "Nellie Barrett" and the "R. and S. Corson", the "James Logan" at nearly the same time going ashore in the West Indies, a total wreck. All were "coasting vessels", at one time quite profitably employed in the coal trade to New England ports, and most of them built at the Wilmington yard.

As part owner in the "Robert Gilfillan", a schooner of which he was also "ship's husband", he was a claimant at Geneva, under the "Alabama Claims Commission", the "Gilfillan" having been chased by the "Nashville", a privateer of the Civil War, the boat captured and burned and the crew taken prisoners-of-war. The claim, duly presented before the Commission through an attorney named Marden, having similar claims in his hands, remained for years, unadjusted; but in September, 1884, long after W. S. H.'s death, the writer received his proportion of the final allowance, or one fourth of $3,876.30, less the attorney's fee of a moderate 10%. [2], [3]

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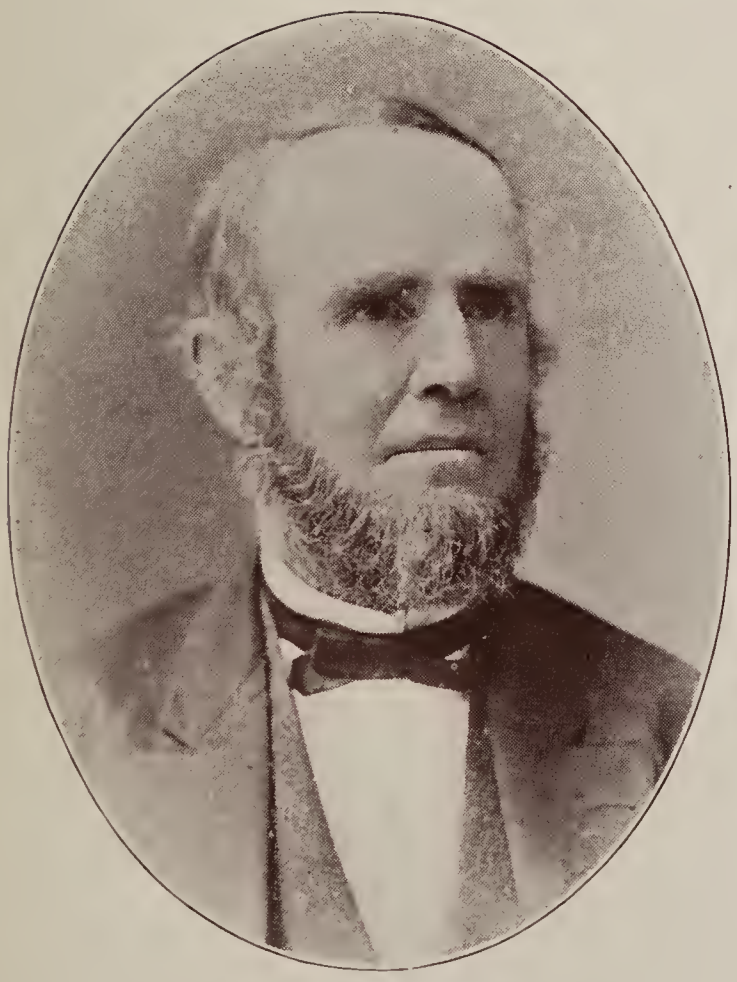
[1]Of the previous voyage, the card referred to says: "On her passage from London to Demerara, South America, 4500 miles, she makes the passage in 25 days. Had head winds 33 hours, 18 of which was hove to; the greatest run in 24 hours, 272 miles. Length, 135 feet over all. Breadth, 31½ feet. Depth, 16 feet".

[2]For authorities and further detail, see Appendix.

[3]Note by S. E. H.—In 1912, I was a guest for the night in the beautifully situated Hotel des Bergues, at Geneva, fronting the "Mont Blanc" bridge, and was being helped into the 'bus for the station, by the manager or proprietor, I took him to be. Bidding me "good-bye" in good English, he added: "It may interest you to know that the members of the 'Alabama Claims Commission' were entertained here in this hotel." "Oh yes," I replied, "That interests me, for I got some of the money."

JOHN SMITH HILLES
1830-1876
Photographed about 1870.



WILLIAM S. HILLES
1825-1876
Photographed about 1871.

SARAH LANCASTER (ALLEN) HILLES
1819-1897
Daughter of Dr. Thomas L. Allen

Another interest of William S. Hilles was as Treasurer of The Wilmington & Reading Railroad Co. (later The Wilmington & Northern), an enterprise largely promoted by Wilmington business men, who thought that shipments of anthacite could be diverted at a saving of cost, from the main line of The Philadelphia & Reading, to Wilmington and New Castle, for tidewater shipment thence. The writer, then a school-boy, more than once acted as assistant pay-master for the monthly distribution of pay-envelopes, over the road. If the employee did not appear, he waited for his wages, until the next month.

Still another business enterprise to which he gave much time, was as Secretary and Treasurer of an anthracite mining corporation, The Mt. Carmel Locust Mountain Coal Co., operating the "Reliance" mine and colliery at Mt. Carmel, in the Schuylkill Valley.

The monthly pay-roll being prepared at the Wilmington office at Front and French Streets, it was somewhat of a problem, in the unsafe conditions of the "Molly Maguire" era, to get the considerable number of pay-envelopes up to the mine in safety, it being several miles from the small town, in which there was then no bank. W. S. H. said that once, with thousands in his satchel, he met one of that unsavory organization on the lonely road, near the mine, but there was no attack.

His devoted and able assistant, Henry Gawthrop (who opened the first set of books for the Railroad enterprise), has told of his own nervous anxiety with the mine pay-roll, when stopping for lunch at a small town on the way, at having to chuck his satchel under the counter of the bar, for he felt that if he took it into the dining-room with him, he would be "spotted" and perhaps waylaid later. He reported a loss of appetite until he could pick up the satchel again! Another messenger on a similar errand, was so nervous over his charge, that every one might have suspected he was carrying valuables.

The "Reliance" mine was ultimately sold to the Philadelphia and Reading interests; but for some years, these heavy responsibilities were contemporaneous, and reveal the esteem and confidence of William S. Hilles' business associates, in his very diversified activities.

These several narrations are here given, as of events not all, or few, directly connected with the life of Samuel Hilles, but to preserve them in definite form, for his descendants.

CHAPTER XV

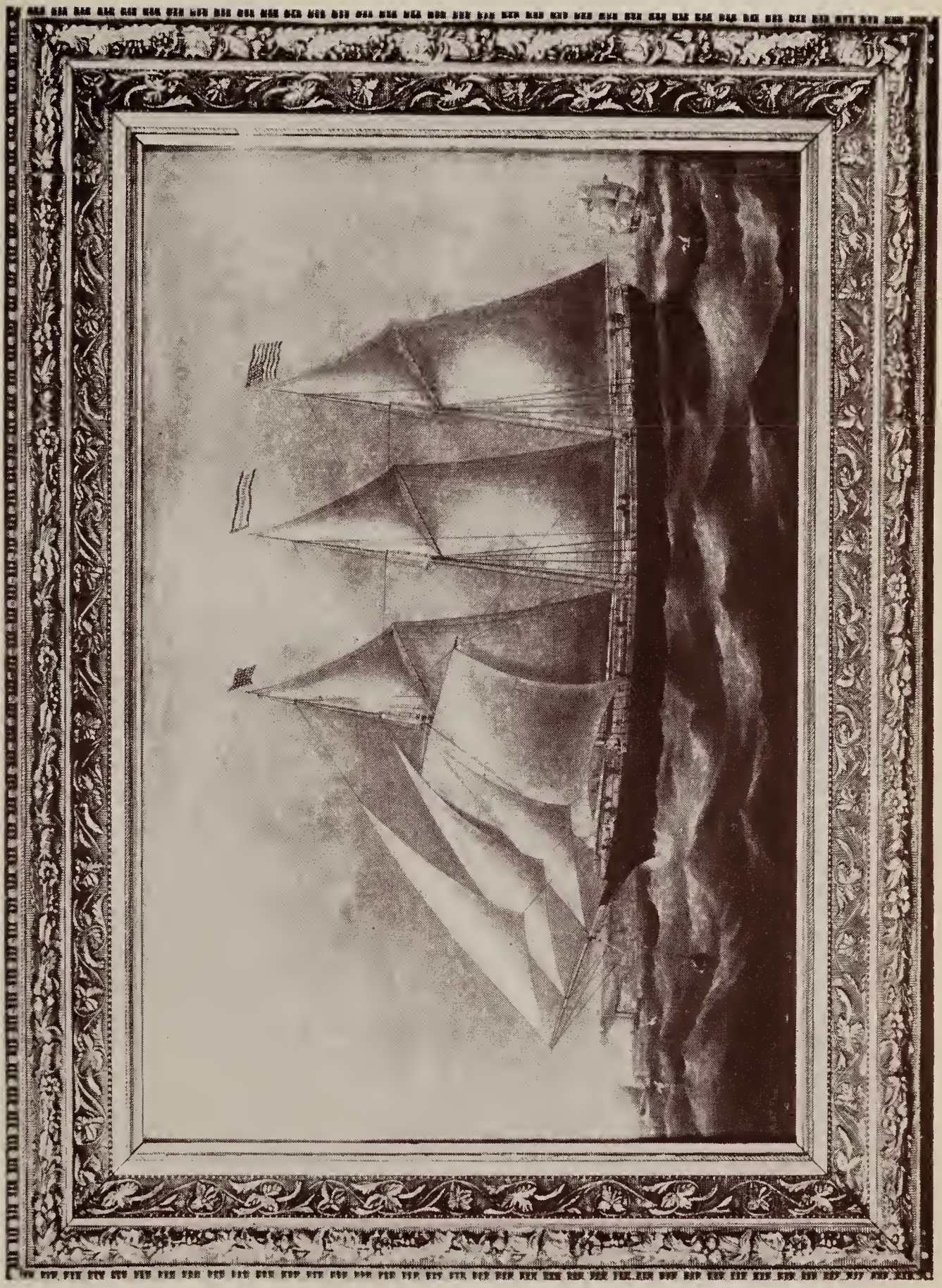
JOHN SMITH HILLES

John Smith Hilles, younger son of Samuel Hilles, was born March 4, 1830, married May 7, 1862, Sarah Cooper Tatum, daughter of Joseph Tatum of Woodbury, N. J. and died July 19, 1876.

After a partial course at Haverford (1844-1845, ending because of the temporary closing of the school), he first operated the brick-kilns upon the property in Wilmington, Del., east of Walnut Street and south of the present Eleventh Street, sometimes, when the kilns were being fired, sleeping a part of the night on the benches in front of the fires.

Later, he operated a coal-yard in Philadelphia, and in this business, attracted the attention of the officials of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in whose service, with headquarters on North Broad Street, Philadelphia, he rapidly rose, to become their General Freight Agent and Assistant Superintendent. The "Gem", a fine little official "dummy car", operated by steam, and holding perhaps five persons besides the engineer, was at his service for trips over the road, and which some of us children also occasionally but greatly enjoyed with him.

It was probably in 1869, that J. S. H. was deputed on behalf of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad to take charge of President Grant and his party, on their way through the coal regions, of New York. The party, which included also Mrs. Grant and her daughter Nellie, and the two Camerons, father and son, after being given a reception at Pottsville, where Grant was said to have shaken hands with 6,000 people, came back for the night to the "Mansion House" at Mt. Carbon (noted in that day for fine meals) and the writer, a boy of fifteen, stood behind President Grant's chair while they had a late dinner and prolonged talk. Early the next morning, J. S. H. presented the writer, a bashful youngster, to the President, perhaps while Miss Nellie was drumming on the piano, but prepared for an immediate start.



SCHOONER "WILLIAM S. HILLES"

481 tons register, N. B. Burgess, Commander. Built at Wilmington yard of Robt. H. Barr & Co. (W.S.H. senior partner and "ship's husband.") From painting by an English artist and presented to W. S. H. by Capt. Burgess; here represented as on first transatlantic voyage, "off South Foreland, English Channel, Dec. 1869." Burned at Riga (then in Russia), 1871, with 39 hemp barges.

Painting in possession of S. E. H.

J. S. H. accompanied the party, until they were off of the Philadelphia and Reading lines, and the writer awaited his return, after having a swim in the cold waters of a reservoir, said to be 60 feet deep, up a narrow valley. J. S. H. said that President Grant talked quite freely with him, when there was no third party, and was interested in fine impressions of ferns in the coal measures.

When the Railroad Company recognized the advantage of providing steam-vessels, in place of sailing-craft, for carrying Pennsylvania coal to Atlantic ports, John S. Hilles, although without special experience in water transportation, took charge of this important development, and having successfully inaugurated it, with all its difficulties as a new enterprise,(including construction of steamers at Cramp's and Harlan yards [1]), the Clyde interests, Thomas Clyde of Philadelphia the founder, then owning or controlling some seventy steamers in the coasting trade, made him their Philadelphia partner and manager, the firm being Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Here, John S. Hilles' rare executive ability had full scope; but his devotion to the business, and more particularly an exposure in visiting, when caught in the ice, near the Delaware Breakwater, the Steamer "Mary", in which he had an especial interest, led to serious illness, and he passed away in the summer of 1876, after a vain effort to regain his health in Florida, the previous winter.

John S. Hilles, to an unusual extent, captured the loyalty, the best efforts and the affection of his associates and subordinates. Of an impressive appearance, with his full black beard and fine features, the deep tones of his voice, his absolute sincerity and his force of character were long recalled by his associates. A favorite hymn, which he would sing with much power and evident feeling, was the old-fashioned

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[1]Upon the practical completion of one of these "colliers," at Harlan & Hollingsworth yards, in Wilmington, S. E. H. participated in the trial run—to Philadelphia. At a small dock on the Delaware River, above Edgemoor, the steamer went through the process of "adjusting compasses." Under orders of an expert from New England, the ship took positions successively relative to the true and the ship's compass indications, with record of variations, and at night reached Port Richmond, in northern Philadelphia.

I'm A Pilgrim and I'm A Stranger
Words by Mrs. M. S. B. Dana, 1841

I'm a Pilgrim and I'm a stranger,
I can tarry, I can tarry but a night;
Do not detain me, for I am going
Where the fountains are ever flowing,
Ref. I'm a Pilgrim and I'm a stranger,
I can tarry, I can tarry but a night.

There the glory is ever shining;
Oh my longing heart, my longing heart is there,
Here in this country, so dark and dreary,
I have wandered forlorn and weary.
Ref.

Of that city to which I journey,
My Redeemer, my Reedemer is its light;
There is no sorrow, nor any sighing,
Nor any tears there, nor any dying.
Ref. [1]

The nieces and nephews of John S. Hilles, and many others, have much for which to thank him and "Aunt Sally", in their unstinted hospitality at their first Philadelphia home at No. 27 North Juniper, facing Penn Square, and at their later homes on Filbert Street. There seemed always room for us, at any time.

Although, by the temporary closing of Haverford College in 1845, J. S. H. was prevented from taking the full course, he maintained an

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[1] "The Story of Hymns and Tunes", by Theron Brown and Hezekiah Butterworth, Doran, 1906, gives this interesting history (pp. 287-288): "This hymn still lives, and is likely to live, at least in collections that print revival music". (S. E. H. thinks the limitation unnecessary). "Mrs. Mary Stanley (Bunce) Dana, born in Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 15, 1810, wrote it while living in a Northern State, where her husband died. By the name Dana she is known in hymnology, though she afterward became Mrs. Shindler."

The ninth line appears as No. 798, p. 358, in the Presbyterian Hymnal, Phila., 1911, as: "There's the city to which I journey"; in other variations known to S. E. H., he has followed this Hymnal. Dr. Benson, of Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. (Phila.) advises S. E. H. "that in the original text, the line reads: 'In that country to which I am travelling' ".

The tune identified with the hymn 'I'm a Pilgrim', is untraced, save that it is said to be an 'Italian Air', and that its original title was 'Buono Notte' (good night).

No other hymn better expresses the out-standing of ardent faith. Its very repetitions emphasize and sweeten the vision of longed-for fruition.

Mrs. Dana (later Mrs. Shindler) died in Texas, Feb. 8, 1883".

active interest, and when it was decided to build an Alumni Hall and Library, in 1858, he became one of the five Trustees for that worthy purpose, which took several years for its achievement, in 1863. He was Treasurer of the Alumni Association, for this period, 1858-1862, and was a Manager of the Institution, from 1873 until his death in 1876.

Notwithstanding his great business responsibilities, for years he led in the superintendency of a Mission School in Philadelphia, which now bears his name, and where he was said, on occasion, to hold down an unruly boy with one hand, while he prayed with the other.

The personal joy of his visits to the Wilmington home is still recalled, when "Uncle Johnny had come down" (from Philadelphia.) A matter of great interest to him as a Railroad manager was a trip to the "railhead" of the Union Pacific, during its construction. His keenly observant eyes and mind found great enjoyment in such an experience.

But as one looks back fifty years to the more important features of his rather brief career, it is his contacts with his family and his fellowmen which stand out in precious memories of a notable life.

CHAPTER XVI

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The principal characters in this compilation, since the founding of Quakerism in 1643, and outside of the accidental connection with political celebrities such as Washington and Lincoln, were members of the Society of Friends, whether resident within the British domain or in America.

George Fox (1624-1691), the founder, a man of action, untiring zeal, deep religious convictions and great power, had at nineteen years of age, as he says, "at the command of God, on the ninth day of the seventh month, 1643, left his relations and broke off all familiarity or fellowship with old or young".

Through good report and evil, he journeyed through practically every shire of England and Wales, preaching with impassioned earnestness the principles of the spirituality of true worship; of God's dealing directly with his people (without intervening priest or sacrament); the constraining power of Christ and the love of his fellow-men. "There is one, even Christ Jesus, that can speak to thy condition". Many converts were made, in all classes, but more especially in the middle class, and his influence was remarkable in touching the hearts of men.

"The consciousness of the presence of God is the characteristic thing in George Fox's religious life". [1]

After repeated imprisonments for his faith, extending his travels in 1671 to Barbados, Jamaica and the American continent, the establishment of Friends' meetings quickly came there also, notably in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina, and this was followed up, both in Europe and America, by such worthies as Robert Barclay and William Penn (the former courtier). In Ireland, William Edmonson was the founder of the new movement, Dublin Yearly Meeting being constituted an independent body in 1670.

"In 1688, the German Friends of Germantown, Philadelphia, raised the first official protest uttered by any religious body against slavery". [2]

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[1] (George Fox's Autobiography edited by Rufus M. Jones, Vol. I, p. 30).

[2] (Ency. Brit. 11th Ed. Vol. II, p. 227).

THE OLD COVERED BRIDGE

over the Brandywine, built in 1839, replaced in 1887. Photograph made about 1880. "A ford at the foot of Van Buren Street was the earliest Brandywine crossing. A ferry at Walnut Street came into use about 1750, succeeded by a suspension bridge at Market Street, fourteen years later. This, in turn, was succeeded, in 1814, by a wider one . . . which went down in the flood of 1822. A wooden truss type came next, which was swept away in 1839."

Courtesy of Wilmington Trust Company.

Their work also for the Indians, beginning with the mutual trust of Penn's time, has continued to this day. In the administration of President Grant, the care of the Indian wards of the nation was virtually turned over to the Friends. Their position as to war is too well-known to need reference.

"The Quaker religion which he (George Fox) founded is something which it is impossible to overpraise. In a day of shams, it was a religion of veracity rooted in spiritual inwardness, and a return to something more like the original gospel truth than men had ever known in England. So far as our Christian sects to-day are evolving into liberality, they are simply reverting in essence to the position which Fox and the early Quakers so long ago assumed. No one can pretend for a moment that in point of spiritual sagacity and capacity Fox's mind was unsound. Every one who confronted him personally, from Oliver Cromwell down to county magistrates and jailers, seems to have acknowledged his superior power". [1]

It is source for satisfaction that the two principal bodies of Friends in America, through their joint activity for the relief of suffering in Europe, a devoted work, unique in its self-sacrifice and efficiency, have lately been drawn very close to-gether in spirit. The "Orthodox" branch lately (1928) sent a friendly committee to the "Yearly Meeting" of the other branch, where they were most cordially received and a return greeting was arranged for. In this, Samuel Hilles and both of his sons would have had great joy.

William S. Hilles, during his closing years, perhaps especially after his father's death in 1873, had a deep concern for the spiritual growth and true welfare of Friends in the smaller communities of eastern Pennsylvania, where they had once been the dominating element, and he was warmly welcomed there, when visiting such, on his own initiative.

Entirely without any effort to gain proselytes for his own views in accepting water-baptism, he had, before doing so, resigned (1872) from his membership with Friends, although usually worshipping with them, and retaining his cherished associations with their best minds.

As to the attitude of Friends or "Quakers", in the Great War, and since, toward the needy in all lands, and their single-hearted devotion and unique efficiency, one cannot but be impressed with the experiences told in "A Service of Love in War Time", by Rufus

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[1] (William James, "Varieties of Religious Experience," p. 6).

M. Jones (1920). Dr. Jones, a leader amongst Friends in America, and well-known in England, a Professor at Haverford College, and an author of high repute, took the leadership, and has continued in the management of that very efficient organization, "American Friends' Service Committee", Philadelphia, with able helpers, here and abroad, Wilbur K. Thomas being Executive Secretary.

Millions of money, and those most helpful qualities, sympathy and intelligent co-operation, have been dispensed with great wisdom and unprecedented economy. The soldier and the peasant alike, all over Europe and wherever they have operated, whether in the help of the wounded and the dying, in nursery, hospital or home, have learned to love the "Quakers", whether American or English.

A story is told of two little girls in Germany, upon meeting each other, and one asking the other, "How are you getting along?" The reply was: "Oh, we are all right; we are being 'Quakered' ('gequakert')".

Before the War was over, the Red Cross, the military on both sides, and the common people, had, many of them, learned to trust the "Quakers" as they did no other such agency or individuals.

Their record in hospital work was marvelous. In one hospital, (Sermaize, France,) under their charge, with Dr. Jas. A. Babbitt of Haverford as chief, they lost less than twenty out of over twelve hundred operations, many of distressing seriousness. [1]

In France, the building of temporary homes, installing improved machinery on the farms, and actually leading in doing the farm-work themselves, or whatever else needed to be done, gave a new hope to the people with whom they came in contact.

In this great work, the harmony between the English Friends and the American, and between individuals, was good to see. In large measure, their efforts were toward making the people self-supporting at the earliest possible time, rather than a continuance of "relief".

A striking picture of this work, during and since the Great War, is given in Dr. Jones' book, quoting from a personal letter of Richard Cabot, of Boston.

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[1]Dr. Jones, p. 151.

"We have hitched up our dispensary with the Quakers who are working in Paris and outside it for refugees, in a spirit not equalled on the whole, by any group I have seen out here. They work with their hands, build houses, help with the plowing, do plumbing-work when plumbers are unobtainable, sleep in quarters that others find too hard, save money everywhere, and because they know what simple living is, are the best of case-workers in city charities, never pauperizing, never offending. They work in the true religious spirit, asking no glory and no position, sharing the hardships they alleviate, and earning everywhere such gratitude from the French that the Government has offered to turn over a whole department to them, if they will undertake all the work of re-construction there. Others working here in France have friends and enemies; the Friends have only friends, and I hear only praise of their work and can give only praise from what I have seen—My, but they are refreshing folks!" [1] The initiative of the American work was in the "Haverford Unit", gathered largely from colleges of Friends, in 1917.

From Associated Press report of speech, Oct. 26, 1928, before the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, of Hon. Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Berlin and an eye-witness of the scenes (1922) to which he refers, one reads:

"The Quakers fed upward of a million and a half boys and girls one meal daily. These children were not ill. They were badly under-nourished . . . Those were dreadful days! It used to seem to me sometimes as if God himself had forgotten the place. It was a seething mass of hate and suspicion and bitterness and despair. Every family had its dead to remember. Millions had been impoverished by the fall of the mark. Hunger and cold and desperate privation was the common lot.

And into that situation came the Quakers, and they brought with them love. They knew nothing and cared nothing about religious or political divisions. They came to bind up the wounds and to break down the hatred and to make life sweet again. . . . They came without ostentation or the blare of trumpets. They came humbly to do their Master's work. And as I used to see them, men and women, carrying on day after day, always calm, always sympathetic, always understanding, always doing, it used to seem to me, and does yet, that in their faces and around them was the white and shining glory of the Christ."

It is such work in common, for the good of humanity, which has brought the two bodies of Friends in America so close together, in this century of time, from the "Separation" of 1827.

([1]Dr. Jones, p. 156.)

CHAPTER XVII

THE WELSH TRACT

"From Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, a line drawn west of north and extended eighteen miles, will end in the Township of Gwynedd".[1]

"The great 'Welsh Tract' of forty thousand acres, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, embracing what is now the Townships of Lower Merion, Haverford and Radnor, was bought and in time occupied by Welsh people, from the northern countries of Wales".[2]

"The success of Merion led to the establishment of Gwynedd, a Township of Montgomery County, in 1698, by Welsh emigrants. The Township resembled a parallelogram, containing nearly seventeen square miles."

"Wm. John and Thomas ap Evan, representing a company of Quakers and neighbors in Wales, went over to Philadelphia in 1697."

"The land at Gwynedd belonged to Robert Turner of Philadelphia."

"Hugh Roberts, who visited Wales in 1697, had much to do with the settlement of Gwynedd, for we find many leaving Wales after his tour".

"Wm. John and Thomas ap Evan paid Robert Turner L508 current money of Pennsylvania for the Township, and each settler paid L6-10s-0d. for 100 acres".[3]

Amongst purchasers, second named, "Cadwaladr ap Evan, 500 acres, L32-10s.-0d.[4]

"The Township was purchased for the Welsh contingent in March, 1698".[5]

"There were 30,000 acres first occupied, but later settlers bought 20,000 more, making 50,000 acres in all".[6]

([1]"Historical Collections of Gwynedd," H. M. Jenkins, p. 1.)

([2]Jenkins, p. 21.)

([3]"The Quakers in Wales," T. Mardy Rees. (pp. 188 etc.) Prize Composition at Eisteddfod, 1923, under adjudication of Norman Penny, Esq. F. S. A., F. R. Histor. Soc. and Rev. T. Shankland, M. A.,

([4]Jenkins, p. 54.)

([5]Rees, p. 190.)

([6]Rees, p. 181.)

THE LANDING OF PENN.

at New Castle, October 27, 1682. "The ascendant English interests, following the overthrow of the Swedes by the Dutch, in 1655, and of the Dutch in turn in 1664, . . . made New Castle the seat of government and port of entry; so it was there that Penn landed and formally took over his domain." "From a rare lithograph of 1853."

Courtesy of Wilmington Trust Company.

"Quaker settlers from Wales had much intercourse with the Indians, whom they treated, not as 'hands' but 'souls'. The Indians gave Wm. Penn the name of 'Onas', because they trusted and respected him, for he always acted justly toward them".[1]

"The Improvement in the life and manners of the Indians was attributed chiefly to the women Friends, who toiled among them".[2]

"The laws of the Society compelled members in case of disputes to submit their grievance to the arbitration of two or three fellow-members. Not in a single instance did they take a dispute into a court of law".[3] "The first law-suit in the colony was entrusted to Thomas Lloyd".[4]

"When Penn landed in 1700 (second visit), after a tempestuous voyage of three months, the colony was ravaged by yellow fever, which caused an enormous number of deaths. From six to ten people died daily, and the whole colony was full of mourning".[5]

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[1](Rees, p. 200).

[2](Same, p. 201).

[3](Same, pp. 213-214).

[4](Same, p. 192).

[5](Same, p. 194).

CHAPTER XVIII

WESTTOWN SCHOOL

The removal in 1795, of William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles, parents of Eli and Samuel, (from Uwchlan, Chester Co.) to the then comparative wilderness of Washington County, Penna., near Brownsville, did not prevent the family turning to Westtown (established in May, 1799), for the "guarded education" considered desirable for the youth of Friends, and its reputation for thoroughness, even at that day, made it the choice, at least, for Eli and Samuel.

Eli entered as a student (No. 434) from Brownsville, December, 1805, and began as a teacher, September 1806, continuing until March 23, 1811. Samuel, the youngest brother of the family, and without record there as a pupil, began as a teacher March 1, 1808, continuing until August 3, 1811. It is interesting to note that Martha Barker, of Burlington, whom Eli Hilles married in 1809, after he had acted for some time as the librarian, was a teacher at Westtown, from July 1, 1799 to August 28, 1808; and that Margaret Hill Smith, also from Burlington, was a pupil there from August, 1800. [1]

The active interest of Samuel Hilles and his wife continued for long years, he being appointed on the committee of management in April, 1837; while she had been similarly appointed in April, 1828, nine years earlier. [2] The use of what was called, "plural language", by some of the pupils, seems to have been a frequent reason for discipline by deprivation of some pleasures and this was called "dipping"; but there were high standards of scholarship and the foundation was good. Board and tuition were certainly on a moderate scale in the early days; the rate began at $64.00, was advanced to $84.00, but later moved back to $64.00. The yearly salary of an early Superintendent, Joshua Sharpless, was L120, but in 1812 was made $80.00 per month. [3]

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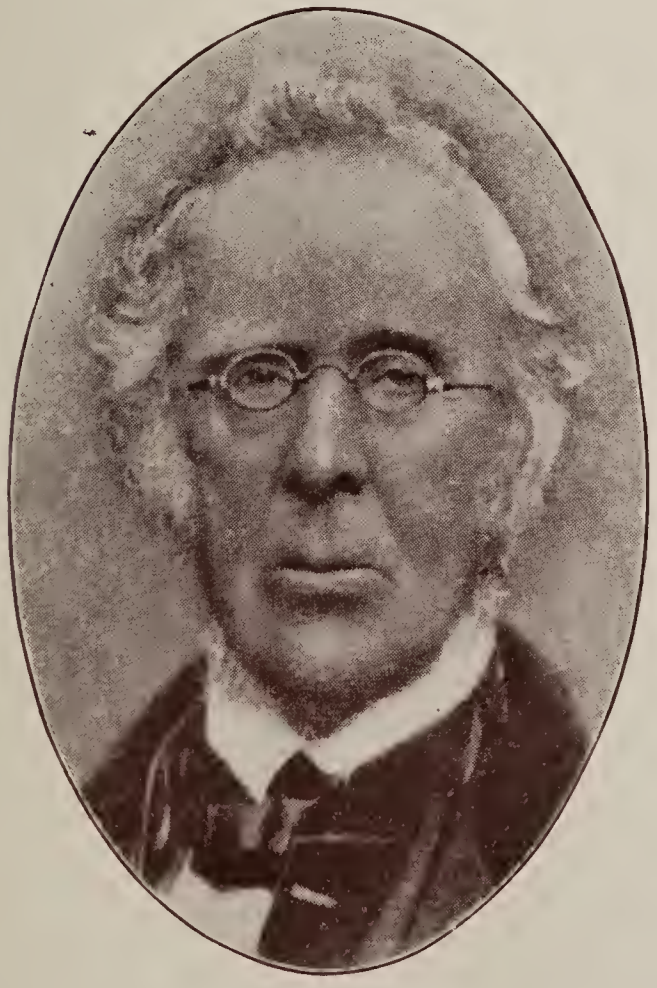
[1] ("The History and Catalogue of Westtown School").

[2] "All appointments to the Committee were for life, in those days." (Letter of Watson W. Dewees to S. E. H., Dec. 19, 1927)

[3] ("A Century of Westtown History, 1799-1899", p. 114, etc.)

WESTTOWN SCHOOL
As in 1810. An ideal sketch.
Courtesy of Watson W. Dewees.



ELI HILLES
of Wilmington, Del.
1783-1863

ELIZABETH B. HILLES
Only daughter of Eli Hilles
1813-1907

CHAPTER XIX

ELI HILLES of Wilmington
and his daughter, Elizabeth B. Hilles

Eli Hilles, born in 1783, died in 1863, but had married in 1809, Martha Barker of Burlington, N. J., who died Nov. 25, 1849. He was distinctly "a gentleman of the old school", with a penchant for curios, precious stones, coins, fine furniture, etc. His only daughter, [1] Elizabeth Barker Hilles (born Dec. 15, 1813, died July 3/4, 1907), was still keeping house in Wilmington, in the house so long her father's home, at the time of her death in her ninety-third year. A close bond existed between herself and the writer, who bore also her father's name. [2]

There was also a notable and devoted friendship between herself and Theodore S. Wynkoop, beginning in his boyhood, as a neighbor, and continuing undiminished through her whole life when, for many years, he had become prominent as a missionary at Allahabad. In later years, he was the representative of The London and

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[1]The fifty-cent (50c) silver piece of 1792, shown amongst the illustrations, now owned by S. E. H., came to him by a gift designated before the death of E. B. H. In a memorandum of August 11, 1905, she wrote: "E. B. Hilles was told at the Mint when there in 1892, the enclosed coin was valued at $250.00 to $300.00; given her by her father, who had carried it long as a 'pocket-piece'." In another memorandum she had written: "The enclosed 50c piece was among the few coined with the representation of Genl. Geo. Washington, which he disapproved and prevented more" . . . "The figure-head George Washington—such coining forbidden by Washington, very few made . . . ." A coin expert wrote S. E. H., June 1927: "The coin was not adopted and was not executed under Government supervision." Of course opinions as to its value would vary; but the National Museum at Washington (Smithsonian Institution), where the Government collection is now kept) wrote S. E. H., July 12, 1927, "No such piece as the one described was ever issued as a United States coin, but a few seem to have been struck as pattern pieces. The museum collection does not include a specimen of such pieces, which are rare."

One son, William E., was born at Westtown, April 14, 1810, and buried at Wilmington July 8, 1811. Another, Edward, born at Wilmington October 14, 1812, was buried there August 1, 1813. (Records of Goshen Mo. Mtg., Cope, p. 167 and do. Wilmington Records.)

[2]Her childish signature, for she was then just under eight years of age, may be found among the ninety-five witnesses to the marriage of her uncle, Samuel Hilles, to Margaret Hill Smith, in 1821. A fac-simile of the Certificate is shown elsewhere.

More than any other of the family, she sought and maintained contact with a number of the Western cousins, and evidenced her interest in them by specific bequests in her Will. In 1875-6, she accompanied S. E. H. upon a hasty visit to some of the more distant, in Western Iowa and Illinois.

Foreign Bible Society, for India. He was as a son to her and much beloved by us all. We rejoiced that she left him a substantial sum at her death. He returned from India but a few days before her passing away, and most acceptably conducted the service in the old West Street Friends' ground, Wilmington. His was, indeed, a rare spirit!

As referred to elsewhere, Eli Hilles, with his brother Samuel, took an active part in the affairs of Wilmington. He was the first President of the Public School Board and served ten years in all, as a member, He was a member of Council in 1820, 1824 and 1825.

He took a prominent part in the agitation for an ample and pure supply of water, and in 1820, was elected on a "Committee of Three", to report on the expense of bringing water from the Brandywine. In 1825, the reservoirs or "basins", as they were called, at Tenth and King Streets (the space now devoted to beautiful sunken gardens), were first used. The first purchase of this property was in 1827, from Sallie Norris Dickinson, for a price of $2,700.00; and in 1832, the remainder was purchased for $1,200.00. Miss Dickinson was the daughter of John Dickinson, at one time the "President" of Delaware. He had moved down from Philadelphia and built a fine mansion, at Eighth and Market Streets, where now stands the Wilmington Institute.[1]

The writer is pleased to add from an unsolicited letter of John Griscom Bullock, a valued classmate and friend, to S. E. H., Jan. 14, 1927, the following tale, which might have wide application:

"Grandfather (John Bullock, the noted Wilmington schoolmaster for boys) was walking along the Brandywine, when who should come along but Eli (Hilles), pounding the stones and whipping the leaves with his cane" (quite probably one now in possession of S. E. H.), "in an evidently disturbed state of mind. 'Why Eli! what is the matter?' said grandfather. 'Well, John, I believe the very Old Boy himself is in my girls to-day', said Eli. 'Now perhaps he is in thee, too, Eli', said John. The next day they met again. when Eli said: 'John, I believe thee was right, yesterday' ".

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[1] ("History of Delaware", Scharf, Vol. II, p. 665.)

CHAPTER XX

JOHN JAY SMITH of Philadelphia
Brother of Margaret Hill Hilles

Margaret Hill Hilles' younger brother, John Jay Smith of "Ivy Lodge", Germantown, Philadelphia, was a most interesting character. For twenty-one years the librarian of the Philadelphia Library, and also of the remarkable library of his great-grandfather, James Logan, the latter collection given by Logan's Executors to the public, and succeeded in this position as librarian by his son, Lloyd P. Smith, for as long a term,—John Jay Smith's friendships were notable.

These included not only such as Horace Binney, the leading member of the Philadelphia Bar, Corcoran the banker, Edward Everett, the Baches and Maurys, but Longfellow (who visited him

with Chas. Sumner), George Bancroft, Edgar Allen Poe, J. Fenimore Cooper, Jared Sparks, N. P. Willis, Bishop McIlvaine and H. T. Tuckerman; and in England, Granville John Penn (great-grandson of William Penn and Lord of the Manor of Eton, with whom were mutual visits and much in common), Richard Cobden, Lady Franklin, Thomas Baring, Scott Russell the builder of the "Great Eastern" (which novel steamer, by the way, the writer remembers boarding off Cape May, on her first visit to American shores), Lord Granville, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir William Hooker and other celebrities were among his friends.

A notable interview with King Leopold of Belgium was one incident of a European tour undertaken to promote the project of the removal of part of the Great Exposition of 1851 to America. This effort was in 1850, when, introduced by a general letter from John M. Clayton, our Secretary of State, and assisted by letters from the first merchants of New York, he sailed for England.[1]

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[1] "Recollections", J. J. S., pp. 153 ff.

Through the Agent of Louis Philippe, who was then in London, he was promised the assistance of the French Government; our authorities had even set aside Governor's Island for the purpose.[1] But in ill-health and failing to get an early interview with Prince Albert, the Patron of the Great Exposition, J. J. S. had engaged passage homeward on the Steamer "Atlantic", Captain West, and having a letter to Jenny Lind, who, with her large troupe, was to be a passenger. In the meantime, but too late, came the desired invitation to meet the Prince at Osborne, acceptance of which J. J. S. decided to postpone in favor of Jenny Lind!

"The songstress was very affable, and danced and sang the whole trip, the weather being perfect. She gave a concert for the benefit of the crew, who fairly fell at her feet. The sale of the tickets realized about five hundred dollars, which was divided by good Captain West. For him she seemed to feel a magnetic attraction and the love of a sister. The sailors, in return, gave her a concert, one bright evening before we arrived at New York. Captain West and myself each took an arm and led her to the delightful scene".[2]

Notwithstanding his non-success in bringing the Exposition to America, years later, General A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati, the able Director of the "Centennial Exposition", characterized to the writer, John Jay Smith as "The Father of the Centennial".

He was a prolific writer. "A Summer's Jaunt Across the Water" was the interesting chronicle of his first journey abroad, in 1845. "Letters of Doctor Richard Hill", or "The Hill Family", followed in 1854. "The Book of the Signers" gave letters and signatures of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. "The Penn Family", written at request of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was a notable article which appeared in Lippincott's Magazine, as also in "Penn and Logan Correspondence".

At some periods, dating from its very beginning, he was editor of "The Pennsylvania Gazette"; of "Waldie's Circulating Library" (1833-1849, 14 vols.); "Littell's Museum", the predecessor of "The Living Age"; "Downing's Horticulturist" (4½ years), etc.; while Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors" gives him credit for "about one

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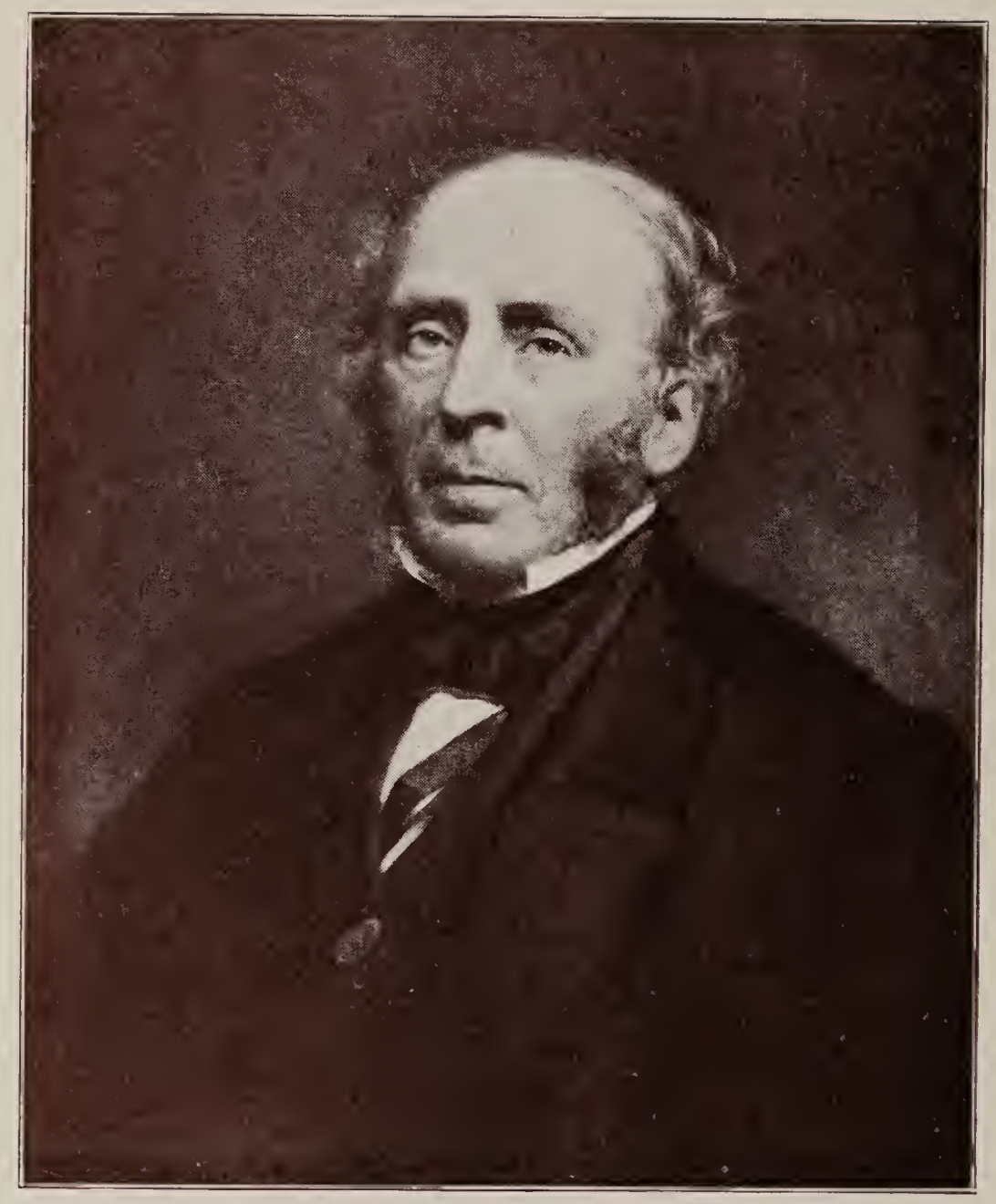
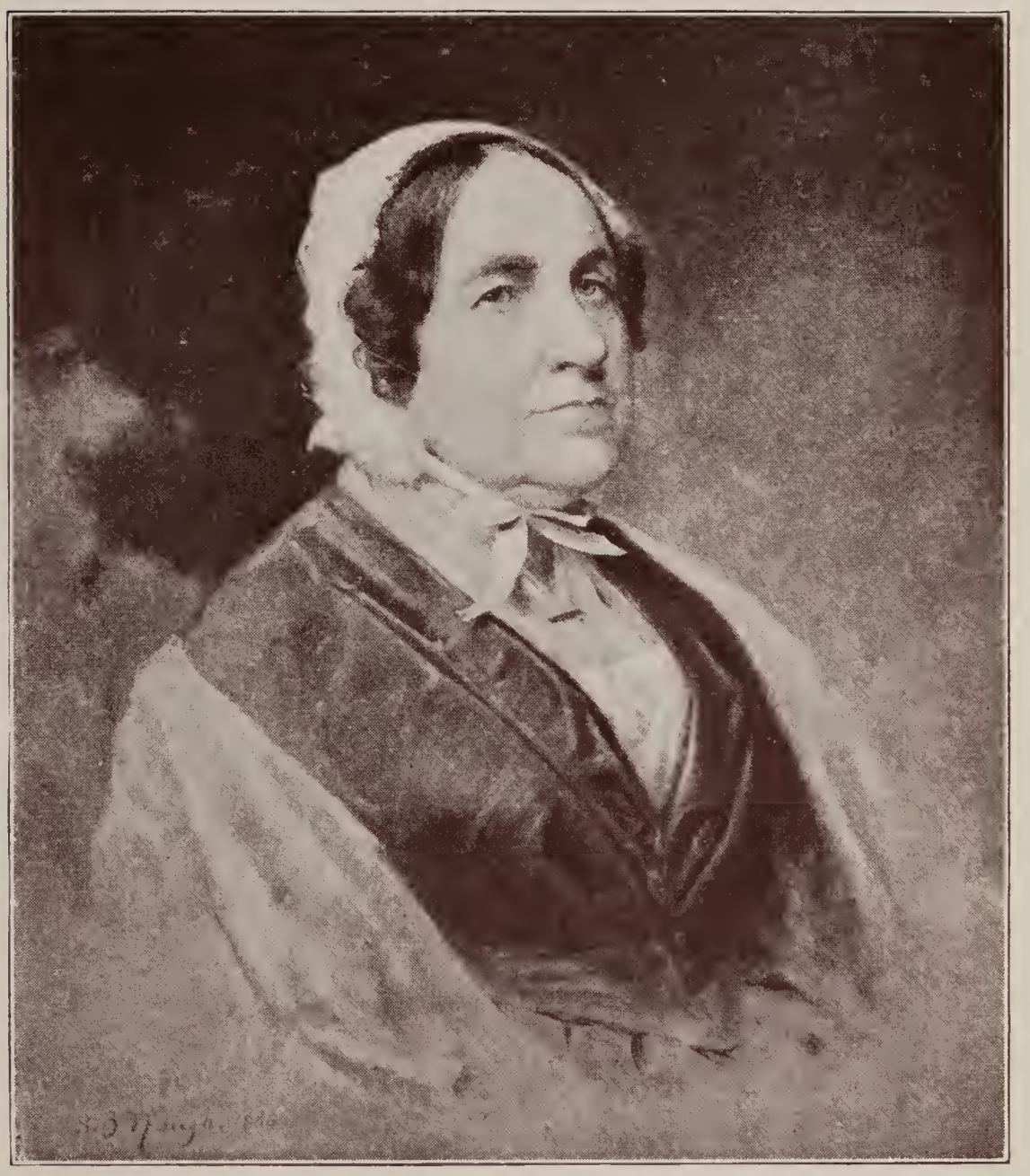
[1] (Recollections, p. 170.)

[2] (Same, p. 156).



JOHN JAY SMITH
1798-1881
of "Ivy Lodge," Germantown, Philadelphia. Younger brother of Margaret Hill Hilles.
From painting by S. B. Waugh, 1868.



RACHEL PEARSALL SMITH (1800-1873)
Daughter of Robert Pearsall of New York
From painting by S. B. Waugh, 1868. A friend wrote: "In thinking of her, my appreciation always expresses in the word *exquisite*."

hundred volumes which do not bear his name"; but the publication of which he had superintended.[1]

In his "Recollections" (p. 84), (See also, Allibone, vol. ii, p. 2147) he shows his active spirit as a young man, when he "bought a fine large black mare called 'Hardwear'" and with two other young men, "mounted horses in the autumn of 1819, proceeded by the beaten track to Pittsburgh, thence to Cincinnati[2] by the lower route, then a wilderness and much of it a quagmire". They met Henry Clay, "drenched to the skin", one rainy evening, and not knowing his identity at first, were much fascinated by his tales of adventures, both "with the Indians and the wild animals of untrodden forests". With one companion, J. J. S. continued to Huntsville, Ala., and later, the mare having given out, returning to Philadelphia, partly by stage, were entertained one night by John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokees.[3]

John Jay Smith, with his versatile mind, far-seeing judgment and untiring energy, was a leader of men, and his activities were wide. He introduced to the American public the first manufacture of paper from straw, which he sold for a manufacturer at Chambersburg, Pa.[4]

The origin of Woodlawn Cemetery of New York, and his, the first large subscription for it, $20,000. and the development to success of Greenwood Cemetery there, whose future was, at one time, far from assured, were distinctly due to his active mind.[5]

His part as founder of West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia is known to many; but his work in the extension of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is scarcely known or appreciated. It seems strange reading for a Philadelphian now, in this year of grace (1928), of the struggles for years of Thomas P. Cope as a member of Councils, and in 1857 of John Jay Smith, with Henry and Alfred Cope's interest

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[1]("Recollections", pp. 221, 222.)

[2]On a later occasion, in 1858, J. J. S. writes of returning to "Cincinnati, to visit the celebrated and wealthy Nicholas Longworth ("Squire Longworth"), then residing in much elegance and comfort in a large mansion, the mistress of which graced her husband's table with most perfect propriety and elegance. Mr. Longworth was the first patron of Powers, the sculptor, to whom, when in Florence in 1865, I talked of his Cincinnati friend." (Recollections," p. 278).

[3]Ross later married into one of the Friends' families of Wilmington, and the writer recalls seeing him once, at the Friends' Meeting.

[4]("Recollections", p. 103).

[5]("Recollections", p. 290).

and generous contributions at his instance, in seconding the earnest efforts of the very small group of citizens who then had the vision, new in that day, of providing ample spaces for the people's use.

Clearly connected with the movement for extension of Fairmount Park was the purpose, in their minds, to obtain pure drinking-water for their more indifferent fellow-citizens; and their efforts were as pioneers, in the later accomplishment, for distinct benefit of rich and poor alike, and notably serving as an example for other communities. [1]

John Jay Smith had unusual interest in horticulture, which to this day, West Laurel Hill exemplifies. His former dwelling, "Ivy Lodge", on East Penn Street, Germantown, is still a fine type of an English home, and here he was wont to entertain many notable people, amongst them, Granville John Penn, of Stoke Park, England, the last direct male descendant of William Penn, and George Braithwaite Lloyd of Birmingham, both of whom were his agreeable hosts in England. [2]

John Jay Smith, born June 16, 1798, died September 23, 1881, about six months before his eldest sister, Margaret Hill Hilles. Their long continued correspondence has, even yet, unusual charm, and much of it may be found printed in "The Hill Family", "Recollections" of J. J. S., and elsewhere. Portraits (photographed from excellent paintings by Waugh), of himself and his gracious wife, Rachel Pearsall Smith, "Aunt Rachel", may be found among the illustrations.

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[1] ("Recollections" p. 292).

[2] ("Recollections," pp. 178, 309).

CHAPTER XXI

THE ROMANCE OF AN IRISH PENNY

In the Summer of 1876, Eli Hilles, my father's cousin (son of David, son of William, son of Hugh) who had been a "Forty-niner", going out by way of the Isthmus of Panama, had lived for years in California, and later had become a banker in Memphis, Mo., then came to Philadelphia to attend the Centennial Exposition and perhaps renew acquaintance with his Wilmington relatives, separation from whom had come rather from distance than intention.

The writer, having charge in Machinery Hall at the great Exposition, of the exhibit of Hilles & Jones of Wilmington, was accosted one day by a distinguished-looking, grey-haired stranger, who introduced himself as the cousin above, and although diffident about it, finally agreed to come back the following day and be taken to Wilmington. However, without our knowledge, he meanwhile fell quite ill, perhaps with typhoid fever, and was not again seen or heard from at that time.

Later followed correspondence with his and my father's cousin, Elizabeth B. Hilles (the only daughter of Eli Hilles of Wilmington), whose loving zeal, in keeping touch with the western cousins, we all admired. This resulted in the loved bachelor relative coming east to visit E. B. H. "for a week or two". Finding his own name on the door-plate, seeming to bid him welcome, and being as congenial as could possibly be, he lived there with his aged cousin, for the rest of his quiet days, and became very much beloved by us all. His death, indeed, was a great blow to E. B. H., who kept her own home in such wonderful order, until her death in her 93rd year.

Eli Hilles of Missouri, however, in his wanderings around Philadelphia, before the illness spoken of had changed his plans, was one day passing the graves of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, easily seen at Fifth and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, and noting a copper coin in the tray of a dealer on the sidewalk, that it bore the name "J. Hilles, Dublin" with date 1813, and had a shamrock on one side and representation of a rolling-mill on the other, the price of twelve cents (12c) being satisfactory, he pocketed it, and after some years of growing intimacy and deep affection between us, before

his death on Nov. 15, 1899, he gave the Irish penny-token to the writer.

Again it was thus, for some years, carried as a pocket-piece, but one day, in answer to inquiry of the Dublin directory publishers, the writer was advised that living then in Dublin was a Miss Maria Hilles, at a given address. There then followed, for some years, an interesting exchange of notes, and upon a family party being made up in 1906, for an automobile tour amongst the English cathedral towns, etc., upon arrival in England, the writer sent a card to "cousin Maria", who immediately wired back to an Oxford address, asking that the writer bring his sister over, to visit herself and her sister, Winifred. The mail had also been used.

We accepted the invitation, and after a very rough and inwardly searching passage from Holyhead to Port of Dublin, the writer espied, at head of the inclined exit to the street, a pleasant-faced lady, with broad features not unlike Queen Victoria's in her prime, and holding in her hand the card sent her.

In their comfortable Dublin home, we were simply, but generously entertained, and were greatly interested to learn that their grandfather, James Hilles of Dublin, had issued these tokens, nearly a century before (1813), and to see their duplicates, both in penny and ha'-penny pieces.

In our correspondence, and thus personally, their parentage was learned. In a letter of Oct. 22, 1904, Miss Maria had said, "I, too, have always felt interested in the history of our family, and I was always an attentive listener when my father and his brothers (my dear uncles) conversed on family matters; they often mentioned that the family came from the North of Ireland, from Rathfriland, in County Down, and that an ancestor had been a minister there; and that previously they had come over from Scotland. My father (Dr. Malcolm Wm. Hilles) too, had great literary attainments, and was author of several medical works, and of some poetry, etc. It was my grandfather, James Hilles, who coined the token you have found, at his iron rolling-mills at Leixlip, near Dublin; we have a few; the merchants were allowed to coin, in those days here; it is astonishing they travelled away so far from Dublin.

IRISH PENNY TOKEN, ISSUED IN 1813, BY JAMES HILLES, who had a Rolling Mill near Dublin. Purchased in 1876, at Fifth and Arch Sts., Philada., by Eli Hilles, of Memphis, Mo., and later given to S. E. H. Duplicates found in hands of James Hilles' granddaughters, Maria and Winifred Hilles, late of Dublin. The token was identified by S. E. H. in 1906, at their home.

ELI HILLES (ON RIGHT) OF MEMPHIS, MO.
Photographed at Meadowland Farm, Iowa, 1897. Eli died in former home (in Wilmington, Del.), of his uncle, Eli, for whom he was named. Here David Pugh, Ann (*m.* Hughes) and Eli. All children of David Hilles II.

His (James Hilles') family were: sons,
John Maxwell Hilles, who died 1875.
Phineas Hilles, who died 1848.
[1]Daniel Hilles died young.
Richard Fferrall Hilles, who died in New Orleans.
Alexander Hilles, who died in U. S. A., also.
James Hilles, who died in Dublin, 1885.
My father, Dr. Malcolm Wm. Hilles, who died here in 1895.
Grace, Winifred and Catherine, daughters of James, senior."

Indeed, the recurrence of four names in the Dublin line, John, Daniel, Richard and Catherine, which are also to be found in the line of the noted London worthy, Richard Hilles, makes connection probable.

Miss Maria Hilles also sent rough draft of "old tomb-stone in Old St. George's Burial Ground in City of Dublin; it was found broken across and roughly repaired; it was discovered a few years ago; we had been aware long before of the grave being there, and of my grandfather's being interred in it, though his name has not been cut on the stone. We had heard, years ago, of a Hilles having been a cloth-merchant and Lord Mayor (?) of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who in the reign of Queen Mary (about 1555) had to leave London to avoid the persecutions of her reign, being a Calvinist, and went to Switzerland for a time; it may have been the Richard Hilles who founded Merchant Tailors' School at Charterhouse as you have ascertained; I am proud to hear of his good deeds. Captain Hillas" (Robert W. to whom S. E. H. had written), "of Sligo may have been absent from Ireland when you wrote him; he is not of our family, but a marriage took place between the families a generation ago; my uncle James Hilles married Robert Hillas's widow. James Hilles, son of John Hilles, died 1832, also interred, but his name is not cut on the stone; some of the words are obliterated".

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[1]Note the name, being same as son and grandson of Richard Hilles of London. Indeed, the recurrence of four names in the Dublin line, John, Daniel, Richard and Catherine, which are also to be found in the line of the noted London worthy, Richard Hilles, makes connection probable. In a previous letter, Miss Hilles stated that her "grandfather's sister married a Mr. Allen, in County Down, and in turn her son, Rev. Frank Allen, was a minister there." This was probably near, but not in Rathfriland itself. S. E. H.

"Here lieth John
Hilles who died the
May, 1785, aged years.
Here lieth the remains
of Grace Maxwell his Wife
who departed life the
Nov. 1793, aged

and Mary their D
Catherine, Daniel
and T (?) Hilles their
grandchildren".

Maria Hilles wrote to S. E. H., Mar. 16, 1906: " . . . a dear cousin of ours died in London in September last. I went over to her funeral; she was the daughter of John Maxwell Hilles and inherited L25,000, in his American investments; there is less than half of it now remaining for her children".

Miss Maria Hilles having died, her sister, Winifred, writes to S. E. H. from Dublin, Nov. 14, 1917. "I have been looking up the family tree, and heard from a relative that my great-grandfather or his father was an officer in the Black Dragoons and with his regiment crossed over to Scotland to quell the Rebellion in favour of (as they called him) the Pretender; I must look up my English history for dates; he married Grace Maxwell." Winifred has now also died, March, 1926, as but recently learned.

The writer is advised by a Dublin genealogist, Mr. Thos. U. Sadleir, of Office of Arms, that the definite line of these Dublin ladies may be traced back one generation further, to the grandfather of the Dublin merchant and operator of the rolling-mill, James Hilles, viz:[1]

John Hilles of Aughnavollah, near Rathfriland in Co. Down, *m.* .....

John Hilles of Rathfriland in Co. Down — *m.* Grace, dau. of John Maxwell of Carswadder near Dumfries.

James Hilles of Dublin, merchant, *m.* Winifrede Coyne, dau. of Phineas Coyne of Clogher in Roscommon. | John Hilles ob. s. p. | Jane, wife of Rev. Edward Allen of Dublin, Clerk | Mary, wife of Richard Maurice Bradley.

Also Anne, wife of Marks Bergan of Dublin, 1792

John Maxwell Hilles, Phineas H., James, Malcolm Wm., Richard, Alexander, Winifreda, Grace.

[1](from Betham MS, Vol. XVI, pp. 162, 163.)

It may be seen that while this latter omits mention, among the seven sons of James Hilles and Winifrede Coyne above, of a son, Daniel, Maria Hilles, in her statement to S. E. H. says that Daniel "died young"; the above also includes the names of the two daughters. The Maxwells of Carswadder, from whom Grace Maxwell derived, are, by the same authority, taken back four generations further, to ..... Maxwell of Calderwood.

While James Hilles of Dublin had one brother, John, he *d. s. p.* and of his three sisters, Jane m. (1795) Rev. Edward Allen of Dublin, Clerk; Mary m. Richard Maurice Bradley; Anne m. (1792) Marks Bergan, cabinet-maker.[1] These details are given in the hope they may aid in gaining further clues to the connection between those of Hilles name in England, and those emigrating either to Ireland or to America, in early time. No near connection thus far appears with the Hillas name in Sligo and Dublin.

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[1](Cf. also 26th Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records in Ireland—Appendix.)

CHAPTER XXII

THE HILLES OR HILLIS NAME IN COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND AND VICINITY.

From Private Sources. A Search for an Ancestor.

About twenty-five years ago, the writer learned that a Hillis family was living in County Down, in the community from which Hugh Hilles, his ancestor, was supposed to have emigrated to Pennsylvania, in 1747 or 1748.

Correspondence followed, and there was a purpose to visit them, when going to Dublin in 1906, to see the two sisters, Maria and Winifred Hilles (see the Chapter, "The Romance of an Irish Penny"). This purpose, however, was not then fulfilled, and was not accomplished until 1927. The family, Robert Hillis and wife and two grown sons, were living as prosperous farmers in County Down, and a married daughter near, in County Armagh. They had reason to be proud of their sheep, "black-faced Suffolks", which had taken many prizes and one of their rams had brought over L300, when recently sold.

Among other letters previously received was the following from Robert Hillis, the head of the family, and of March 2, 1917:

. . . "As far as I know there was a family of Hillis in Ireland about the time of the Rebellion; they left and some of them went to Scotland. Some of them came back with William III, that was in 1690, and for their service in Ireland there were two brothers got a portion of the County, a quarter of the Townland of Tanvally, this house of ours called Tanvally House; and I heard my father say that in his father's time, there was one of those families sold his portion of the farm and went to America. It was, I believe, a Hugh Hilles, or some of that family was a Hugh Hilles. I heard my father say that there were some of his friends that it took them six weeks, sailing to America. . . . It was a long time ago."

Robert Hillis owned the farm adjoining their own, "Tanvally Fort", of the time of William III (1690), where it was said Hugh Hilles was born. Another farm within sight was said to have been the one Hugh Hilles sold out of, upon his emigration. The writer was interested to trace the connection back to Hugh Hilles, and therefore prints the following letter from the elder son of Robert Hillis, Harold J. Hillis, of November 3, 1924:

. . . "There is an old residenter who lives a mile from here (Curran, since deceased—S. E. H.). He is 98 years of age and gifted with a clear, intelligent

memory, and from him I have received some useful information, with regard to our ancestors. He and his ancestors and the Hillis people seem to have been acquainted for generations past, and from his ancestors he has learned about the Hillis people.

He remembers when a boy hearing my great-grandfather, John Hillis, who was born about 1756, telling of terrible adventures an uncle of his (Hugh Hillis') and a man they call Wilson had on travelling to Londonderry, to a market there; it appears these two men were in the linen trade . . . As trade revived, these two men left and went to Derry, where their business was, and later, Hugh sold his farm to a man called Hillen about 1740. A son of Hillen's is still alive and in his place, and he is certain about Hugh Hilles selling it and going away. Our ancestors have often sought to recover this farm, but failed to do so. This old man, Currans, whom I have already told you of, claims that his ancestors, and ours and several others came over with William III's army in 1690 and planted in this district. He says the Hilleses and the Currans came from England".

An unexpected confirmation of this letter came when the writer, in May, 1927, then a guest in the family of Robert Hillis, was shown an old musket with bayonet, the musket bearing on its scroll name-plate, the inscription: "W M III 1690" and followed by the masonic emblem; on the butt was stamped "D. Hilles" or "D. Hillis". There had also been a sword, now missing, but thus proving the rank of an officer, in that army which had come over from England. The musket may possibly come into the possession of S. E. H. in time to appear amongst our illustrations, and is an interesting and now peaceful link in the chain connecting with that far-away and turbulent period.

Again, Harold J. Hillis writes S. E. H., December 16, 1926:

"With regard to Hugh Hilles' farm, I was personally acquainted with Mr. Hillen before he died, and he died at over 90 years of age, and my father was personally acquainted with his father, who died at almost 100 years of age, 60 years ago. My father heard the father of Mr. Hillen telling of his father's buying Hugh Hilles' place; that would be in or about 180 years ago. You can depend on this, as I have it myself of Mr. Hillen before he died. . . . From Curran's statement, I should have made it clear that it's Curran's grandfather who was personally acquainted with Hugh Hilles and Mr. Hillen who bought the place. My great-grandfather's (John Hilles') father, Richard or David, may have been brother to Hugh Hilles, as my great-grandfather was born in Tanvally Fort, where I own now. The Currans and Hilleses are not related. Yes, my great-grandfather, born in Tanvally Fort, had an uncle, Hugh, per Currans' statement. There has been a family of Hillises in Tanvally about 1700, Hugh, Richard and may be more, who have been born on the farm I am now going to sketch." Then follows a rough sketch.—S. E. H. . . . "There is still the remains of Hugh Hilles' weaving loom at Tanvally Fort."

Further, Robert Hillis, at Tanvally House, May 29, 1927, stated to S. E. H. "Hugh got land from his father, David. There were two sons, John and Hugh."

"There was a 'John Ellis, of the Parish of St. James, Westminister', who got a grant of land in Ireland, 2 Dec. 1699; but the printed Patent Roll Calendar names no specific locality, and the original no longer exists. I failed to trace 'Hilles' in the Northern Quaker Registers." (T. U. S. to S. E. H., May 3, 1928.)

In this connection, correspondence with and personal calls upon Osborn C. Hills, Esquire, of London, have been of great interest. Himself, also, probably a direct descendant of the noted Richard Hilles of London, he is also a prominent member of the Guild of The Merchant Taylors (for several centuries not confined to the "merchants in and dressers of cloth"). As such, by request of the Guild, he was recently author of an interesting Monograph upon the life of Richard Hilles, the second which the Guild has put forth, besides their part in Clode's "Early History" of that famed Company. Many letters have passed between Mr. Hills and the writer, S. E. H.

"18th February, 1928. The date of a Hilles migration to Ireland appears to be 1610 and I want to verify this and get evidence that he (John Hilles) was a grandson of Richard and son of John."

"29th May, 1928. John Hilles" (son of Richard, or possibly a grandson, as son of Richard's son John) went to Ireland in 1610, but did not settle there (Londonderry). He probably held land there from that date, or 1613, for one of his sons." He adds: "John was then about 62 years of age." "The North of Ireland was in a constant state of rebellion and it was then remote from London and obviously peace and security were not to be enjoyed by 'foreign squatters', as the native Irish termed the Scotch and English settlers. L5.6.8. per thousand acres was the price charged to the new settlers and double that to the native Irish."

"21st June, 1928. With regard to 'John Hilles went to Ireland in 1610' etc. there is no definite statement at the Hall" (of The Merchant Taylors), "nor in any records I have seen. It is merely taken from a note of Henry Hills in 1832, in allusion to the marriage of his brother Osborn (my grandfather) into an Irish family (Crawley). Many of Henry Hills' statements I have been able to verify in the records. None of them have I found inaccurate, and I have assumed that he had good authority in this case. I took great pains to find any reference which might throw doubt on it, but there was none."

Probably having no bearing upon the present study of Hill, Hills or Hilles lineage, the writer finds in Burke's Peerage, 1886 (p. 700):

"Hill of County Londonderry. Samuel Hill, the first member of the family in Ireland, went from Buckinghamshire to Ireland, as Treasurer of that kingdom, under Oliver Cromwell, about 1642. For his active services, he received large grants of lands in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Antrim and Derry, and eventually settled at Coleraine in the County of Derry. . . . two sons, John and Jonathan; John m. 1642, Mary, daughter of Thos. Wilson, Esquire, of Kilkenny, etc."

In 1926, S. E. H. addressed an inquiry to Wm. R. Wigham, Registrar and Custodian of Friends' Records in Dublin, as to the Hilles name in these Records, and his careful reply is here given:

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
Office: 6 Eustis Street,
Dublin. 9-9-1926.

Dear Sir:-

I have gone through the records of the Society here but cannot find any trace of members of the name of Hilles or Ellis. The records of those early days are not as exact as 50 years later and in some cases there is no list of the Friends of the individual Meeting. Probably there was no outward advantage in belonging to the Society in those days.[1] The records of Certificates of removal are in many cases incomplete before 1750. I am sorry that I can only give this information.

There is no doubt that James Hilles was an Iron merchant doing business in Abbey Street, Dublin, and that he issued penny and half-penny tokens for the Bank of Ireland. It is doubtful whether he actually struck the tokens himself, in that the record states that the artist was Halliday of Birmingham. He, Halliday, probably struck the tokens and sent them wholesale to Hilles. The name of the place where the Rolling mill was is probably Leixlip. It is on the River Liffey and there are remains of two mills there, ...

(Signed) Yours,

W. R. Wigham," (Registrar.)

[1]Note by S. E. H. Quite otherwise; and the persecutions in the earlier time of George Fox, and even somewhat later, may have, in some cases, induced a refraining from listing the members.

CHAPTER XXIII

HILLES, HILLIS OR HILLAS NAME IN IRELAND

From Public Records

The next following record is doubtless of the grandfather of Robert Hillis now living near Banbridge, and alluded to in previous chapter.

1783, 24 April. Deed of mortgage made between John Hilles, of Banbridge, County Down, Merchant, and William Waugh, of Lisnafify, County Down, whereby the said John Hilles, for the considerations therein mentioned did convey all his interest in all that tenement in Banbridge, etc. Witnessed by George Crozier and John Wallace, both of Dublin.

1783, 26 May. Deed of mortgage between James Hillis (probably later the "merchant" in Dublin), of Lurgan (curiously, Lurgan had been, in 1674, the birthplace of James Logan, as narrated elsewhere in this book), County Armagh, of the one part, and William Richardson, of Lurgan in said county, of the other part. Whereby the said James Hillis for the considerations therein mentioned did assign to said William Richardson that piece of ground with the dwelling house and offices built by the said James Hillis by virtue of a lease for lives renewable forever made to him by John Sloane, of Clover Hill, in the county of Armagh, etc. Witnessed by William Burke and Jacob Bell, of Lurgan.

(The Registry of Deeds, Dublin, per T. U. S.)

There also appear in same records, as early as 1729, transactions of importance such as a Sheriff's Deed, for land within the city of Dublin, to "Thomas Hillas, of the City of Dublin."

Also, 1767, 13 June, a Deed between "George Hillas the elder, of Donecoy, Co. Sligo and Robert Hillas his son, "for certain lands in Donecoy, Arkill, etc. under lease" unto Robert Hillas, deceased, the said George Hillas' said father. Witnessed by George Hillas, the younger, second son of said George Hillas the elder, and by Bryan Hillas, of Donecoy, eldest son of Robert Hillas, the elder, of Donecoy.

This Hillas family of Sligo seems to be a different line from the Hilles or Hillis lines of Rathfriland and Banbridge, in County Down, and so claimed by the present Robert Hillas of Sligo, in writing S. E. H. Of the Sligo line, the records of Trinity College, Dublin, show several students attending there, the first graduation being of a Robert Hillas, in 1785, he becoming a member of the Irish Bar in 1794. The Hillas name in Ireland is one of large landed interests.

However the difference in spelling, S. E. H. notes that in the official record of the marriage license issued 8 Oct. 1797 at St. George's confirming Maria Hilles' statement as to his burial, the name appears as "James Hillas of Dublin, Merchant," to Winifred Coyne of Dublin. Thus in one transcript, and "James Hilles" in another, which latter, in view of the name on the penny-token shown elsewhere, "J. Hilles", was no doubt the spelling used by the man himself, and so used by his grandchildren in Dublin.

In the public records of County Down, these significant names appear among Wills probated, viz:

	Date of Probate
Hillas, John, Waringstown	1734
Hillas, James, Tollytenvolly (sic)	1736
Hillas, George, Ednorney	1748
Hillis, John, Banbridge	1813
Hillis, John (junior), Tullintanvally	1842
Hillis, Robert, Tullinatanvally, (lodged 1841)	1830
Hillis, Robert, Ballylough	1854
Hillis, William, Tullintanvally	1830
Hillis, William, Tullintanvally	1855
Hillis, David, Banbridge	1832
Hillis, David, Ardbrin (lodged 1837)	1836
Hillis, James, Tullingtanvally	1833
Hillis, als. Erwin, Jane, Tullingtanvally	1834

(Extract from "INDEXES TO IRISH WILLS," Vol. IV. Dromore, Newry and Mourne) T. U. S.

We also find:

1780 Hillis, Alice, widow.
1800 Hillas, Malcolm, Aughnavalog, County Down, farmer.
(Extract from "INDEX to the PREROGATIVE WILLS OF IRELAND," 1536-1810.)

A careful search of County Down records at Hillsborough has shown, from the Townland of Tullintanvally, a record of leases unexpired in 1838, the property of Estate of the Marquess of Downshire, in which several of Hillis family are referred to, all such lands being under 12 acres each in extent. In view of the difficulty of tracing in Ireland the descendants of Richard Hilles of London (c. 1514-1587), the record is here given, verbatim: (T. U. S.)

ESTATE OF THE MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE

Townland of Tullintanvally. From a Record of Leases unexpired in 1838

	Original Tenants	*Quantities in Leases* a. r. p.	*When Leases Commenced*	*Names of Lives*	*Their then ages*	*State of Lives*	*Ages* 1838	*Notes*
22	Francis Hillis	8 1 25	1791, Nov. 1	Francis Hillis, Lessee	....	Dead	Dead	
				William Hillis, Son	12	Living	59	On land '47, 56, 59
23	John Hillis	10 1 1	do.	William Hillis, Son	16	Living	63	Tullintanvally, 47. The same life in being for this as No. 22.
				William Hillis, Nephew	12	Dead	Dead	
25	John Hillis	9 1 0	1822, Nov. 1	David Ross	26	Living	42	Of Rostrevor '47.

The following seem to have expired when the above Record was made:

William Hillis	11 3 32	1791, Nov. 1	William Hillis, Lessee	Andrew Hening:	Prince Edward
Robert Hillis	11 3 30	do.	Robert Hillis, Lessee:	James Hillis, son aged 12:	Prince Edward

From Records at Hillsborough, Co. Down.

Note by S. E. H.

The difficulty at this time of tracing average careers in Ireland is great. Added to the uncertainty and confusion of turbulent times in the 16th century and thereafter, records were not always carefully kept. Besides the destruction of Protestant records in some 700 parishes, came, finally, the destruction, in our day (1922) of the Four Courts, Dublin, with countless public papers of great value. Fortunately, many of the Land Records were then within the protection of The Castle, and are thus still available.

It was hoped that where individuals, after the advent of George Fox, were members of the Society of Friends, their records might assist; but repeated search among these has also failed of result, for the names involved.

Knowing that the Guild of the Merchant Taylors (merchants in and dressers of cloth), London, had owned considerable estates in Ulster, and in the strong belief that some of Richard Hilles' descendants had settled there, an inquiry by S. E. H. brought this prompt and courteous reply:

Merchant Taylors' Hall
Theadneedle Street,
16th June, 1920.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, a search of the Company's records has been made, but only shows that the Company had lands in Ulster in the 17th century, and papers relating thereto contain one or two lists of tenants there also of members of the Company subscribing. There is no record of any Hilles.

(Signed etc.) Edward Nash,
Clerk of the Company.

CHAPTER XXIV

RICHARD HILLES OF LONDON
1514 (?)-1587

Prominent English Reformer and Principal Founder of the School of the Merchant Taylors, 1561. *Master of the Merchant Taylors Company,* 1561-2. *Founder of the Widows' Almshouses,* 1587.

In the effort to learn the lineage of the Hilles Family, in which project Samuel Hilles had made but little progress as the result of his inquiries, the writer has been greatly impressed with the career of Richard Hilles, "als Hills", the generous and principal Founder with one associate (Sir Thomas White), in 1561, of the Merchant Taylors' School in London, still maintained there and now in Charterhouse Square, near Smithfield Market. [1]

"It is certain from his letters which have been published in recent years, that he was a man of considerable culture, of great benevolence and of earnest religious feeling, the *vir pius et summa fidelitate proeditus* of Cranmer; the kindly host in exile of Master John Hooper in his illness 'nigh unto death'; the valued friend of Miles Coverdale".

"The leaders of the English Church confided in him, and Strype records in grateful and lasting memory of their good deeds, that Hilles and others (Merchant Taylors) were the sustainers of the prisoners of the Gospel, and of such as were fled abroad for religion".

"His education in one of the London schools must have given him a knowledge of Latin. 'God, who dealeth to every man the measure of faithe and gifts according to His will,' (he writes to Henry Bullinger), 'has bestowed upon me some little knowledge of Latin, but not the ability of expressing myself at all clearly in that language . . . '."

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[1]The name of Richard Hilles, spelt in various ways, appears upon our records many years before the subject of this memoir came into the world. Turning to the "Memorials of the Guild" we find that a Richard Hill, or Hyll or Hilles, was a contemporary of Fitz William Pemberton and other worthies; that he was a Freeman in 1436, a Warden in 1490, again in 1492, and then no doubt, Master, etc.

("Early History of the Merchant Taylors' Company," Chas. M. Clode, 1888, Part II, pp. 58-61.)

Richard Hilles, as the name was generally spelled in that time, was born about 1510-1514, the son of "Rd. Hilles al's Hills of Milton, in the County of Kent" and "Elizabeth da of . . . Berde". He is further described as "gent citizen and Marchant Taylor of London", and as having married "Agnes da of Xtofer Lacy of Yorkshire gent".

The Guild of the Merchant Taylors, whose Charter was granted the 10th of March, 1327, by Edward III, was soon one of the more substantial and influential Guilds, including merchants in and dressers of cloth.

In 1562, there were said to have been twenty-five in this Guild, out of 327 total of Merchants enrolled in various Guilds of the time. [1]

The laws of trade, in those early days, would seem strangely hampering to us now, for instance, "No baker who made 'white', could lawfully make or sell 'brown' bread". "Every trader in the city was governed by the Master and Wardens of a Guild". "Coaches did not appear in use until 1564, when the Queen had one, and they did not come into common use until 1605". [2]

This Richard Hilles of London was apprenticed (1532-3 [3]) to Nicholas Cosyn "a good merchant at the sign of the Anchor on London Bridge", Cosyn becoming Master of the Guild in 1549. [4] Further detail as to his (Hilles') unusual religious and public experiences, and a copy of his Will, may be found in the Appendix 31. In "The Early History of the Merchant Taylors' Company", quoted above, Mr. Clode, the Master for 1873-74, gives the story of Richard Hilles' career pre-eminent place; in fact, it seems, from his Preface, that the information coming later to Clode, regarding Richard Hilles and his associate, Sir Thomas White, had induced the preparation of his second volume.

Richard Hilles was "made free 1535" [5] He was made Warden as "Richard Hille", in 1554 and Master in 1561. [6] "He was more highly educated than, and was probably far above the intelligence of those with whom his guild life was passed". [7]

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[1] (Same, Part I, p. 254).
[2] (Same, p. 33).
[3] One authority says in 1528.
[4] (Same, Part II, p.60.)
[5] (Landsdowne MS. quoted by Clode, Part I, p. 404.)
[6] (Clode, Part II, p. 341.)
[7] (Same, Part I, p. 260)

A strong desire to prove the descent of his present Hilles family in the United States prompts S.E.H. to print some possible clues to a connection with Richard Hilles of London (1514?-1587).

From "The Herts Genealogist & Antiquary." "Feet of Fines," (i. e. record of sales of lands) Vol. I, p. 81.

Richard Hill of London, haberdasher, and Elizabeth his wife, 1519.

John Hyll and Anne (Marshall ? of Warwickshire) his wife; do, Vol. II, p. 223.

Richard Hill: John Hill and Margaret, his wife, messuage and land in Stondon, 1586; do. Vol. III, p. 3.

Wills. Johannes Hylle of St. Michaels. Proved 14 June, 1437; do. p. 190.
John Hills of Broughing, miller. Wife Johane, executrix. Witnesses, John Hills et al. Proved at Stortford, 9 Jan. 1570/1; do. Vol. I, p.240.
Richard Hills of Anstey, legatee. Proved 20 July, 1580; do. Vol. II, p.30.

Christenings. Thomas filius John Hill, 9 April, 1599. "Parrysh of St. Stephens," do Vol. I, p. 41.

Baptisms. Joane Hills, daughter of Richard Hills, May 25, 1617; do. Vol. III, p. 283.
John Hills, son of John Hills, July 20, 1617; do. do.
Ales Hilles, daughter of John Hilles, Sept. 2, 1620; do. p. 284.

Marriage Licenses. Daniel Hill of St. Michaels, carpenter, and Mary Prior, June 15, 1695, at St. Michaels; do. Vol. II, p. 375.
John Hill of St. Stephens and ? , April 13, 1689; do. p. 329.
Richard Hill of Langley and Agnes Brotherton, maiden, Mar. 29, 1623; do. Vol. I, p. 99.

Witness to Will. John Hills, proved at Stortford, Jan. 14, 1590-91; do. Vol. II, p. 321.

Births. Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth Hill, boarne Sept. 3, 1674; do. Vol. III, p. 197.

Deed. Richard Hill, Aug. 15, 1433; do. Vol. I, p. 319.

From Burke's "Peerage and Baronage," 1893, p. 699.
As to Viscount Hill of County Salop.

"The residence in the County of Salop of this distinguished family can be traced to a period antecedent to the reign of Edward I, but the name, instead of Hill, was formerly spelt Hull or de la Hull."

From "Hills Family of America," Supplement, pp. 26, 27. Parish of Ingatestone, near Great Burstead, Essex (Listed as No. 1602, p. 334 of "American and English Genealogy, Library of Congress, 1910")

Baptisms—Joan Hills, daughter of John, "ult. Sept." 1584.
Richard Hills, son of Richard, 26 Jan. 1617.
Joan Hills, daughter of Richard, 24 May ,1618.

Marriages—Robert Petchey to Priscilla Hilles, 8 Nov. 1591.
Thomas Chalke (?) to Joan Hylles, 17 Oct. 1602.
John Fuller to Mary Hilles, 27 Oct. 1605.

Same, p. 255: "Joseph Hills (No. 2001) was born in the parish of Great Burstead, Billericoy, Essex, England. The record of his baptism reads: '1602, March, Joseph Hilles the sonne of George, was bptd. the third day'."

In several other cases, in the above book, the name is spelled Hilles, as next above.

George Hills above was married Oct. 13, 1596.

The Title-page of this book reads, "The Ancestry and Descendants of William Hills, the English Emigrant to New England in 1632; of Joseph Hills, the English Emigrant to New England in 1638, and of the Great-grandsons of Robert Hills of the Parish of Wye, County of Kent, England, Emigrants to New England 1794-1806. Wm. Sanford Hills and Thomas Hills, 1906." Page XVI of Introduction prints the name of Richard Hilles, "Founder," etc. as Richard Hills; but the Certificate from Somerset House as to his marriage spells the name of the father as "Richard Hilles als Hills"; and in Clode's "Early History of the Merchant Taylors Company," he follows the spelling, "Hilles."

In this "Hills Family of America," considerable discussion is had as to the correct Coat of Arms of Richard Hilles, the "Founder," etc. (1514?-1587) The Coat shown in this present book, being copy of Coat of 1568, in leaded glass and in possession of The Merchant Taylors Company, duly certified by Aubrey J. Toppin, "Bluemantle" of The College of Arms, 26 May, 1925, is believed to be authentic and fully established as that of Richard Hilles and his wife, Agnes Lacy —S.E.H.

CHAPTER XXV

RICHARD HILLES OF LONDON

With especial reference to the School in Charterhouse Square.

Upon the first of several visits of the writer, to the School of the Merchant Taylors Company, now in Charterhouse Square, London, his attention was called to a notably beautiful bronze tablet, with Latin inscription, mounted upon marble and placed upon the wall, just over an entrance-door. This was in what is called "The Great Hall", where were long benches and tables, deeply cut with names or initials of successive highest-form boys.[1] A kind friend had it photographed, now years ago, and a fac-simile of the inscription may be found among the illustrations. For the assistance of some, a translation is here offered.

(Translation kindly made and sent, through courtesy of Osborn C. Hills, Esquire of London, by the present Head-master, Mr. Spencer Leeson, M. A.)

On this brass is commemorated a man, the most generous of a generous company,

RICHARD HILLES

Past Master of the Merchant Taylors Company, who in the year 1560 of our salvation made ready a house at his own cost for the advancement of the discipline of piety and learning and ought to be regarded before others as the Founder of this School.

That his name may be known for the future, four exhibitions, formerly founded in memory of the year 1561, the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the School, and recently increased by a new endowment, are offered each year to the pupils of this School, in the year of our salvation 1891.

JOHN J. PURNELL, *Master of the Company*

James Fenning,
John W. Ellis, Bart. M. P.
Wickham Noakes,
George Wm. Barnard, } *Wardens*

Edward Nash, M. A. *Clerk*

William Baker S. T. D., *Headmaster*

"In 1866, the Merchant Taylors recognized an opportunity of largely increasing the usefulness of their own school as a high-class

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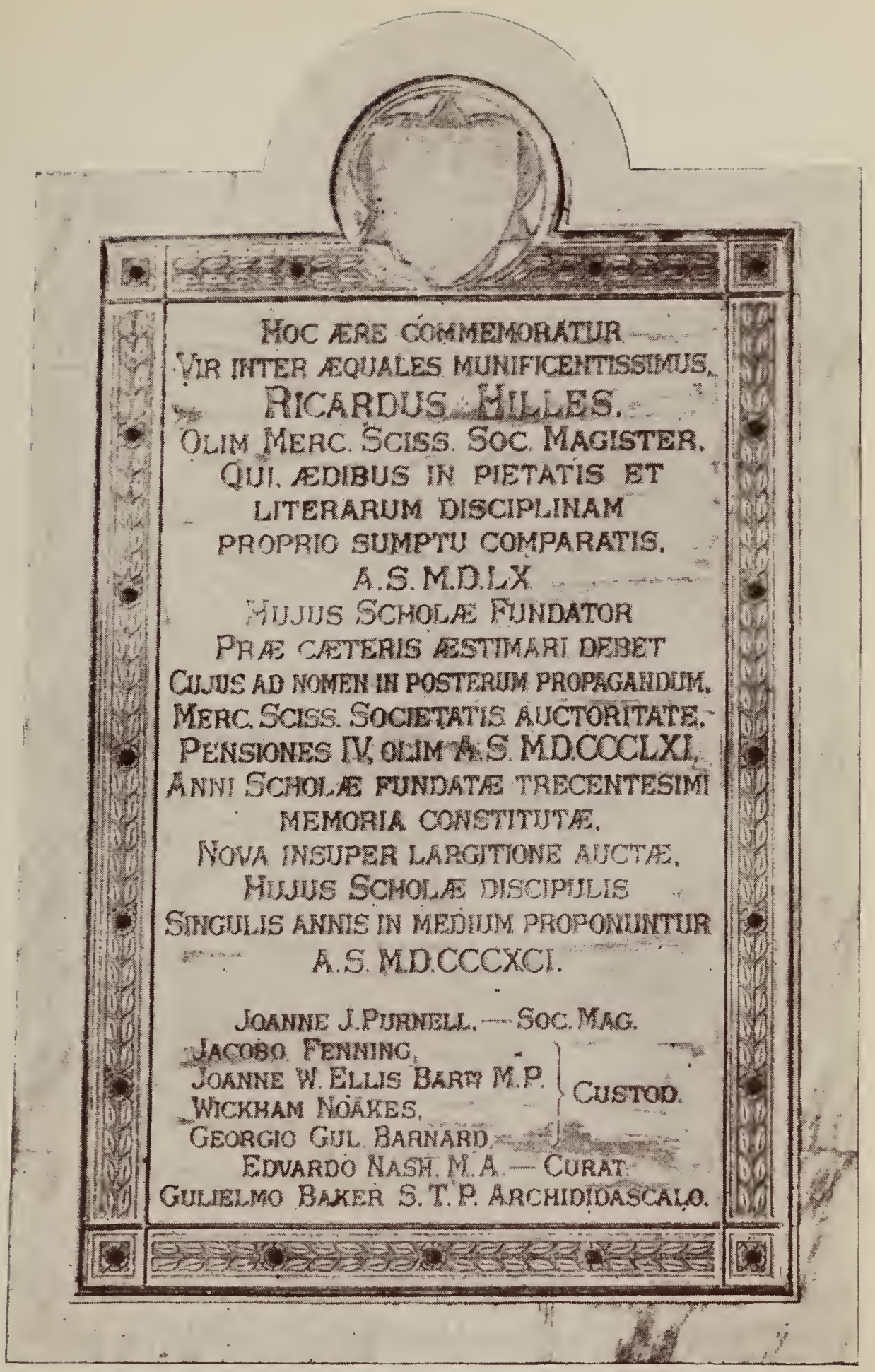
[1] "Monitors and Promptors have the privilege of carving their names, before leaving the School, on the Monitors' tables and Promptors' bench respectively. The boys invariably do this themselves, and it is only in the case of a boy leaving suddenly and being unable to do it himself, that the carving is done for him." (Osborn C. Hills to S. E. H., 29th May, 1928).



MEMORIAL TABLET IN BRONZE
to the memory of RICHARD HILLES, principal founder (1561), in the "Great Hall" of the School of the Merchant Taylors, Charterhouse Square, London.

Photographed for S. E. H.

day school for the benefit of the residents in and about London." It was reported by a Royal Commission, that "the annual cost of the school to the Merchant Taylors Company was (say) L2,000 per annum. Since that date, they reported that they, having sold their Irish estate, had devoted these proceeds and other moneys, to the purchase of the site and erection of the school in Charterhouse Square at a cost of L91,600; and had increased the number of the scholars from 250 to 500 boys; and their annual expenditure on the school has been increased from L2,000 to L7,724". [1]

It was with deep regret that the writer, upon one of several visits to the school, was, some years ago, forced to disclaim his introduction by the Headmaster, as a "descendant of their Founder". A desire for this as a proven matter has been one of the incentives of undertaking this work. Upon that occasion (1912), having recently visited the Panama Canal in the construction period, he offered to tell the pupils somewhat of that great enterprise. The Headmaster (Doctor Nairn) [2] countered: "Cannot you tell us about Roosevelt and Taft?" So, upon a moment's notice, and without mention of Panama, a hasty sketch of the two statesmen was given, and the rather vigorous clapping which followed was proof, at least, of good-will.

The writer has not offered any photographic view of the School, because his own efforts in that line and the work of others also, to his mind, do not adequately exhibit the institution. The old cloisters of the former monastery on the site elbow the later structures; but further construction is planned.

As to London and its pre-eminence in that time, there is much of interest to be found. . . . "to an extent which we cannot now realize, London was England. Or rather, perhaps there was London and there was everything else outside. . . . The trade of London bore a large proportion to the trade of all England. London was the pride and the boast of the Englishman, and the very apple of his eye."

And as to these early colonists in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, "It was not commercialism which established them so firmly in the

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[1]Note: It was certainly a high compliment to the Company that "they were left free and untrammeled by the Parliamentary enactments which were extended to the other schools, the subject of that inquiry." (by 'The Royal Commissioners on the Public Schools'). (Clode, Part I, p. 384).

[2]Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt. D., B. D., retired 1927.

new world. The trading spirit, strangely enough, has never yet sufficed for efficient colonization. They called their towns after the dear old names of their birthplaces—one reason that the Indian names do not so often appear, Northampton, Chester, Mansfield, Evesham, Burlington. Men of good repute and comfortable estate, they did not leave their English homes without a sigh. 'O remember us', they write, 'for we cannot forget you. Many waters cannot quench our love, nor distance wipe out the deep remembrance. . . . Though the Lord hath been pleased to remove us far from you, or to the ends of the earth, yet you are present with us. Your exercises are ours; our hearts are dissolved in remembrance of you'." [1]

The same tender sentiments of the early Welsh settlers appear in the remarkable letter of Governor Thomas Lloyd, in 1684 to his friends of the Dolobran Meeting, Wales, as printed in our Appendix.

"The work of his (R.H.) life, 'the school', had been an eminent success.

The number of 250 boys had been readily attained, and he must have watched with affectionate interest the promise of many youths there educated; of Edmund Spenser, who was to gain immortal fame; of Lancelot Andrews (Bishop of Winchester); Thomas Dove (Bishop of Peterborough); Giles Tomson (Bishop of Gloucester); John Buckeridge (Bishop of Ely) and Rowland Searchfield (Bishop of Bristol), who were to bear, when he had passed away, high office in the Church.

He had aided the progress and was spared to witness the success of the Reformation. He had passed the later years of his life in association with others of his Company who were, to a large extent, impregnated with his spirit of benevolence, and who he felt persuaded would, when he had passed away, sustain the school and take up the purpose of his later years by providing an asylum for the poor widows of his Fraternity". [2]

Very evidently, Richard Hilles had the confidence and esteem of his associates, to an unusual degree. "As most respected member

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[1] ("When The Friends Came To Burlington," by Amelia Mott Gummere, Bulletin, Friends Historical Association, Spring number, 1928.)

[2] Note: The Merchant Taylors' School "had a larger number of boys than had ever been hitherto assembled and 'taught under one roof.' All that Colet had provided for in St. Paul's was 153 boys, and all that Queen Elizabeth (1560) had provided for in St. Peter's, Westminster, was 120 boys; and yet under Hilles' scheme, a number almost equal to both schools was to be taught." (Clode, Vol. II, p. 230.)

The Armorial Bearings of
RICHARD HILLES alias HILLS
Citizen, and Merchant Taylor of London,
and of his Wife.
AGNES daughter of Christopher LACY of Yorkshire.
as recorded in the College of Arms
(the Visitation of London, 1568.)

The College of Arms. Blue mantle.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF
RICHARD HILLES
1568

Or, on a pellet a double-headed eagle displayed of the first, impaling Argent, six pellets, three, two and one, a marlet gules for difference.

of the Court," he for many years kept the keys of their Treasury, relinquishing them, " 'of his own motion and good-will'." [1]

"The eminent guildsmen who were influencing its course in the conflict against monopoly were Sir Thomas White, Sir Thomas Offley, Richard Hilles and Recorder Fleetwood". [2]

Again, "Richard Hilles (as a member of Common Council)", is entrusted to present the case for the Company, in a matter of Guild monopoly. [3]

The School, however, was a major interest. "We cannot close this sketch without noticing for special approval one benefactor to learning, whose life hitherto has been unrecorded; we mean Richard Hilles, who in the reign of Elizabeth, and in furtherance of the Reformation, established for the children not only of London, but indeed 'of all nations and countryes,' the famous school at St. Lawrence Poultney, with Richard Mulcaster as the Chief Master, who in his early years had the glory of training amongst his pupils 'Edmund Spenser', 'the greatest ornament of the allegorical and imaginative school of poetry'—a London school which for over three hundred years has sent out men who have gained renown in various walks of life". [4]

The first great undertaking connected with the Company was establishing this school, 1561-2, "but these good works were carried out by the benevolence, not of the Guild, but of Richard Hilles and Sir Thomas White". [5]

"The school rapidly filled up, not (alone) with Taylors' sons, but with pupils of all parents, Edmund Spenser being one." [6]

Richard Hilles took principal part in the selection of the Poultney mansion for the school and contributed L500 of the cost-L566-13s-4d, the balance coming from three friends of the Guild. The mansion had

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[1](Clode, Part I, p. 177.)

"On the 19th October, 1585, he delivered up his key of the Treasury, which was committed to him in May, 1565, to Robert Dowe, an indication of his wish to retire from the more active business of the Company; for, at that time, when the convenience of bankers was unknown, all the plate, money and bullion of the Company was kept in the Treasure House in the garden, of which different and separate keys were held by the Master and those Past-Masters who enjoyed the highest esteem of the Court." (Same, Part II, pp. 229, 230.)

[2](Same, p. 214)

[3](Same p. 205.)

[4](Clode, Introduction.-p. 9.)

[5](Same, Part I, p. 225.)

[6](Same, Part II, p. 168.)

once been the property of Sir John Pulteney, five times Lord Mayor, in the reign of Edward III, and beside being known as "Pulteney's Inn", had been described by Shakespeare as "The Manor of the Rose". See "Henry VIII", Act I, Scene 2. [1]

In 1564, Richard Hilles was one of a committee of four, to draw up the refusal of the Guild to yield the site of the school, for the Royal Exchange and here, therefore, they remained for another century. [2]

In 1578, he was summoned to attend, with the then Master and Past-Masters of the Guild, upon Casimer, brother of the Elector Palatine, as riders, upon the demonstration in the Prince's honor, the host being Sir Thomas Gresham, the celebrated financial agent of Queen Elizabeth. [3]

Again one may read, Miles Coverdale, who issued "the first complete Bible to be printed in English" (Ency. Brit.), "was an old friend of their most worshipful member, Richard Hilles, and in 1578, an Order of Court (Hilles being present) decreed that the Christopher Barker Bible, "of the new form, printed by the Queen's Majesty's Printer", be set up in their Common Hall, this Bible being still (1888) "in possession of the Company", [4] and seen there by S. E. H. in 1927.

In 1574, Richard Hilles bought for "200L fine [5] and 3L per annum from 1574 to 1602," a house in the Quadrant, Vintry, not far from the school. [6]

His benefactions were not confined to the school.

In 1586, "having made his will on the 28th, he came to the Court of the 29th June, with a request that (certain trusts) might be accepted by the Company". These were in regard to some of his estate in London (Hog Lane), "purchased in the time of his prosperity, for the poor, to whom, by his Will, he devoted it; hence, according to his conscience, no adverse change in his own outward condition should

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[1](Same, Part II, pp. 160, 161.)

[2](Same, Part I, p. 227.)

[3](Same, Part I, p. 251.)

[4](Same, Part I, p. 237.)

[5]Fine, i. e. cash payment.

[6](Same, Part I, p. 258.)

deprive the poor[1] of what he had determined to devote to their service, when his own life ended; therefore, on the 28th June, 1586, Hilles gathered around him three of his old colleagues in the Company, in their presence to sign his last Will,[1] and for them to attest his signature" . . . "Only two months elapsed after the last entries of December in which he took part in the proceedings of the Court, before his death was reported, and his Will brought and read to the Court, . . . on 5th February, 1587." "The day of Hilles' death is unrecorded".[2]

In view of the latter date, there seems to S. E. H. a discrepancy of one year, when Clode states (p. 227) that Richard Hilles, 8th April, 1587, asks the Court for certain action as to Barnabas' estate, and again 17th May, 1587, unless these dates are understood as referring, not to Richard Hilles' personal appearance before the Court, but requests arranged for prior to his death.

In various capacities, Richard Hilles served the better interests of his generation with singular wisdom, generosity and devotion.

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[1]"for houses for widdowes of their deceased almesmen." The trust having been accepted by the Company, the houses were completed in 1593, when fourteen members of the Court, each came forward, notable men in their day, "to bear the charges of one poor widow; and thus these houses were filled with occupiers, and the benevolent purpose of Richard Hilles was initiated for still larger development in future years." (Same, p. 233.)

It would seem, from Clode (p. 232) that the new houses, completed in 1593, on Tower Hill, replaced "some small cottages given them by Richard Hilles." They were on the North side of Tower Hill, "and at the East of Hog Lane."

[2](Clode, p. 231.)

CHAPTER XXVI

RICHARD HILLES

An Early Exile for his Faith,
Later becomes a Member of City Government

Even as still an apprentice, in January, 1532, Hilles had greatly grieved and endangered his master, Nicholas Cosyn of London Bridge, by daring to prepare and later send to Thomas Cromwell, the Minister of Henry VIII, an original treatise upon the Scriptures, by reason of which, but ostensibly to be "made free in flanders," he had fled to Roone for safety, and his mother, "Elizabeth Hyll", had written a pathetic appeal to Cromwell for her "pore sonne Rychard Hylls".

The appeal to Cromwell by the anxious mother in London, for clemency for her son, is couched in such interesting fashion and shows well the critical situation for Richard and the phraseology and spelling of the time, that S. E. H. prints as below (as nearly accurate as types permit). The original of Richard's own appeal was thought of such value by Clode, that it appears in fac-simile, in his "Early History of the Merchant Taylors Company".

This "treatise" had, before Richard Hilles very hastily left England, fallen into the hands of the Bishop of London (Stokesley), who had threatened the master, Nicholas Cossyn, Cosyn or Cosyns, for the presumption of his young apprentice, in the publishing of his own opinions upon "that part off James pystell that sayd how abraham was Justyffyd by workes."

Cosyn declared "he would not for 100 L help me with 1d. for fear of the Bishop. I am now going to Paris" (writes Richard to Thomas Cromwell from his vantage-ground of safety in Flanders) "and my master hopes that I shall return again from Christ" (i. e. in God's ordering), "and then be his servant. But he must miss of his purpose. None would take me in his service for fear of the Bishop. I therefore desire to have some master out of England." "We shall see on Hilles' letters other instances of the terror which the Bishop and his prison" (in the Lollards' Tower at St. Paul's) "were held by men of a higher stamp than Cosyn. How the difficulty was got over is not shown, but our records contain Richard Hilles' admission to the freedom of the Company A. D. 1535, when probably Sir Thomas White was master." (Clode, Part II, pp. 61 ff.)

One record has it "Hilles Ricus (sic) admitted 1535." It includes, also, record of "Hilles, Samuel, presented 19 Jan. 1587-1588, by Robert Hayles (and) 'made free'."

ELIZABETH HILLES TO THOMAS CROMWELL (1532)

"Pleasyth it your good mastershipe ffor crystes sake to remembre my pore sonne Rychard Hylls, the wich sent your master shipe a letter from roone, wher as he now lyves very pourely wt out the holpe of his ffryndes. Wherfore I besyche youre master shipe ffor crystes sake that it wold please you to send ffor his master whos name is nycholas cossyn dwelying on the bryge in london, he is one of the ffelyshipe of m'chant taylors, and yt it will please your master shipe to ynquyre of hym what he yntendes to doo wt hym, ffor I thynke he wold be glade to have hym, but he standes in such ffere he dares not take hym In moch more ffere than I trust he nedes, with the helpe of god and youre good master shipe that he may sarve hym or some other man of the same craft owt his termys that my sonne shold not losse his ffredom So that his master nor my sonne shall nother of them ronne in any danger ffor ther as he is now he is wtowt the helpe other of his master or of any other of his ffrynde and goes from towne to towne with out any socoure the wich brynge me his poure mother in such great hevyness that with owt the helpe of god and your good master shipe I cann not have no comffort, wherffor I be seche youre master shipe ffor crystes sake to comfort me and hym att your master shipes pleasure, and in your so doyng he with all his fryndes ar dayly bonde to pray ffor you and agayne I trust god shall rewarde you who leves no good dede vnre awarded, Wryttyn

By youre poure bede woman,

Elsabeth Hyll

(Endorsed) Elizabeth Hill" (Clode, Part II, pp. 353, 354).

This forced exile brought Hilles into touch with others of the Reform party, who could not safely remain in England, and John Strype, the English historian and biographer, writes of him: "I find that in the year 1548, he was living at Strasburg, and to him Archbishop Cranmer recommended Bucer (German Protestant Reformer), to put him in a way of coming safe into England." [1]

Strype writes also: "The sustainers of the prisoners of the gospel and of such as were fled abroad for religion were not known, their names being strictly concealed for their safety in those times"; but he expressly names Richard Hilles, with four other "Merchants of London". Thus, also, he had become familiar, through attendance at the great "fairs" of that era, with the business of selling of cloth in many Continental cities. Upon his return to England, he soon came into prominence.

Very evidently, as a member of Council, Richard Hilles occupied a high place in the City government, and his associates were men of large influence. Thus, upon the death of the King, Edward VI, the Lord Mayor (Barnes), 8th July, 1553, being summoned to Green-

[1]Same, Part II.

wich, with others, a small group of leading men, took four members of the Merchant Taylors, including Richard Hilles, who there, in the presence of the Privy Council, signed the King's Letters Patent for the accession of Lady Jane Grey, who represented in her person the Reforming party.

However, the accession of Queen Mary quickly followed the defection of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation to her cause, and made the position of Hilles very difficult, his friends Hooper and Cranmer going to the stake.

"The change of reign (in England, to Elizabeth) was to Richard Hilles the opening up of a new life, and enabled him to act himself and to animate others, in a course of benevolence". [1]

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[1]Same, p. 155.

CHAPTER XXVII

RICHARD HILLES OF LONDON

His Associates and Descendants

Mr. C. M. Clode, the author of "The Early History of the Merchant Taylors Company", 1888, 2 vols., devotes much space (more than to any other) to the career of Richard Hilles, not only to his connection, as principal "Founder" of the School, his membership in the Guild and prominence in the public affairs of London, but to an interesting correspondence with the leaders of the Reformation.

Bucer, Bullinger and Bishop Hooper were his intimate friends; while in the political association, Sir Thomas White, Sir George Barnes and other Lord Mayors of the time were in close relation. Probably prior to 1553, he had been elected a member of the Common Council of London. In 1549-50, he had been "called to the Livery" [1] which gave him a representative place in his Guild and in the political power in the City of London. [2]

The tracing of the descendants of Richard Hilles has presented difficulties. According to Clode, he had four sons:

"John Hilles	Gerson or Garson	Barnabas	Daniel
sonne & heir	2 sonne	3 sonne	4 sonne."

Clode states that John above obtained a grant of arms, dated 15 March, 1586, and gives as his authority, Herald's Visitation, Vol. I, page 385.

However, the exceedingly kind friend of the writer, Mr. Osborn C. Hills, F. R. I. B. A., District Surveyor of the District of Westminister East, in a letter of 7th July, 1925, says: "In the Merchant Taylors book by Clode, the Coat of Arms of John Hills is quoted; but I have definitely ascertained that the John Hills to whom that coat of arms belonged was not the son of that name, but quite a different family.

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[1] ("Called to the Livery", i. e. admitted to the middle class, or the body from which the "Court" was recruited.)

[2] (Clode, Part II, p. 95.)

The proper heraldic description of the armorial bearings of Richard Hilles is:

"Or, on a pellet a double-headed eagle displayed of the first, impaling Argent, six pellets, three, two and one, a martlet gules for difference".

Mr. Hills, after careful investigation himself, at the College of Heralds, sent the writer an emblazoned copy of the Coat of Arms of Richard Hilles, most beautifully executed on vellum and copied from original in leaded glass in possession of the Merchant Taylors Company, and certified 26th May, 1925, by Aubrey J. Toppin, "Bluemantle" (attendant upon the official Herald), as may be seen from illustration in this book.

This copy was accompanied by the following "Extract from the Records of the College of Arms (Visitation of London, 1568)", given in the original phrasing, so far as types permit:

RICHARD HILLES als Hills of Milton in the County of Kent[1] maryed An (or Agnes) Elizabeth the dought of Beard and by her had yssue Richard.

Richard Hills of London Citesen and m'chant Taylor of the same citie married Agnes the dought of Xtofer Lacy[2] of Yorkshr gent and by her had yssue John his eldest sonne is of the age of xxx yers Gerson his sekond sonne is xxiiii yers old. Barnabas third sonne is xxii yers and upward. Danyell fourth sonne is xvi yers ix monthes the 23 of July His word is

Omnis mons humiliabitur" (i. e. "every hill shall be brought low")

Of the children above named, Clode gives no further important word of John; in fact says: "John, the eldest son, never appears upon our records after his admission (by patrimony) to the freedom of the Company on the 27th January, 1558". He is said to have married a Miss Marshall, of Warwickshire. "In 1633, his eldest son, Daniel, was living as a merchant of London, with children and grandchildren then alive".[3]

"Robert Clarke who became a Baron of the Exchequer in 1587, married 'Catheran', the widow of Barnabas Hilles (who died in January, 1590)".

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[1]The wording on the separate Certificate is "Richard Hilles als Hills of Milton in ComCant maryed An Elizabeth, etc."

[2]Note by S. E. H. In May, 1927, the writer was shown, at College of Heralds, London, a book in manuscript, wherein, quoting from Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584-5, p. 193, the lineage of the Lacy family of Yorkshire is referred to: "Agnes, a daughter, married to Richard Hylls, marchant of London"; five generations, from John Lacy of Cromwell, Yorkshire, were shown, the same being certified by Richard Lacy, who was living in 1585. Agnes' father was the fourth son. The Lacy quarterings are shown elsewhere, with those of Richard Hilles.

[3](Clode Part, II, p. 226.)

Gerson, a bachelor, had become insane at forty years of age; but with Barnabas, had been in their father's business in Germany.

"Daniel, his fourth son, married the daughter of Will Phillips, the Master of 1579. He was associated and probably lived with his father in the Vintree house, as he continued to pay the rent until 1595". [1]

Before his father's death, Daniel, being then of Lincoln's Inn, Counsellor-at-the-Law, brought suit before the Court of the Merchant Taylors, against his mother-in-law, Will Phillips the Master of 1579 having deceased, for his own wife's portion and in regard to sundry property matters, and the "Courte favoringe the state of the said Mr. Daniell Hilles, and the rather for his father's sake", granted the appeal, surety to be given. Doubtless also, for the father's sake, provision was made for the housing of his brother Gerson, a dependent, until the latter's death. [2]

In Richard Hilles' Will, he mentions "testator's nephew, Danyele Hilles" (i. e. the son of his own son, either John or "Danyele"), and there is also mention of "Elizabeth, daughter of testator's son, Barnabas". "Barnabas was married and had one daughter, Elizabeth, who, with Catherine his widow, survived him. He owned some land in Plumstead, Kent; but it would seem that in 1586 he needed some employment or provision for his maintenance, as at a Court of the 1st February he was appointed Clerk of the Company and sworn in and to the Livery on the same day".

Then follows: "1st March, 1586. Item, at this Court Mr. Richard Hilles made a motion on behalf of his son Barnabas, the Common Clerk, that he might have the rooms which Thomas Haselfoote, late Clerk, deceased, had." This was not only agreed to, but they ordered certain additions, to provide "for the Clerke's man to lye in." Only ten days later one may read: "11th March, 1586, Richard Wright appointed Clerk, vice Barnabas Hilles, deceased." By his Will of the 6th March, Barnabas gave his estate in moieties to his widow and child, and made the widow sole executrix and Roger Abdy overseer. [3]

Further as to Daniel the son, the records show that he was appointed one of the Counsel to the Company, by order of the Court of the 3rd May, 1595.

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[1] (Same, p. 228.)
[2] (Same, Part II, p. 229.)
[3] (Same, Part II, p. 227.)

On 14th June, 1596, Daniel the grandson came before the Court, and being introduced by George Sotherton, his grandfather's executor, asked that the Company should anticipate a part of the legacy provided by his grandfather, when Daniel should have reached the age of 21, he being then 19½ years old. "Whereupon this house falling into consideration albeit it appeareth very evident that if the said young Hill (sic) should die before he should accomplish his age of 21 years the said money may be hereafter required of the Company, but for the love they bear to his good grandfather and in hope it will do the young man good, the Company are content to grant unto him the said sum according to his motion, and the Clerk is warned to have an eye and oversight that it may be bestowed as by the motion is intended." [1]

Richard Hilles was certainly a lovable character and held himself to a very high standard of life, when the people of his time were indifferent to many refinements and more than careless of the things of the spirit. Witness his letters, at different times, to his friend, Henry Bullinger, of the Reformed Church at Zurich: "If I were solely intent upon gain, I could make more money by a thousand florins employed upon other wares, especially in this time of war, than I can by two thousand florins laid out upon cloth. But I always have in mind what the apostle says, 1 Tim. VI. 17, respecting those who desire to be rich in this world." He lived very simply. "I have no domestics, except one female servant." Again: "Last winter, by God's blessing, I read the whole of the Holy Bible which you gave me, besides the New Testament. . . . From this sacred reading, if I have derived no other advantage, I have at least learned this, that when the prophets, according to your translation, intended to describe a knave or impostor, they called him a merchant." Again: . . . "Farewell in Christ Jesus, and live happily in God; and love your Richard as you are wont to do." [2]

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[1](Clode, p. 235.)

[2]Note by S.E.H. I am just advised by Mr. William S. Hilles of St. Moritz, Switzerland, that he has "an interesting account of the visit of Richard Hilles to Switzerland, about 1565, taken from the Swiss archives." This he promises to send me later, possibly before going to press with data already in hand.

Note by S. E. H. The recurrence of four names, John, Daniel, Richard and Catherine, seems to indicate a connection by descent with the Hilles family discovered in Dublin, for which see the Chapter, "The Romance of an Irish Penny."

SUPPLEMENTARY

as to

RICHARD HILLES
of London

Note by S. E. H.

The data from St. Moritz, Switzerland, as to Richard Hilles* having only come to hand this day (December 26, 1928), after printing of main portion of book, is here added, but covered in the Index, which was not yet closed. It is thought of sufficient interest to be included, even at this stage of the work.

"THE FIRST ANGLO-SWISS TRADER"

From The Anglo-Swiss Review, Basle, October 20, 1920.

By courtesy of Mr. William S. Hilles, of St. Moritz, Suisse, and Cannes, France.

"Should Anglo-Swiss traders, one day, choose a patron saint, this distinction would be due to *Richard Hilles*, the correspondent and intimate friend of Henry Bullinger and his learned contemporaries at Zurich, the next-door neighbor of John Calvin when at Strassburg, the generous protector of numerous martyrs of the English reformation.

He was probably the first Englishman to do direct business with Switzerland. All we know about him is contained in occasional references by some of his correspondents and in about three dozen letters of his, preserved either in the archives of Zurich or in the Record Office in London. Those addressed to Bullinger were printed in an excellent collection of "Original Letters Relative to the English Reformation" and "Zurich Letters", published in English by the Parker Society, between 1842 and 1847 (four volumes, Cambridge University Press.)

The first of Hilles' letters was written in August, 1540, the last on January 19th, 1579.

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*See foot-note p. 96.

From the information at our disposal it would appear that Hilles had even before 1540 done very good business as a wool merchant. He travelled regularly between England and the Continent. His headquarters were in London, where he had great and influential friends, such as the Lord Mayor and some aldermen of the city. At Antwerp he possessed an agency, and at Strassburg, Nurnberg, Basle and Zurich, he had agents or correspondents, all of whom he used to meet annually at the great Frankfort fairs.

About the time of the enactment of Henry VIII's "Six Articles", Richard Hilles, having embraced the new faith, found it prudent to leave London under the pretext of looking after his continental agencies.

Sometime in 1538 or 39 he settled with his wife and two sons at Strassburg.

'When I perceived that there was no place left for me in England, unless I chose to become a traitor to God and man, I forthwith left the country, but on the pretext of carrying on my trade in this place. This motive, however, is known by all; my property yonder is at present tolerably safe; so that I remit to England at every fair, for the purpose of importing a fresh supply of cloth, the money that I receive both here and at Frankfort.

Like other victims of this first religious persecution, the young and intelligent business man aroused at once the kindly interest of the reformers, not only of Strassburg but also of Zurich. That prolific letter-writer, *Henry Bullinger*, Zwingli's successor, 'challenged him with hortatory and truly comforting letters and, so to speak, compelled him to write something in reply.' The task was a difficult one, because Hilles himself had to confess that he wrote Latin 'barbarously and ungrammatically', and to learn German took him several years.

The letters mostly contain very long and faithful reports on the latest news from England and endless dissertations on points of religious controversy. Business only came in as an accessory, in the form of demands for information or protection, both of which the head of the church of Zurich, and the most influential man of the state, could well furnish.

It was but fair to show some appreciation of the services rendered by Bullinger and to provide for his further good disposition," so there were mutual gifts of English cheeses and Swiss butter, between the two households.

Shortly afterwards, we find Hilles transmitting thanks to Bullinger for 'Swiss shoes' and urging one Falckner to send 'three reams of the best paper that is manufactured by master Froshower." (Note by S. E. H. Paper-making in England, up to this time, seems to have been far behind that on the Continent.)

"A ream contains twenty quires and is called in German *ein riecks*. I am greatly in want of paper of that sort. I have written this letter on a sheet of such paper as I require; but should he have any of a better quality, I wish he would send one or two ream more, for Miles Coverdale" [1] (the translator of the first complete Bible to be printed in English, Froschover of Zurich apparently doing the printing—S.E.H. from Ency. Brit.) "and the other English who are here."

Hilles' alert mind saw other opportunities for trade with England, and he took leadership in the export of special wood for bows, etc. for use of the then King of England, Henry VIII, and a shipment having been stopped at Mainz, became the subject of diplomatic exchanges with the Emperor, Charles V of Germany. In this case, Mont, the English Agent at Strassburg, appeals to his chief at the Emperor's Court, for, he says: "the wood belongs to an honest Englishman, called Richard Hilles." "Hilles probably had acquired the bows for the King, whose diplomacy would otherwise hardly have taken so much trouble." "We last hear of this particular business in another letter of Mont's (23-11-46) 'The King's letter in the case of Mr. Hilles I myself delivered to the (English) ambassador' ".

"As there was no other merchant who could have ventured on such important enterprises, we may fairly attribute to Richard Hilles the following anonymous offer to the Privy Council (Cal. of State Papers, 1546, July 5th, Originals at the Record Office) 'pour vendre a la Majeste du Roy d'Angleterre deux ou tres cens (two or three hundred) bien grossez mastez (masts), a delivrer a Dordrechgt en Hollande en dedans II ou III annez au plus loing.' Then follow the measures of thirteen of them which have already arrived at Dortrecht (Dordrecht) and a statement that these masts were cut down near Berne, in Switzerland, in November and December, and will be sold at 120 crowns each."

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[1] "Coverdale was then master of the grammar school at Bergzabern."

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE GUILD OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS

of the

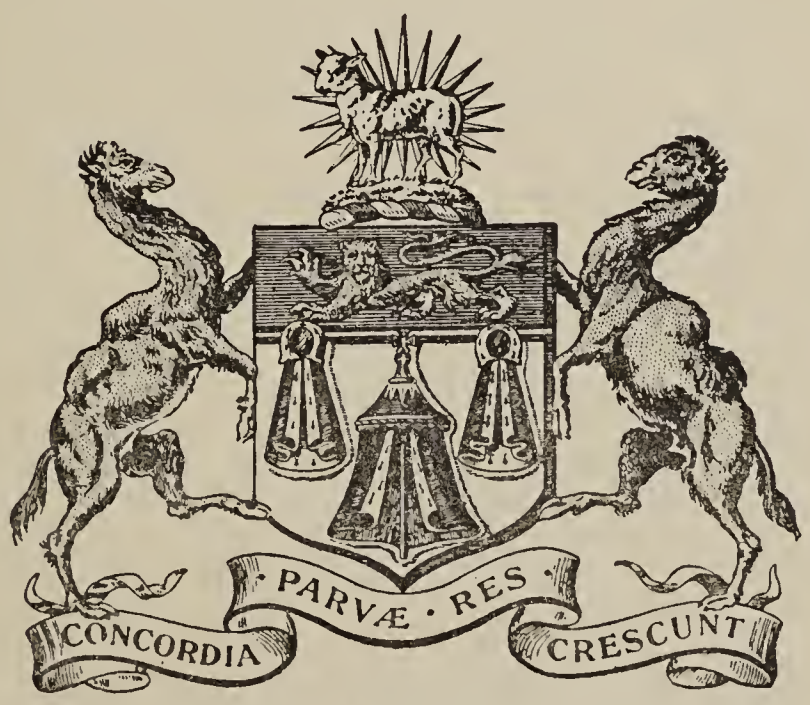
Fraternity of St. John the Baptist

London

(Merchants in and Dressers of Cloth)

Charter granted by Edward III, March 10, 1327.

The study of the Guilds of London is an interesting one. The writer feels that he cannot do better than to incorporate briefly, some of the words used by that acknowledged authority, Mr. Charles M. Clode, the Master for 1873-4, regarding these very influential bodies, which for over 500 years, have had such large place in the life and government of that great center.



Coat of Arms of the Merchant Taylors Company.
First charter granted by Edward III, 1327

"London has been more or less governed, though both have been co-existent, by wards and by Guilds; for the Guild was once, as the ward is now, an unit of London government. 'The whole population of London', writes the Venetian ambassador, in May, 1551, 'is divided into Companies or Fraternaties of artificers; as for instance, all the workmen purchase from the King the privilege of forming Companies amongst themselves, holding their meetings, forming

their statutes, regulating the price of cloth, preventing others from exercising the trade; nor can any one enter these Companies until he has served in the trade six or seven years'. The government in ward by the Alderman is here wholly ignored". [1]

"The history of all the London Livery Companies on constitutional subjects is the same, because their relationship, and usually their contact, has been the same with the Legislature (civic or imperial), with the Crown and with the Lord Mayor (as the civic King); but in a popular view of their position, and omitting for the present any reference to trade (which has little to do with the Livery Companies of to-day), we find in the antient Guild three leading characteristics which we will describe in the relative order of importance . . . taking our illustrations from the Merchant Taylors' records".

He then names, "First, as to benevolence" . . . Theirs was a discriminating provision "for the brethren of the livery or clothing falling into poverty, provided no misconduct forfeited it."

"Next, as to religion," . . . including funeral observances of members. It is also provided, following the then recent rendering of the Bible into English, by Miles Coverdale (who was a tenant of the Company), that a Bible "be bought and set up in their common hall for such as resort unto the said hall," which custom is still maintained, as S. E. H. has seen. (1927)

"As to hospitality," the menus of that early time, such as for 1438, and in 1522, "dyner and soper" for the noblemen and gentlemen of the Emperor Charles V, on his visit to London, besides many other occasions, indicate a great variety of game and other food. There were severe fines for non-attendance at their numerous feasts.

SEAL OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF MERCHANT TAYLORS

"The right to have a common seal appears to have been first conferred upon the Company by Henry the Fourth's charter of 1408; but no seal is known of earlier date than that now in use.

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[1] ("Early History of the Guild of Merchant Taylors," Part I, pp. 2, 3 ff.)

"This is circular, 2⅜ inches in diameter, and of silver. The back of the matrix bears traces of a handle, now cut away to enable the seal to be used in a press.

"The device consists of a figure of St. John Baptist, the patron saint of the Company, clothed in his camel's hair robe with an outer cloak, and holding a book on which rests a small lamb with a cross behind it. . . . The saint is surrounded by open country, with rough ground and trees, and on either side of him are a lion and unicorn. In base, and literally beneath St. John's feet, since he stands upon it, is a shield of the Arms of the Company, as granted in 1480; *Argent, a pavilion between two imperial mantles purpure, garnished or (on a chief azure, an Holy Lamb within a sun proper*") Note—"A lion was substituted for the Holy Lamb, the emblem of the patron saint, . . . in 1586." (Same, Part II, p. xv.)

CHAPTER XXIX

THE HILLES NAME IN ENGLAND

As to the origin of the HILLES or HILLS name in England, there is, naturally, some uncertainty. The name is and has been very prevalent in Kent, more than in other Counties. In early times, the spelling of the name varied considerably, as Hilles, Hills, Hill, Hylls, Hylle, Hyll and Helles. Very early records indicate one form as "de la Hull".

Richard Hilles, "als Hills," who lived on London Bridge, was father of Richard Hilles, the Master, in 1561-2, of the Guild of the Merchant Taylors (merchants in and dressers of cloth) and the father is known by the records as from Milton, County of Kent, or, in official form of that day: *Comitatus Cantuar.*

As to a possible place of origin of the name, one may read:

"About a mile southeastward from Darent Church is the hamlet of Helles St. Margaret, commonly St. Margaret Hills. This appears by the court-rolls of it, to have been once a parish of itself, to which belonged the hamlets of Gills, Greenfield Green and South Darent. . . . St. Margaret's, with the above-mentioned hamlets appendant to it, is thus described in the general survey of Domesday, under the title of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux, who was at that time owner of the same. . . . "This manor afterwards came into the possession of a family called Hells, who had much land besides at Dartford, and at Ash, near Sandwich; and from them this place acquired the additional name of Hells, or more vulgarly Hilles. One of these, Thomas de Helles, had a charter of free-warren (exclusive right of killing game) granted to him and his heirs, for his lands here and at Dartford, in the 17th year of King Edward I. One of his descendants, Richard Hills, for so the name was then spelt, about the beginning of King Henry VII's reign, was possessed of this manor of St. Margaret Hilles. He left one sole daughter and heir, Anne, who carried it in marriage to Henry Melhard, and he left issue two daughters and co-heirs, Alice and Joane, who divided it between them". [1]

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[1] (History of Kent, Hasted, Vol. I, p. 247.)

In the parish records of Canterbury, in years 1583 and following, are references to sundry christenings and marriages of those of Hills or Hilles name, including several of Richard or "Rycherd"; but as yet, none identified as descendants of Richard Hilles of London, Master (1561-2) of the Merchant Taylors, "gent., Citesen." [1]

"From the social position of the lords of the manor of Saint Margaret Helles, they doubtless were among the earliest of Englishmen to carry coat armor." [2]

Other shires in England also yield early traces of the Hilles name. "William Hilles of Holton Hall, County Suffolk, m. ..... and had a daughter Jane. Jane (Joan?) Hilles, dau. of William Hilles of Holton Hall, m. in London, 1599, Adam Winthrop. They settled in Desertserges, County Cork, Ireland. Adam Winthrop was of the same family as Gov. John Winthrop of Massachusetts." [3]

Referring to still another Coat, with pedigree annexed, we read: "This pedigree is signed by Daniel and John Hills, son and grandson

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[1]"Philip Hilles, rector of the Church of Boxley, obt. June, 1589." History of Kent, Hasted, (Vol. II, p. 136.)

"Edmund Hills, vicar of Church of West Farleigh, 1640."
(Vol. II, p. 298.)

"Bertram de Helles, another of this family, was Lieutenant of Dover Castle under Reginald de Cobham, Constable and Lord Warden in King Henry III's reign. Henry de Helles was Knight of the Shire for this county in the 4th Parliament of K. Edward III; and Gilbert de Helles, of Hells-Court in Ash, and of St. Margaret Hells in Darent, was Sheriff of this county in the 30th year of that reign, whose arms, *Sable, a bend (diagonal) argent,* are carved on the roof of the cloysters of Canterbury Cathedral." (Vol. III, p. 681.)

As to Whitacre, Bridge and Petham Hundred, Waltham Parish, we read: "Whitacre is a small manor in the southern part of this parish, which once likewise belonged to the see of Canterbury . . . it came into the name of Hilles, descended from those of Ash, near Sandwich, one of whom, Wm. Hilles, gent. (Note: He was son of Tho; Hillys, gent., of Cliffe, and was buried in Waltham church), died seized of it in 1498, without issue, and devised it to feoffees, who, in pursuance of his Will, sold the mansion and adjacent demesnes of this manor." (Vol. III, p. 741.)

As to Kinghamford Hundred, Wootton Parish, "Hill-House, in this parish, situated about half a mile southward from Gidding . . . came from the Hills, of Hills-Court in Ash, the last of which name, John Hill, Prebendary of Canterbury, sold it Anno 32 Eliz. to Henry Foche." (p. 764.)

In Parish register of Ingatestone, Essex, appears record of baptism of Joan Hills, dau. of John, 1584 "ult. Sept." Also, 1602, 17 Oct., marriage of Thomas Chalke to Joan Hylles. Also, 1605, 27 Oct., marriage of John Fuller and Mary Hilles. In 1591, 8 Nov., Robert Pitchey m. Priscilla Hilles. The name of Richard Hills is recorded a number of times in Essex, about that period.

[2](Same, p. 654).

[3](Suffolk Manorial Families," I, p. 125, A. R. J.)
(A pedigree of the family is shown in Hasted's work, Vol. I, pp. 100, 101.)

of the grantee, and was evidently filed in 1633. It is headed by 'John Hills of London, Gent' and 'Ann, daughter of ..... Marshall of Warwickshire.' Their son, 'Daniell Hills of London, Merchant' and 'Elinor, daughter of Henry Millward of Sinfin in County Derby' had 'John Hills (the junior signer of the pedigree), Marster (sic) of Arts and rector of Queenhith and Eastwick in County Hertford', whose wife was 'Susan, daughter of John Darby of Bramford in the countie of Suffolk, Gent'. They had 'Daniell Hills sonne and heir, 11 years old 1633; John 2; Edm. 3; James 4; Barnard 5; Hester.' Daniel and Elinor also had 'Nathaniel Hills of Greenwich, second sonne', who had 'John 1; Daniell 2; Elinor 3'. [1]

"There can be little doubt that the 'marchant tayler' (sic) to whom was granted the azure shield with the displayed (spread) eagle and cross crosslets of gold, was Richard Hills, Master of the Guild of Merchant Tailors (sic) of London for 1561 and 1562." Again . . . "Barnabas Hilles married 'Catherina filia Henrici Leake'." [2]

In this especial connection, we read, quoting from letter of Gordon P. G. Hills, Esq. of London (1904):

"I should also like to draw your attention to Muskett's 'Suffolk Manorial Families' (above), in which there is information about John Hilles of London, 1579; William Hilles of Holton and his wife, Joan. A genealogical tree shows descent from John Hyllis[3] of Assington, Co. Suffolk, whose Will was made Nov. 24, 1547. The family connects with those of Winthrop and Browne. John Hilles, citizen and skinner of London, who died s. p. 1579, devised land at Meopham Kent, and left rents at Southwark to his wife, and there are records of Chancery proceedings, entered under the name of Wynthropp or Wynthorp, relating to the final settlement of these Hilles Estates." ("The Hills Family of America," p. 649.

Mr. Hills continues: "258. I enclose a copy of the matter disclosed under this item, viz., a trick (sketch) of arms ascribed to 'Hilles,'*Azure, a chevron, between three fleur de lys, argent.*' The search indicates that the reference is to a Kentish family; but I have not discovered any further information under this head . . ." "180. This reference supplies the copy of the grant of an elaborate coat of arms to 'Margarett Lucas, wife of Robert Bowne of London,' in 1571, the second of the six quarterings being for 'Hilles' and emblazoned: '*Azure, a fesse (horizontal band) between three stags passant, argent, horned or.*' As this shield is not of record in the College of Arms as granted by the heralds, it doubtless antedates its foundation in 1483." Through the courtesy of Mr. A. R. Justice of Philadelphia, S. E. H. has an emblazoned copy of this Coat; but it differs radically from the coat ascribed to Richard Hilles of London, which, copied from leaded glass and long in possession of the Guild of the Merchant Taylors, London, is exemplified among our illustrations.

[1] (Same, p. 651.)

[2] Note by S. E. H. As elsewhere noted, the recurrence of these names, Richard, John, Daniel and Catherine, in the known line of the two Dublin sisters, Maria and Winifred Hilles, would seem to confirm their descent from Richard Hilles of London. (c. 1514-1587.)

[1]HILLES OF HOLTON.

John Hyllis or Hilles, of Assington, Suffolk; Will, Nov. 24, 1547; pr. Dec. 30, 1547.

son John = Anne Stanton, widow
Citizen and Skinner,
of London.
Owned land in Co. Kent.
Will, Mar. 25, 1579
pr. Apr. 24, 1579
No issue

son Peter
of Assington and of
Holton. Will, Dec. 21, 1603,
pr. Jan. 9, 1606.

= Parnell

Daughters,
one of whom
m. = Brown

William (of Holton)
d. Aug. 4, 1597.
Owned land in
Meopham, Kent.

= Joane Broon
of Edwardstone,
Suffolk

Son
d. in 1603

William
of
Holton Hall

= Jan. 15, 1600
Elizabeth Gibson

Joan = Oct. 3, 1599
Adam Winthrop,[2]
Citizen and Tailor
of London

Elizabeth
living in 1603.
Reversion of
lands in Kent
due her.

Peter
b. Oct. 18, 1602

John
bptd. July 24, 1605

John
bptd, Aug. 21, 1603

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[1]Mr. Lothrop Withington, the London genealogist, who was lost on the "Lusitania," with all his papers regarding the Hilles family, the result of long labor, is quoted as giving an abstract of the Will of "John Hillys of Aldyington (sic), Kent, Parker" (Keeper of the Park of Aldington), dated April 28, 1505, proved at Canterbury two months later." ("Hills Family of America," p. xiv.)

[2]See p. 101.

[3]From p. 102.

CHAPTER XXX

JOHN SMITH of "Franklin Park"

Grandfather of Margaret Hill Hilles

"Burlington (the principal town near the home of John Smith) was on the route from Philadelphia to New York and New England, and travellers, especially the Quaker ministers, many from abroad, who were entertained in the Smith home, evidently greatly influenced the mind and character of young John". [1]

"He was a sturdy, active young fellow, with a frank and pleasing personality that won him a large circle of friends among the best people". [2]

"In 1736, John Smith, son of Richard Smith of "Green Hill," near Burlington, N. J., then a youth of fourteen, living in his father's house in Burlington, began to keep a diary, as the observations and experiences of a young man of delicate and refined sentiments, and of an intelligence and culture far above the average of his day . . . this narrative is an exceedingly interesting historical document, aside from its charm and value as a naive and frank account, intended only for the eye of its author". [3]

"At sixteen, he was translating Latin and writing papers on 'A Meditation in Prose'. In 1747, he wrote for gratuitous distribution a little book, 'The Doctrine of Christianity, as held by the People called Quakers, Vindicated': in answer to Gilbert Tennent's Sermon On 'The Lawfulness of War'.

"He found time in 1746 to promote the organization of The Philadelphia Contributionship, one of the first fire-insurance companies in the country, and helped found the Pennsylvania Hospital (1751). . . . He took a deep interest in politics, and in 1750 and again in 1751, was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly". [4]

"His first recorded visit to the home of James Logan was early in 1743; but doubtless he had known the family some years before.

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[1] ("The Burlington Smiths," by Richard Morris Smith, p. 24.)
[2] (Same, p. 35.) See also "Recollections," by John Jay Smith.
[3] ("Hannah Logan's Courtship," by Albert Cook Myers, pp. 30-31.)
[4] (Myers, pp. 33, 38, 39.)

After young William Black's glowing description of the beautifu and stately Hannah Logan, it is not to be wondered that John Smith also should be smitten with her charms. The courtship ran through some eight months, to his great suspense. John 'loses a great part of the relish' he 'used to have for other company,' and becomes a very frequent visitor at Stenton. On 1mo (Jan.) 9, 1748, he takes a 'ride to Germantown . . . called at Stenton; found company there, who soon departed. I intended to stay all night, and accordingly did so. Had an opportunity of Telling my mind to James and his wife separately. They treated me Civilly, referring me Entirely to their daughter, and the Old Gentleman told me if I was her Choice, he would give his Consent, etc. I had some of the dear Creature's Company, but our Conversation was so much of the Ambiguous kind, that after a Loving and friendly parting, I retired to Bed full of Doubt and perplexity, and Got but little Sleep. In how much pain is a situation between hope and Despair'."

"In a letter of the next day (1mo. 10th., 1748), he tells her that his unhappy doubt so possesses him that he 'can scarcely Talk Common Sence, & that it was not therefore without Reason that I told thee a man in Love was the Silliest Creature in the Universe.' A month then passes. . . . 'Had in the Even my Charmer's Company till 10 o'clock, and it was more delightful to me than Ever, and gave me greater grounds of hope than I durst before Entertain, and the Old Gentleman treated me in a very Generous manner, and as by his own experience, it will be remembered, he was very well able, advised me how to Court, to have perseverance ,etc., and acquainting me that he had said more to his daughter on my behalf than he had ever done on Thos. Crosby's, though he was to have L20,000. [1]

"On 6mo. 12th. (1748), the scene of the love-making changes to the Falls of the Schuylkill, to which the Logans go on an angling excursion. As soon as John learns of it, he follows them and finds 'Hannah fishing at some distance from the rest of the company', so that he 'had an opportunity to make an Apology' for his 'coming, which was very generously received and' he had the pleasantest day in fishing that 'ever he Employed that way.' 'Waited as much as I was capable upon my Hannah & her mother & we caught some

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[1] (Myers, pp. 39, 46, 47.)

fish, part of wch. the Old Gentleman & Jemmy took home with them to dinner &c'." [1]

"Third month 1st (1748). Had some further Conversation with my Charmer, and a great deal with the Old Gentleman her father. He enquired into my Circumstances, and I told him I was worth about 3,000 pound clear Estate. He repeated his willingness to my having his daughter, and told me if I got her, he would give me his Bills on his Brother for L750 Sterling, that she had already 500 acres of Land of her own, would have Two thousand pound more at his death, and One thousand more at her Mother's. He desired me to Acquaint him when I had any Grounds to hope, because he found himself declining, had a mind to Settle his Affairs, and would make me an Executor &ca'."

Bearing upon the simplicity of life and ready co-operation of the early Colonials, a charming tale may be told. [2]

"In the family chest of my grandfather, John Smith, I lately discovered two letters, and a reference to them in his journal. . . . My grandfather was a merchant of those days, (circa) 1750, and owned probably the only London packets, which might have made, at most, two or three voyages each way in the course of the year. Governor Belcher, of New Jersey, who resided in Burlington, and who, by the frequent notes that passed between them, appears to have been very intimate with my grandfather, sent to England for a wife. In due time she arrived at Philadelphia in my ancestor's ship. Anchored below the city, this widow lady wrote to her consignee, John Smith, to know if he had any 'orders' from the Governor regarding her. This letter is extant, and will be found among my autographs. My grandfather mentions the fact in his journal, adding that he took his four-oared barge and escorted the lady to Burlington; that the Governor met his expected bride at the wharf, and soon married her."

"Grandfather Smith bought of Governor Temple Franklin the place still called 'The Park', on the Rancocas (near Burlington, N. J.). It was then a real park, with deer and other game roaming within its high boundary fences . . . My mother has told me she remembered visiting at this park and enjoying the sight of the beautiful deer". [3]

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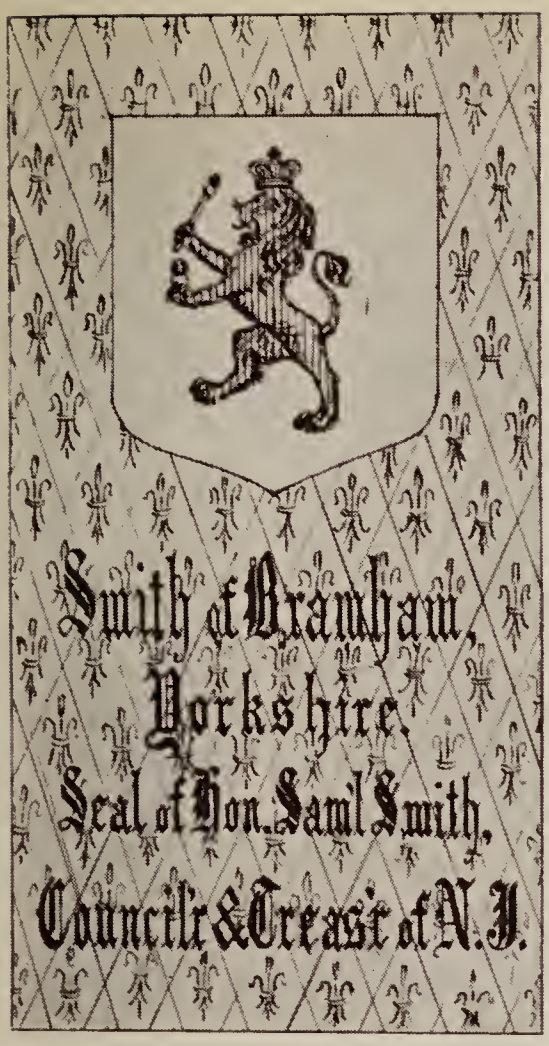
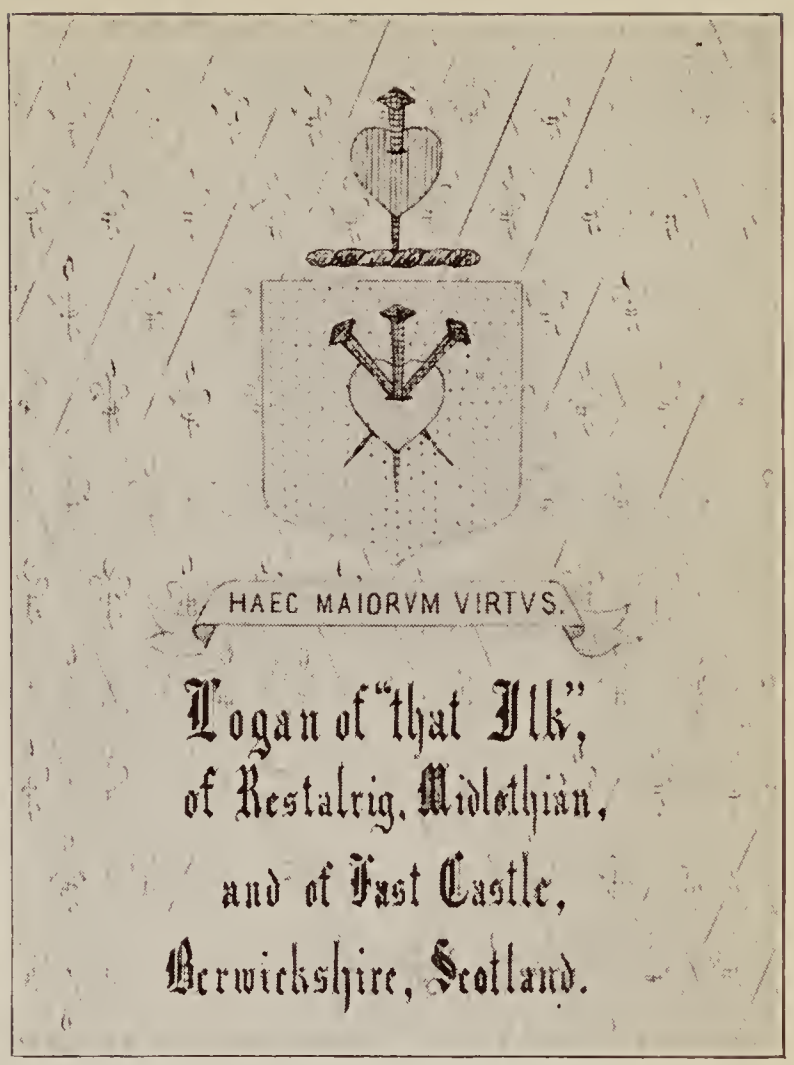
[1] (Myers, p. 49.)

[2] (Myers, p. 179.)

[3] ("Recollections," John Jay Smith, 1892, p. 68.)

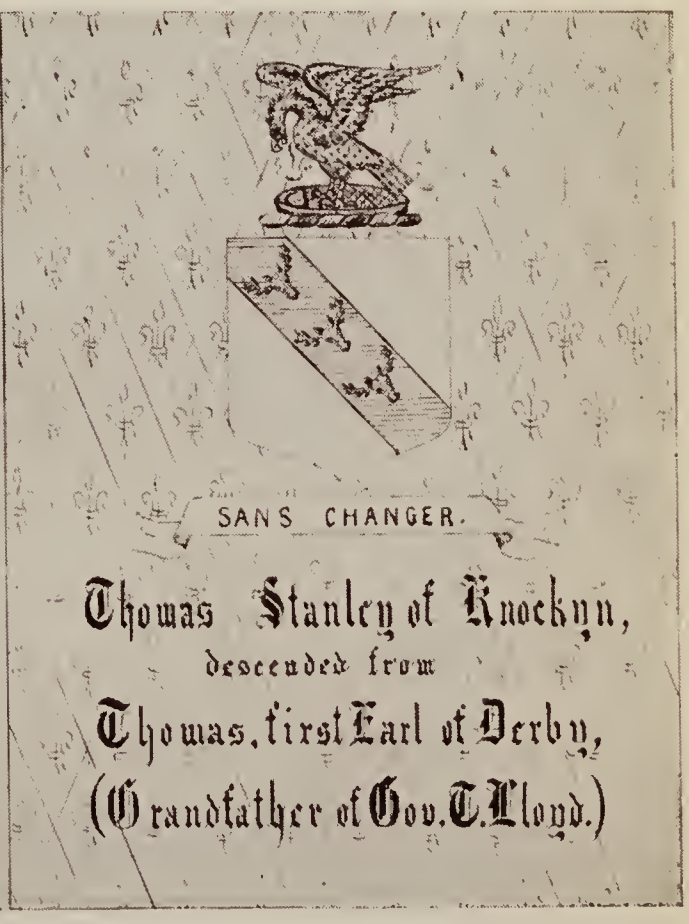


Smith of Bramham,
Yorkshire.
Seal of Hon. Saml Smith,
Council & Treasr of N. J.



Logan of "that Ilk",
of Restalrig, Midlothian,
and of Fast Castle,
Berwickshire, Scotland.

Lloyd of Dolobran,
descended from
Collwyn, Prince of Dyfed,
and Meirie, A.D. 517.



Thomas Stanley of Knockyn,
descended from
Thomas, first Earl of Derby,
(Grandfather of Gov. T. Lloyd.)

ARMS OF PATERNAL AND MATERNAL ANCESTORS OF THE BURLINGTON SMITHS
From "The Burlington Smiths."

CHAPTER XXXI

JAMES LOGAN

Great-grandfather of Margaret Hill Hilles and of John Jay Smith

Another sturdy strain in the ancestry of Margaret Hill (Smith) Hilles was the Logans of Restalrig, Scotland, whose lineage may be traced through numerous lines of Hume, St. Leonards, Dundas, etc.

James Logan, born at Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, August 20, 1674, was son of Rev. Patrick Logan, Master of Arts in Glasgow University, and Isabel Hume, daughter of James Hume, a younger brother of the house of St. Leonards, in the South of Scotland. James Hume was manager of the Estate of the Earl of Murray, and James Logan himself states that his grandfather Hume "married Bethia

Dundas, sister of the Laird of Dundas, of Didiston, about eight miles West of Edinburgh, a fine seat". Patrick Logan was chaplain to Lord Belhaven of Stenton; but becoming a "Friend" or "Quaker", lost all prospect of advancement in the Church. The family returned to Scotland, after the birth of James,[1] and finally removed to London, where Patrick Logan became master of the Latin school of the "Quakers". Here the fine talents of young James, who at twenty-two was master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Spanish and Italian languages, as well as a profound scholar in mathematics and the "humanities", attracted the attention of William Penn, and, after a few years, during which young Logan had embarked in business as a shipping merchant, Penn offered him employment as his secretary.

According to J. Francis Fisher's data in 1829, (Phila. Library sources) Patrick Logan was born at Ormiston, in East Lothian, Scotland, about 1630, of the ancient lineage of the Logans of Restalrig. Educated at one of the Scottish Universities, he became a "Quaker",

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[1] ("The Burlington Smiths," pp. 71, 72.)

removed to Ireland and taught school. He returned to Scotland when James II landed in Ireland, and later lived in Bristol, England. Here James assisted his father in his school, after an apprenticeship to a linen-draper in London. In 1698, James Logan was a merchant in Bristol. [1]

James Logan, Margaret Hill Hilles' great-grandfather, was brought over by William Penn, in the *"Canterbury"*, in 1699, Penn's second voyage, as his secretary, living with him, and Logan became his Deputy in parcelling out the new land. [2]

"When Penn landed in 1700 (second voyage), after a tempestuous voyage of three months, the colony was ravaged by yellow fever, which caused an enormous number of deaths. From six to ten people died daily, and the whole colony was full of mourning." [3]

"James Logan (1674-1751) was the elder of two surviving children of Patrick and Isabel (Hume) Logan, of Ireland and Scotland and England. There is an account of his descent given in 'Memoirs of James Logan,' by Wilson Armistead; 'Recollections of John Jay Smith,' Philada., 1892, p. 338". [4]

"His brother was Dr. William Logan (1686-1757), referred to in a note to Letter VII. James received a liberal education, and was with a linen-draper in Dublin till his parents and their family removed to Bristol, England.

"The father took charge, for a time, of the Friends' School in that city; about 1694, it was in the hands of James, and later in the charge of Alexander Arscott. [5]

"In 1698, there was a prospect for our schoolmaster to become engaged in trade between Bristol and Dublin; but early the next year he was urged by William Penn to become his secretary and go with him to his new possessions beyond the sea. This offer he

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[1] "Prov. Councillors," Keith, p. 5.)

[2] (Same, p. 6.)

[3] ("The Quakers in Wales," Rees, p. 194.)

[4] "James Logan (1674-1751) was the elder of two surviving children of Patrick and Isabel (Hume) Logan, of Ireland and Scotland and England. There is an account of his descent given in 'Memoirs of James Logan,' by Wilson Armistead; 'Recollections of John Jay Smith,' Philada., 1892, p. 338; "Journal of Frds. Hist Soc." VII, pp. 47, 86.

[5] (Hist. of Sidcot School, 1808-1908-Knight, pp. 5ff.)

ARMS OF CHARLES LLOYD, ESQ.

of Dolobran, Co. Montgomery, (born 1613). Impaled with those of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stanley, Esq., of Knockyn, Co. Salop. From an oak panel formerly at Dolobran Hall; (panel now owned by John Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Birmingham.) Copy and inscription from Supplement to "The Burlington Smiths," by R. Morris Smith.

accepted, despite the objections of his friends, and he sailed with Penn in the *'Canterbury,'* VII, 1699.

"In this choice Penn was more successful than in some others; Logan's abilities were soon recognized and at the age of twenty-five he was appointed Secretary to the Province. On leaving again for Europe in 1701, Penn wrote to Logan: ". . . My dependence is on thy care and honesty. Serve me faithfully, as thou expects a blessing from God, or my favour, and I shall support thee to the uttermost." [1]

John Jay Smith, of "Ivy Lodge," Germantown, Philadelphia, in his privately printed "Recollections" writes (p. 338): "My grandfather Smith, of whom so much has been said, and said so well by others, married, after a rather prolonged courtship, Hannah, the daughter of James Logan, whose reputation in history is too well-known to require extended remarks.

"His name is so intimately connected with the early history of Pennsylvania, as the friend and adviser of William Penn, and as an honest and learned counsellor of the Indian natives, etc." [2]

"James Logan, Esquire, of Stenton; President of Council and Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania. Born August 20, 1674, at Lurgan, in Ireland. Married October 9, 1714, Sarah, daughter of Charles Read, Esquire, member of Council, Pennsylvania, afterwards of Burlington, N. J. Died Oct. 31, 1751, and was interred in Friends' burying-ground, Arch and 4th Streets, Philadelphia. [3]

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[1] ("Penn and Logan Correspondence." copied from the originals by Deborah Logan (1761-1839), being Vols. IX and X of the 'Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Penna., Philada. 1870, I, 61.") The above quoted by Norman Penney, LLD., F. S. A. in Article "Logan-Story Correspondence (1724-1741,"). Bulletin of Frds. Hist. Soc., Philada, 1926, p. 2.

[2] See "Armistead's Life of James Logan," published in London.

[3] "Charles Read, a merchant of Philadelphia, member of the Church of England, but much respected by the Quakers, an Alderman upon the incorporation of the City in 1701, and its representative in the Assembly of the Province in 1704, who seems to have been of the same family as the Deborah Read who married Benjamin Franklin, as the latter was spoken of as 'Cousin Benny' by the Councillor's grandson, Collinson Read. He died about 1705; by his first wife was father of Charles, the Councillor. Was Mayor of Philadelphia for one year. Also Judge of the Admiralty, etc. He married, 2nd, Amy Child, by whom he had issue: Sarah, m. James Logan the Councillor, Rachel, m. Israel Pemberton."
(Prov. Councillors, Keith, p. 185.)

Note: Family tradition makes Sarah Read above the daughter of the first wife of the Charles Read named above. S. E. H. has followed Keith's statement. (See also "Courtship of Hannah Logan," A. C. Myers, p. 20.)

"By competent authorities, he is traced back to (1) Sir Robert Logan, Baron. Baron Restalrig of Fast Castle, m. the Lady Geilles, co-heir of Baron Somerville. (2) Robert Logan, Esquire, younger son, was living near Stenton, Scotland, anno 1630. (3) Rev. Patrick Logan, M. A., of Stenton, m. Isabel, daughter of James Hume, Esquire, of St. Leonards. (4) James Logan, Esquire, of Stenton (Pa.).

"Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Tales of a Grandfather', gives a not very favorable character to the 'turbulent' Robert Logan of Restalrig". [1]

"The picturesque and dignified mansion of Stenton, the scene of some of the most important events hereafter narrated, was built by James Logan in 1728, and is still in an excellent state of preservation. It is rich in historic associations, and one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture extant. Thanks to the loving zeal of the Colonial Dames of America, it has recently been carefully restored and under their trusty guardianship, it has been opened to the public. The house, still surrounded by ample grounds, part of the five hundred acres comprising the estate, is a short distance east of Wayne Junction Station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway". [2] [3]

"When he arrived in Philadelphia, he was a young man with his own way to make in the world. According to his own statement, he received nothing from his father, save his education. From Penn he received a small salary until 1711, after which he had to depend upon other means of support.

He early engaged in trade, which though hazardous, was a fairly lucrative undertaking. William Penn gave him 500 acres of land in Bucks County, and Thomas Penn allowed him to buy 5,000 acres in 1724. He was able to build for himself a comfortable mansion, and amass a large library. That he managed to succeed so well was due to his thrift". [4]

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[1] "Recollections," pp. 339-340.)

[2] "Courtship of Hannah Logan," A. C. Myers, pp. 21, 22.)

[3] "Just outside the limits of that ancient burg (Germantown) is Stenton, that was the residence of James Logan, a splendid relic of Pennsylvania Colonial architecture."

From "Some Historic Assets of Philadelphia." Thos. Willing Balch, Philada. 1926, p. 8, pamphlet.

[4] "The Life and Public Services of James Logan," by Irma Jane Cooper, New York, 1921. Columbia University theme for degree of Ph. D., pp. 74, 75.

JAMES LOGAN'S BOOK-PLATE,
appropriate to his pursuits.

JAMES LOGAN'S SILVER TEA-SERVICE
long in the possession of his descendants

"For eight years, from 1731 to 1739, James Logan, was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. . . . He was not a lawyer, but he had a broad education and possessed an analytical mind, which more than compensated for his lack of legal training." [1]

"His taste for literature was reflected in his library of over 3,000 volumes. It represented the patient selection of fifty years, and was as complete a collection of classical and scientific works as could be found in the new world. In nothing did Logan take more keen delight than in his books. In his Will, he bequeathed his library, a room in which to house it, and L25 a year to secure the services of a librarian, to the City of Philadelphia. The entire bequest, which he valued at L2,000, he said was 'solely designed for the use of the public, in order to prevail on them (having such assistance) to acquaint themselves with literature'." [2]

Logan's commissions from William Penn and his family were certainly diversified. At one time, Penn required Logan to "prepare a nervous proclamation against vice." Also to assist Thomas Story in planning which laws the Assembly was to keep and which were to be repealed. At another time, Hannah (Callowhill) Penn, the Proprietor's second wife, then at Pennsbury, near Philadelphia, writes Logan, in the midst of his perplexing duties: "Call Betty to thy assistance; let her send two mops to wash the house with; four silver salts, and the two-handle porringer that is in my closet; the looking-glass that is in the hall; the piece of dried beef; and if any ship with provisions come from Rhode Island, I would have thee buy a firkin, two or three, as price and worth is, of good butter, also cheese, candles, etc., for winter's store". [3]

His relations with William Penn and his family were indeed intimate. Penn having himself returned to England in 1702, never to revisit his new land, addresses Logan, in 1703: "To my trusty and well-beloved friend, James Logan, Secretary of the government and propriety of Pennsylvania, America." [4]

Logan's stewardship was a wearing one, standing between the Penns, sometimes querulous in complaints, and the purchasers and lessees of Penn's lands. In making up an exact rent-roll for Phila-

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[1] (Cooper, p. 59.)
[2] (Cooper, p. 69.)
[3] (Cooper, p. 8.)
[4] (Cooper, p. 9.)

delphia, Logan writes Penn that every foot of the ground was measured by his own hands.[1]

Logan's remittances to Penn, for sales and rentals, were seldom in money, but were invested in cargoes, for sale abroad; and this method naturally involved great labor. Logan at one time writes Penn: "Returns are my care, and if they yield me nothing proportionate to my strength, I shall lose the bloom of my youth in vain, and in time to come shall make of my decayed strength a monument of folly to instruct those that come after to beware; in short, none in Pennsylvania undergoes the trouble I do".[2]

"For these services, Logan received no renumeration after the year 1711" (although William Penn died in 1718, involved in difficulties. In one letter he wrote: "But let me intreat thee to consider how great the charge thou hast been pleased to intrust to me is in many particulars and how much every small matter must take up of my time, which is wholly employed in thy service, etc." And again, in 1702: "Many are full of talking friendship, but whatever has to be done lies wholly on me, which makes things sometimes heavier than I can bear . . . I much want further support here; some day I shall fall by".[3]

"It is not surprising that he should have been unpopular, or that contemporaries and historians should have described him as harsh, unyielding and arrogant. Difficult though his position was, he filled it ably and creditably . . . In good time also, when the heat of battles was over, Logan received his reward. He was universally respected and his advice eagerly sought. From his retirement at "Stenton," he was as important a factor in the government of Pennsylvania as he had been in earlier and more active days".[4]

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[1](Cooper, p. 10.)
[2](Cooper, p. 15.)
[3](Cooper, p. 16, from Penn-Logan Correspondence, IX., 127.)
[4](Cooper, pp. 26, 27.)

DOORWAY OF "STENTON MANSION," PHILADELPHIA.

former residence of and built in 1728 by James Logan. Used by Sir William Howe for Headquarters and later by George Washington and Staff. Lately acquired by the City and in care of the Colonial Dames of America.

Courtesy of Amelia Mott Gummere.

CHAPTER XXXII

THOMAS LLOYD

Another noted strain in the lineage of Margaret Hill Hilles was that of the Lloyds of Wales.

"The Lloyds of Dolobran in Wales were a well-known 'county family' and Charles Lloyd, owner of that seat, and his brother, Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council of Pennsylvania and the Territories on Delaware, were, with William Penn and Robert Barclay of Ury, the chief converts to Quakerism among the gentry of Britain. . . . The grandmother of President Lloyd, i. e. the wife of John Lloyd of Dolobran, gentleman, was descended from King Edward I of England in legitimate and, for many generations, an illustrious line.[1] . . . Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, father of the President of Council, was born in 1613, and was a magistrate for Montgomeryshire. He was a genealogist, and caused to be blazoned on a panel at Dolobran his Coat of Arms with fifteen quarterings, impaled with the Arms of his wife."

"The mother of Thomas Lloyd was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stanley of Knockin, whose Coat of Arms of five quarterings, Charles Lloyd impales."[2]

"Thomas Lloyd, born 17th Feb. 1640, died 10th Sept. 1694. He married first at Shropshire Meeting 9th Sept. 1665, Mary,[3] daughter

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[1]See Tables in Appendix.

[2]("Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," Keith, p. (7), (8).

[3]Note: The original panel above referred to is now in the possession of the writer's valued friend, John Henry Lloyd, Esquire, of Birmingham, where the writer saw it, in 1922, when a visitor. Mr. Lloyd writes S. E. H.: "I expect the loose sheet of the Coat of Arms which you have (see illustration in this volume) is an engraving which was inserted in the reprint from Burke's "Landed Gentry," of the Lloyds of Dolobran. If so, it has the motto, 'Watch.' My panel undoubtedly came from the panelled wall in the dining-room at Dolobran, as it descended through various generations; but it has not the motto below. . . . I have never been able to hear that there is a duplicate of the panel, although I have now given my cousin, Lord Lloyd of Dolobran (High Commissioner for Egypt) permission to make one, as he was anxious to have a copy."

Keith says: "A drawing of this (the Dolobran panel) was sent to the family in this country when the panel was taken down . . . " The Coat shown herein, beside the addition of the motto, has a slight difference in one quartering on the Lloyd side, but not material. This came to the writer as a supplementary sheet for "The Burlington Smiths," by R. Morris Smith, 1877.

of Roger Jones [1] of Welsh-pool. This lady dying in 1680, he married secondly, Patience Gardiner, but by her had no issue. This Thomas Lloyd joined William Penn in the colonization of Pennsylvania, and was Deputy-Governor and President of Council in that Province, from 1684 to 1693. His numerous descendants are citizens of the United States and reside principally in the State of Pennsylvania. The male line, however, soon died out, and has long been extinct in America." [2]

Thomas Lloyd was an Oxford graduate of Jesus College, being listed as B. A. Jany 29, 1661, probably before his acceptance of the Quaker faith. Much persecution at that time came to such, and in 1664, Lloyd and several others were arrested on the highway and committed to prison. His marriage, however, took place while under the jailor's charge, and his wife was allowed to visit him. King Charles II, in 1672, "discharged out of Montgomery gaol" Charles Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd and others. Thomas Lloyd became a physician, and had a large practice.

With his wife and children, he sailed from London on the "America," for Pennsylvania, June 10, 1683. On the same ship, in a voyage of some two months, was Francis Daniel Pastorius, who had been educated at the best schools in Germany, and was now on his way to take charge of the lands bought of Penn, by the Frankfort Company. On their way, they had a narrow escape from being captured by a Turkish pirate. Pastorius and Lloyd conversed in Latin, and the former composed verses in praise of Lloyd's three eldest daughters.

On Dec. 27, 1683, Penn made Lloyd "Master of the Rolls," but his administration of that responsible position, the recording of conveyances of land, was not a success, nor a matter of harmony in the new land. Early in 1684, however, Penn made him a member of Provincial Council. and upon Penn's leaving for England in August, empowered the Council to act in his stead, with Lloyd as President.

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[1] The given name of the father of Mary Jones is in dispute. (See note, "The Hill Family," p. vii, quoting from both Leland and Plowden, Irish historians, after statement that "Thomas Lloyd married first Mary, daughter of Gilbert Jones of Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire." See also p. xiii.) Roger Jones is said by some to have been Governor of Dublin, in the reign of James II.

[2] (The Pedigree of the Lloyds of Dolobran, Reprinted from Burke's Landed Gentry, First edition, pubd. 1836, with corrections, etc., 1877, p. 5.)

According to Keith his second marriage was to "Patience Story of New York, a widow, who survived him." ("Provincial Councilors," p. (16).)

1728 1928

The Pennsylvania Society
of
The Colonial Dames of America

requests the pleasure of your company
at
Stenton Mansion
on Thursdays, May tenth and seventeenth
from four until six o'clock
(daylight saving time)
to celebrate the
Two Hundredth Anniversary
of the Building of the Mansion
by
James Logan, Secretary to William Penn

He also appointed Lloyd Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lloyd, Robert Turner [1] and James Claypoole (brother of John Claypoole who m. Oliver Cromwell's daughter) Commissioners of Property, to grant warrants for surveying land, and to issue patents on the survey being duly made and returned. [2]

"Thomas Lloyd rendered invaluable service as President of the Council, considering the difficulties he encountered. His heart was in the ministry and not in administration; for he was, by nature, retiring, although when occasion demanded, he could be a stout antagonist. Office was accepted by him under pressure, and his resignation proved a great relief to him. His fame as a reformer will always endure while Pennsylvania remains."

"Thomas Lloyd was a great statesman, and under his governorship, the Quakers acquired proficiency in politics. He was a fervent champion of democratic rights, and would not yield to his enemies. His belief in freedom sometimes exceeded that even of the Founder." [3]

As Penn's Deputy-Governor, Lloyd was, for nearly eight years, the highest authority in the Province. He died Sept. 10, 1694. [4]

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[1]Robert Turner was an early arrival from Wales and became owner of much land in Penn's colony.

[2](Prov. Councillors, pp. 11 and 12.)

[3](Rees. pp. 192-194.)

[4](Prov. Councillors, p. (16).)

Note: In the Appendix may be found several papers of interest, regarding Thomas Lloyd: An affectionate letter from him, remarkable for its phrasing, dated at Philadelphia, in 1684, to his "well-beloved Friends of and belonging to Dolobran Q. Meeting."

A lengthy "Testimony" of his fellow-members of 1694 in Haverford Meeting, following his decease.

A "Testimony" in 1711, from his former "Friends and Brethren of the Quarterly Meeting held at Dolobran, in Mountgomeryshire" (sic).

In the Appendix may also be found the Lineage of the Lloyd family, as given from a remote period, by sundry authorities.

Note 2:—(Re loose supplement to "The Burlington Smiths," by R. Morris Smith) See Lloyd Arms and Stanley Arms, opposite p. 106, this book. "The Arms given in photograph opposite are those of Collwyn, the most ancient recorded Arms of ancestors of the Dolobran Lloyds. The *Chevron* was afterwards placed between the three cocks, and the crescent put on this, as marks of variation and cadency, to distinguish the Dolobran house as a younger branch of Collwyn's line.

The Stanley Arms in that photograph are also the original Stanley Arms, which were varied by the Knockyn family, by the crescent as a mark of cadency. Both the Dolobran Lloyds and the Knockyn Stanleys took a new crest also, the Stanleys taking theirs from the stag supporter of the Derby Arms." *Cadency*—the relative position of the younger members of the same family, or branches of the same house.

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE HILL FAMILY

Margaret Hill (Smith) Hilles was also descended, on maternal side, from Richard Hill, a sea captain, who emigrated to Maryland in 1673. A patent to him, dated August 12, 1673, for one hundred and fifty acres of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, signed by Lord Baltimore, is still preserved in the family. His son, Henry, married Mary, daughter of Levin Denwood.[1] Their son in turn, Dr. Richard Hill, was born at South River, Md., Sept. 8, 1698. In 1721, Dr. Hill married Deborah, the daughter of Dr. Mordecai Moore, of Hill's Point, near Annapolis. Dr. Moore's wife was Deborah, the youngest daughter of Thomas Lloyd, the confidential friend of William Penn, and the first Governor of Pennsylvania. Margaret, Dr. Hill's tenth child, born 1737, married 1758, William Morris, son of John Morris, of Philadelphia County.[2]

For eighteen years after his marriage, Dr. Hill resided at South River, engaged in the practice of medicine and in mercantile transactions. By losses at sea, by bad debts, and tradition says by privateers, his affairs became greatly embarassed, . . . and he was induced to settle at Funchal, in the island of Madeira. He succeeded in accumulating in Madeira a sufficient fortune, and after having paid his old creditors principal and interest, he returned and died in the arms of his American daughters.[3]

A charming picture of early Colonial life, in America and in the Madeiras, is given in "The Hill Family," just noted, now a rare book.[4]

Another authority, quoting from "The Revolutionary Journal of Margaret Morris," the eighth child and sixth daughter of Dr. Richard Hill, says: "He returned to America in 1761, his wife having died a short time before he sailed, and he himself died not long after his arrival in Philadelphia."[5]

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[1]("Prov. Councillors of Penna." p. 30.)

[2]("The Hill Family," by Jno. Jay Smith, 1854, pp. vi, etc.)

[3]("Recollections," Smith, pp. x and xv.)

[4]"The elder Vaux (James) told me when he was a very old man, and I a young one, "The Hills were a noble family. I never knew so affectionate a family of sisters." (Smith, p. 173.)

[5](Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Society of Philada. Vol. 9, No. 1.)

"STENTON," PHILADELPHIA.

Built by and the home of James Logan (1728), Wm. Penn's Secretary, Deputy and trusted friend, great-grandfather of Margaret Hill Hilles. Here were entertained Franklin, Lafayette, Charles Thompson, Dickinson, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, John Randolph of Roanoke. Recently acquired by the City and in custody of the Colonial Dames of America.

From "The Burlington Smiths."

In the family history of Margaret Hill Hilles, much which has been published by various authors dealing with that period, has been obtained from papers long in her keeping. Many of these are now in the possession of Haverford College.

Robt. C. Moon, M. D., in his exhaustive work, "The Morris Family of Philadelphia," 1898, says: "Of the ancestry of the Hills, beyond tracing them to Annapolis, or its neighborhood, we have little knowledge."[1] There is, sometimes, confusion between Dr. Richard Hill, referred to above and his uncle Richard Hill, "merchant" in Philadelphia, who married Hannah (Lloyd) Delaval, Sept. 27, 1700.[2]

As to antecedents in England, the writer, on a personal search in 1927, at Friends' House, London, was advised by the Assistant Librarian, "In the London registers, I have found Richard Hill's marriage to Alice Zanchey, 1664, 4. 30. He resided at Westminister"; three children are recorded as born in England; but "Richard Hill, Jr., who married Hannah Delavall, widow of John Delavall (born Hannah Lloyd) and became the 'merchant' and noted Philadelphian, was born at (sic) Maryland. His parents emigrated from England, 1673. I take it he was son of the above Richard." "Richard who married Hannah Delavall had a certificate from the Two Weeks Meeting (London) and also from Maryland".

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[1](Moon, p. 425

[2]("Prov. Counci.lors," p. (17).)

A foot-note (p. x) in "The Hill Family" says: "Samuel Preston, Richard Hill (uncle to Dr. Richard Hill) and Isaac Norris, the sons-in-law of Thomas Lloyd, were all men of distinction in their day." Dr. Moon shows many proofs of this, in the career of the uncle, Richard Hill. His name repeatedly appears in important relations in Philadelphia. In 1705, he is named in a Deed from William Penn, Proprietor and Governor, whereby Anthony Morris, Samuel Carpenter and himself, in right of George Fox, are granted possession of 25 acres of land in Northern Liberties, etc., etc., (p. 93). In 1704, he joins with Anthony Morris (then Mayor) in an Application to the Board of Property, regarding ground for a Meeting House (p. 89) In 1711, he is appointed by Penn, a Charter Overseer of Wm. Penn School, serving with James Logan, Anthony Morris and others. (p. 56.)

In 1713 and later, he serves as Commissioner of Penn, with Isaac Norris and James Logan, for conveying land to purchasers from Penn. (pp. 132, 179.)

In 1718, Wm. Penn dying in England, Richard Hill signs first, with forty-seven others, in the "Testimony" to Penn, by the Philadelphia General Meeting, Francis Daniel Pastorius also signing, with many noted Friends. (pp. 109-11.)

The writer, through the research of a London genealogist, (Mr. R. M. Glencross) is able to show an official Certificate of the marriage of Richard Hill of Westminster to Alice Zanchey,[1] which reads:

"16284. The 30th day of the fourth month in the yeare 1664 Richard Hill of the Citty of Westminster Cooke did in a Sollemne Assembly of the People of God called Quakers in London take Alice Zanchey of John Street in the p'ish of Sepulchers London widdow to be his wife and the said Alice Zanchy (sic) took the said Richard Hill to be her husband (both promissing to be faithfull one to the other as man and wife soe long as they should live) in the presence of

ffrancis Bellers	Tho. Mathews
Richard Crane	Mary Elson
John Elson	Rebekah Travers
Miles Pettie	Mary ffoster

Certified to be an Extract from the Register or Record numbered 833, London and Middlesex, and entitled a Register Book of Marriages formerly kept by the Quakers at the London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting and to be a true Copy of an Entry contained therein; such Register or Record being one of the Registers or Records deposited in the General Register Office, under the Act of 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 92, entitled 'An Act enabling Courts of Justice to admit non-parochial Registers as evidence of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages,' and the Act of 21 Victoria, cap. 25.

Given at the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, and stamped with the Seal of said Office, the 3rd day of May 1928."

The name of Richard Hill appears as a signer to the Certificate given Elizabeth Walter, 7 mo. (July) 13, 1683.

("Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750." Myers, p. 4.)

"The Friends' Meeting at West River gave him a certificate of removal 2/29, 1698, and after he had spent some time in London, the Meeting there gave him a Certificate for his return, 6/14, 1699." "He was in Philadelphia during the Proprietary's second visit and seemed to enjoy his personal friendship. He finally settled as a merchant in the Quaker City. He was admitted to the Governor's Council on the 9th of February, at the close of the year 1703. In 1704, Letitia Penn, William Penn's daughter, married William Awbrey, and the latter appointed Richard Hill and Rees Thomas his Attorneys." [Provincial Councillors, pp. (17), (18).]

A reference confirming other records is this: "Richard Hill Jr. mariner, unmarried, from Two Weeks Meeting, London, England, dated 6 mo. 14, 1699. Certificate addressed to the Monthly Meeting at West River, Maryland, or elsewhere. He had obtained a Certificate from the Monthly Meeting at West River,

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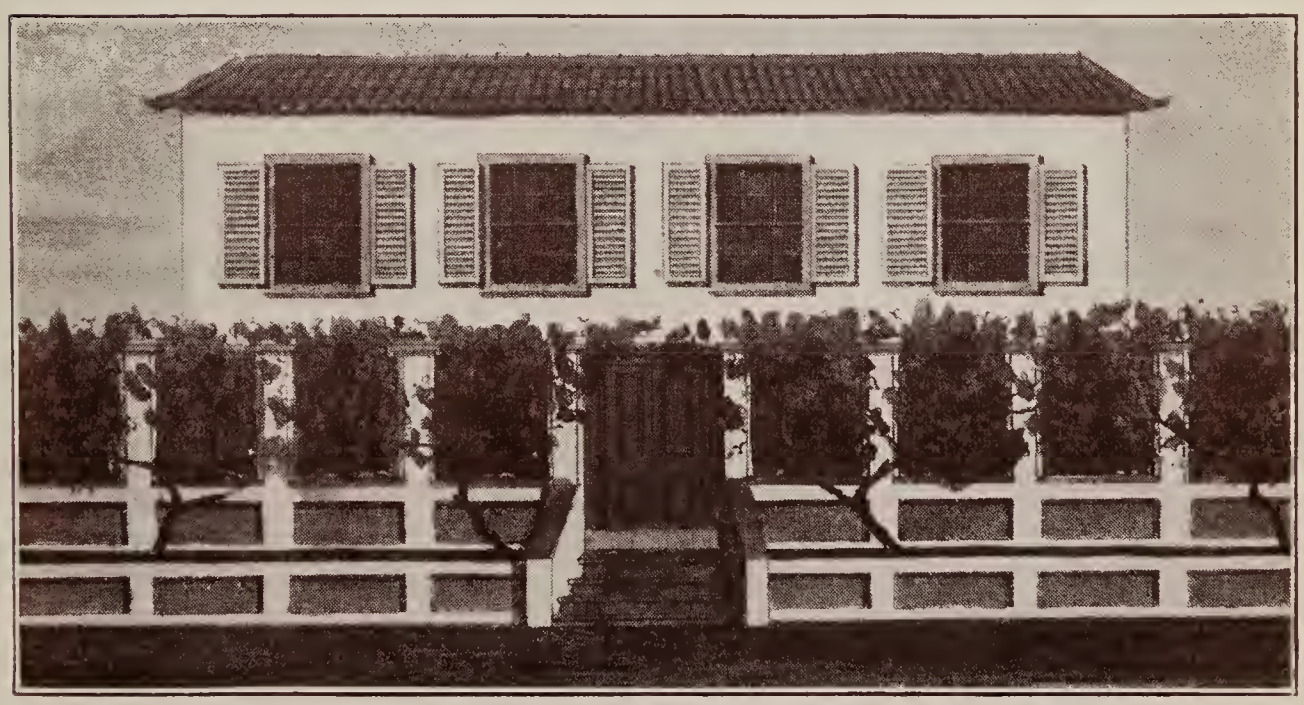
[1]Children of Richard and Alice (Zanchy) Hill, born in England (per A. R. J.) Nathaniell, b. 4/28/1665, in Rickmansworth, Co. of Hartford. John, b. 11/17/1669, Parish of Margarets, Westminster. Samuel, b. 8/21/1673, in Parish of Margaretts, Westminster. Born in Maryland; Richard, Jr., (later of Penna. and m. to Hannah (Lloyd) Delavall, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor. Henry, m. Mary, daughter of Levin Denwood, whence descent of Margaret Hill (Smith) Hilles.

DR. RICHARD HILL'S COUNTRY HOUSE IN MADEIRA, 1759
"The Achada" from lithograph in "The Hill Family."



DR. RICHARD HILL'S TOWN VILLA, FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.
Margaret Hill Hilles, a great-granddaughter.
From lithograph in "The Hill Family."

Md. dated 2 mo. 29, 1698 and presented to Friends in London. Received 6 mo. 30, 1700." ("Quaker Arrivals," Myers, p. 27.)

Amongst other names of a Richard Hill appearing on the registers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, one may find: "1640, Sept. 10, Richard Hill (married) Alice Showard." Also record of "1641, July 16, Richard Hill," buried; again: "1643-4, Mar. 2, Richard Hill," buried.

An unexpected record is: "James Hill and 'wife Margaret Hill, alias Oliver,' dated 5 mo. (May) 21, 1728, from Preparative Meeting held near Bolandery, Ireland. Original on file. Received 10 mo. 29, 1738, "they being lately removed to settle at Willingstown," (now Wilmington), " New Castle County," (Delaware). "Quaker Arrivals," p. 104.)

"Deborah Lloyd, sister of Hannah Lloyd, (who married Captain Richard Hill) was married in Maryland, Sept. 12, 1704, to Mordecai Moore, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 'practitioner in physick and chirurgery.' Dr. Moore came to this country with Lord Baltimore, as family physician, and received a large grant of land, on which he fixed his residence. The eldest child of this marriage, who was named Deborah, born June 2, 1705; died at Madeira, December 19, 1751; married at South River, Md., Feb. 9, 1720-1, Richard Hill, son of Henry Hill, of Maryland, by his wife Mary, daughter of Levin Denwood. Richard Hill (Dr.) was a nephew of the Richard Hill who married Hannah Lloyd." [1]

"Hannah Lloyd, born at Dolobran 7 mo. 21, 1666, daughter of the President of the Council, was a woman of superior attractions and mental power, and in early life 'received a gift in the ministry' and travelled in the service of the Gospel to New England and other parts of North America, and for a number of years was Clerk of the Women's Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings. She died 12 mo. 25, 1726-7. She married, 1st, at Friends Meeting, May 31, 1686, John Delaval, son of Thomas Delaval, a merchant of New York. John Delaval was not a Quaker when he began paying his addresses to her, and she did not accept him until he had 'embraced the truth in sincerity of heart.' He became a merchant in Phila., and was a member of the Provincial Council. He died August 9, 1693. She married, 2nd, F. M. Sep. 27, 1700, Richard Hill, a native of Maryland, who became a leading man in Pennsylvania. In early years he followed the sea, and until 1704 was spoken of as 'Capt. Hill'." [2]

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[1] ("The Morris Family," p. 426.)

[2] ("Prov. Councillors," pp. (17), (18).)

CHAPTER XXXIV

ANTHONY MORRIS

On her maternal side, also, Margaret Hill Hilles traced from Anthony Morris 2nd, born August 23, 1654, he having been baptized at St. Dunstans, Stepney, London, when two days old, the son of Anthony Morris, "mariner". The latter was "lost at sea" in 1655-6, on a return voyage from the island of Barbados to his native country, Britain; or, according to a family Bible entry, 'he died in Barbados'. His wife and only child Anthony 2nd, survived him.[1]

In his preface (p. IV) to "The Morris Family of Philadelphia," 1898, Dr. Robert C. Moon states that he has discovered that Anthony Morris, the "mariner," whose name was put at the base of the Morris Tree, as Anthony Moore 1st., was son of an earlier "Anthony Morris, late of the Island of Barbados, formerly of Reading, Great Britain" (born circa 1600). Thus, for over 300 years, "Anthony" has been the distinguishing Christian name of this now very large family.

Dr. Moon also quotes Anthony Morris 3rd, that "The family came from Leicestershire to London." To avoid confusion, his usual numbering of different men of the Anthony Morris name has been retained.

According to Dr. Moon, Anthony Morris 1st, "mariner," married Elizabeth Senior, probably in 1653, perhaps somewhat earlier; and the "mariner" voyaged between London and the Caribbean Islands of the West Indies. "He had his residence in Old Gravel Lane, in the parish of Stepney, London. According to tradition, he was of Welsh extraction, and was probably born about 1630. His wife, Elizabeth Senior, "also died in Barbados, after coming there to settle her husband's estate, at about 1660." "Anthony Morris 1st., 'mariner,' never came to America. It is the son of this couple, who married Mary Jones, in England in 1676."

Together, they migrated to America, 1682. She died in 1688; but he lived long enough to marry three times more, and to act as an Alderman of Philadelphia, in 1691. Dr. Moon states that

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[1] (References are to "The Morris Family," Vol. I, pp. 27, 28, 31, 32 and 36.)

Thomas Lloyd, "Deputy Governor," signed William Penn's City Charter (of Philadelphia) of 1691, ("Recorded this 29th day of the third month 1691"). This Charter named Anthony Morris, with five others, as "Aldermen" of the City. It may thus be seen how closely associated in the development of the new "City of Brotherly Love," were these two Quaker worthies of that formative period in Penn's "Holy Experiment." Other of their friends and associates were interested, as the Smiths of Burlington, as "Proprietors" in the ownership and government of the "Jerseys", or "East and West Jarseys."

Regarding Anthony Morris 2nd., Dr. Moon, in his Supplement, adds: "It is evident that soon after his marriage in 1676, and for the five following years, Anthony Morris 2nd. lived in White Hart Court in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, and that he lived about one year in St. Giles in the Fields." "It was in that year (1676) that Anthony Morris (2nd) married Mary Jones at the Friends' Meeting House in the Savoy, and upon the marriage certificate he is described as then being 'of the Strand'," ("Strand an ancient thorofare connecting the City of London with that of Westminster"). His name first appears in 1677, at White Hart Court, in list of ratepayers. Anthony 2nd died at Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1721.[1]

White Hart Court, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, should not be confounded with White Hart Court in the City of London, where, near the junction of Lombard and Gracechurch Street, Friends' Meeting House was built upon a plot of ground formerly occupied by the White Hart Inn, that had been cleared by the fire of 1666."

The "Yland" of Barbados, since 1605 a British Colony, was settled in 1625, and after some export of indigo, cotton-wool, tobacco, ginger and aloes, sugar soon became the great staple of the Colony, and log-wood and lignum-vitae were also exported. The gaunt arms of the sugar-mills, driven by wind-mills, are still reminders of its former activity.

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[1]Anthony Morris 2nd, was married four times. First at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, Jan. 30, 1676, to Mary Jones, who died in Philadelphia, Mar. 8, 1688. Secondly, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Aug. 28, 1689, to Agnes Bom, widow of Cornelius Bom. She died May 26, 1692. Thirdly, Jan. 18, 1693–4, at Newport, Rhode Island, to Mary Coddington, widow of Thomas Coddington. She died July 25, 1699. Fourthly, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Aug. 30, 1700, to Elizabeth Watson, dau. of Luke and Sarah Watson. She died Feb. 2, 1767, in her 94th year.

A rude map, published in 1673, shows the Morris name upon a house near the "bridge" of Bridgetown, the principal town (visited by S. E. H. in 1925, see pp. 120, 135, of this book.)

It is astonishing to read that in 1650, the population, excluding negroes, was estimated at 50,000; but the richness of the soil, and being then a principal "port of call," for vessels to and from Europe and the British Isles, and America, made this possible. In 1671, George Fox, the Founder of Quakerism, organized meetings there, of which there were five or more. In 1741, Bridgetown contained some 1200 houses of stone. As told elsewhere (p. 135 of this book) the visit of George Washington and his brother Lawrence occurred ten years later.

"This island was the soonest peopled of all our colonies; the riches of the planters, produced by that of the soil, tempted gentlemen of estates to transport themselves to improve them. Ninety per cent of the population of Barbados (in 1897 estimated at 186,000) are either of pure African or mixed blood, but most of the negroes are of the better class."

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[1]("The Morris Family", pp. 29, 30. *Cf.* also "British Empire in America", London, 1741, Vol. II, p. 124.)

MARGARET MORRIS (AET. 79)

Wife of Wm. Morris and daughter of Richard Hill of Maryland and Madeira. Possibly first woman physician in America. Noted also as author of "Private Journal" kept during a portion of Revolutionary War, a classic of that period. See text.

Painted by her grandson, Morris Smith; engraved by J. M. Butler.

CHAPTER XXXV

MARGARET (HILL) MORRIS

Grandmother of Margaret Hill Hilles. A Tribute from Her Grandson John Jay Smith.

"The wife of William Morris was Margaret Hill, whose memory is very dear to all who came within her acquaintance. . . .

Benevolent, and extremely kind and useful to the sick, her cheerfulness under great bodily ills, which had bent her nearly double, was beyond praise. . . . Her hearty laugh, her animated and humorous conversation, her frequent gifts to us, and our perpetual welcome, as she sat, in her latter years, with the Bible, her constant book, before her, will all remain with me to my latest day as most delightful recollections.

She was one of a large family of sisters and a brother, Henry Hill. Their father was a Madeira wine-merchant, finally of great repute and wealth. He resided many years in Madeira, etc.

At length, as years rolled on, this delightful personification of an aged lady became so afflicted with rheumatism as to be almost entirely helpless. In this dependent condition, my brother Richard and myself carried her, for some years, in a sedan-chair made for the purpose, to Burlington meeting, only a few doors from her residence, and placed her in the second gallery. When we arrived at her abode, for the performance of this filial duty, always a little in advance of the assemblage of the meeting, she saluted us in high glee, 'Well! here come my faithful ponies'—and then, upon the road to meeting, 'Don't upset the coach, boys'. For this and other services she presented me my first watch." [1]

"William Morris Jr. (Anthony, Anthony, Anthony, John) born April 27, 1735, at 'Spring Mill,' in Whitemarsh Township, died April 14, 1766; married Sept. 21, 1758, Margaret Hill, a daughter of Dr. Richard Hill and Deborah (Moore) Hill." [2]

"Margaret (Hill) Morris, born 1737, the sixth daughter and eighth child of Dr. Richard Hill and Deborah (Moore) Hill, died

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[1] ("Recollections," of John Jay Smith, a grandson, pp. 14, 15.)

[2] ("The Morris Family," by R. C. Moon, 3 Vols., p. 413.)

Oct. 10, 1816, at Burlington, in her 79th year. Through her mother, she was of Royal Descent from Meredydd, King of Powys, Wales, and from Alfred the Great.[1]

"Her private diary, commenced at the early age of fourteen, and continued at intervals until 1768, would alone stamp her character for piety; her prayers, uttered in the fulness of a pure heart, her resignation and just views of human life and its duties, are of extraordinary beauty. Her whole character, displayed in her expressions under all her privations and afflictions of body, is worthy of study. Hers was a life-long struggle with a feeble constitution; but her mind was always sound on the great topic of her duty to God; her confidence and reliance on the goodness of an over-ruling Providence never wavered; and, while she rejoiced in the name of a humble Christian, her religion was far from ascetic; a vein of genuine humor made her company the delight of old and young. The intellectual and distinguished of her neighbors, wherever she dwelt, sought her society, admired, loved and respected her. She shared her moderate means with the needy, comforted and administered to the sick and afflicted, being often their physician as well as nurse, cheered the weary on their way; nursed the poor as well as the rich, forgave the back-slider, and encouraged the broken-hearted; in fine, Margaret Morris, in all the relations of life, was an example worthy of imitation. Very many, indeed, profited by her counsel and example while she lived, and, now that we see her no more, her casual productions have been piously collected to pass to the succeeding generations of her descendants and relatives, as heir-looms and treasures of precept to which the seal of truth was set in her own example." "The Hill Family,"[2] and "The Private Journal of Margaret Morris," beginning Dec. 6, 1776, of the Revolutionary period, a classic; 50 copies printed in 1836 for private circulation, now 'very scarce'."[3]

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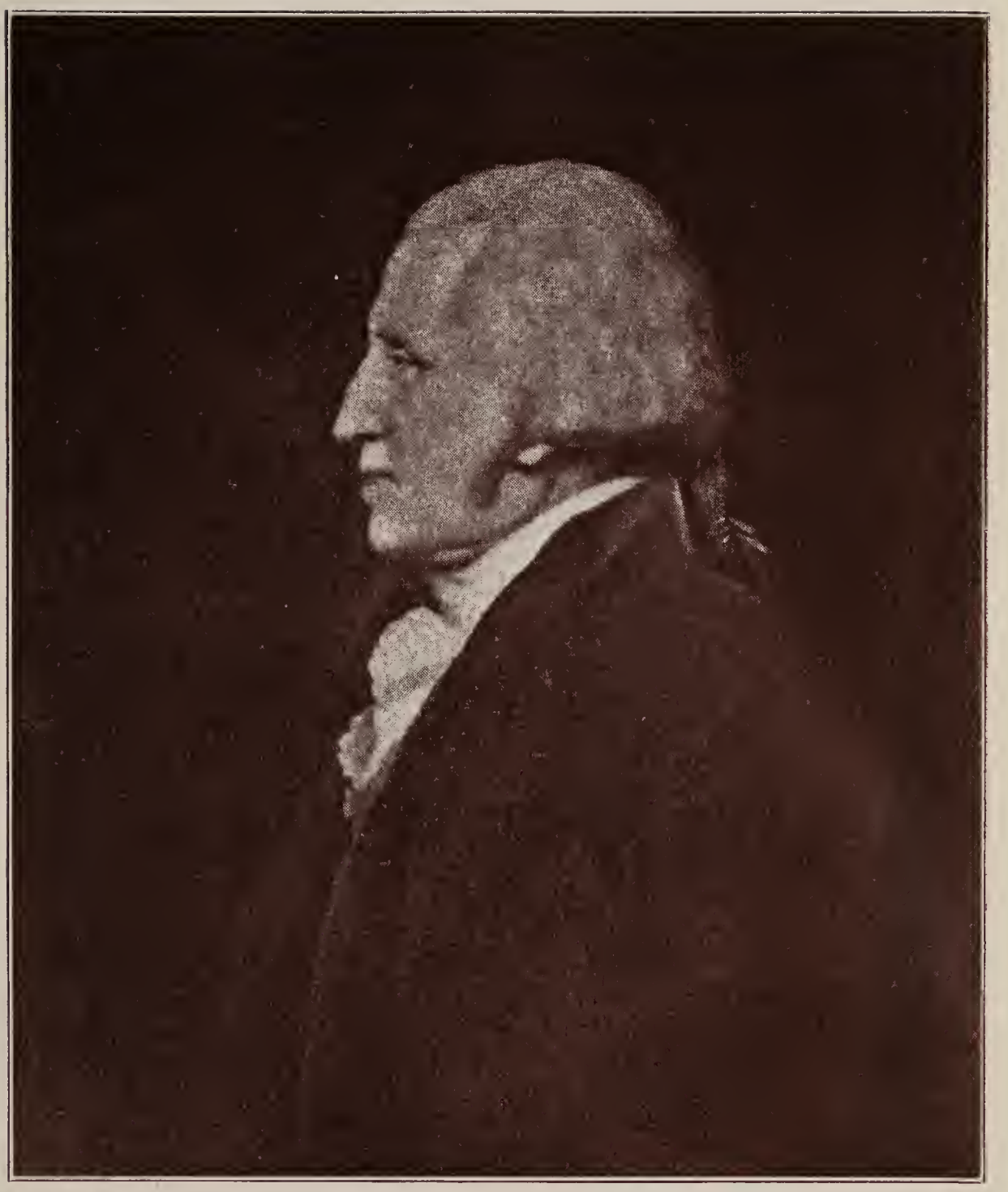
[1] (Same, p. 418.)
(See these and other Royal Descents, in Appendix.)

[2] ("The Hill Family," by John Jay Smith, 1854, section III., p. 335.)
Referring to a letter of 5 mo. (May) 1784, John Jay Smith writes: "She was now really a doctress, which calling she seemed to have inherited from her father. There was no physician at the time in Burlington, and her friends and neighbors had, not without reason, a high opinion of her medical knowledge; at one period, she had thirty patients with the small-pox. Indeed, so much in demand were her services, that her horse and chair were daily brought to the door, after breakfast, to convey her to her patients. In a case of great emergency, at a previous period, she bled a lady with that awkward instrument, a razor." (Same, p. 419.)

[3] (Same, p. 210.)



GEORGE WASHINGTON
1732-1799

Drawn from life in 1796, by James Sharpless, an English painter (recommended by Geo. Romney) and copied from John Marshall's Life of George Washington (reprinted 1925). Original in possession of Herbert L. Pratt, Esquire, of New York. See text.

From "Journal", p. 350. "April, 1763. I received as the gift of my dear deceased parent, a negro boy; but how inconsistent with true Christianity is the barbarous custom of keeping in slavery any one of our poor fellow-creatures, etc." [1]

From "Journal", p. 368. "The pestilence (yellow fever) which desolated Philadelphia in the year 1793, fell heavily upon the family of Margaret Morris, and called forth all her fortitude and resignation to bear up against the calamities which overwhelmed her.

In the early stages of the epidemic, she was urged by her son, Richard, to leave the city for a place of safety; and her reply as characteristic of her unselfish heroism."

" 'Philadelphia, 8mo. 31, 1793 (to her daughter, Gulielma Maria Smith, wife of John Smith of 'Green Hill'). Under the present awful visitation, I think I would not dare to seek a retreat from the spot where Providence has placed me, and flee a place more polluted with the sins of its inhabitants than the infectious fever now raging amongst us'."

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[1] "Margaret (Hill) Morris, the author of the following Journal, was the eighth child and sixth daughter of Richard Hill, of South River, near Annapolis, Maryland, and his wife, Deborah Moore, a granddaughter of Thomas Lloyd, the friend of William Penn.

Richard Hill was a physician and also a trader (shipping merchant.) Through bad debts and losses at sea, tradition says by privateers, he became greatly embarrassed, and to mend his fortunes, moved (1739) to Funchal, Island of Madeira; entered into the wine and commission business, was very successful, and paid his old creditors principal and interest. He returned to America in 1761, his wife having died a short time before he sailed, and he himself died not long after his arrival in Philadelphia."

(From the Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia, Vol. 9, No. 1; and this from "The Revolutionary Journal of Margaret Morris, of Burlington, N. J., December 6, 1776, to June 11, 1778."

Foot-note, added because of important connections.—S. E. H.

"William and Margaret (Hill) Morris had issue:-

172. Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 28, 1759; d. Aug. 29, 1760.
173. John Morris, M. D., b. Sept. 28, 1759; d. Sept. 8, 1793; m. Oct. 8, 1783, Abigail Dorsey.
174. Deborah Morris, b. Nov. 29, 1760; d. Mar. 17, 1822; m. (1st) Nov. 11, 1789, Benjamin Smith; m. (2ndly) Nov. 9, 1809, Isaac Collins.
175. Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 5, 1762; d. Dec. 6, 1841; m. (1st) March 17, 1786, Mary Mifflin; m. (2ndly) Oct. 25, 1798, Mary Smith.
176. Mary Morris, b. June 19, 1764; d. Feb. 14, 1765.
177. Gulielma Maria Morris, b. Aug. 18, 1766; d. Sept. 9, 1826; m. April 8, 1784, John Smith, Jr." ("The Morris Family," p. 425. Numerals as therein given.)

CHAPTER XXXVI

John Marshall's "Life of GEORGE WASHINGTON" and the Sharpless Profile-portraits and Houdon Bust.

In gathering material for this book, and in the belief, through Margaret Hill Smith's chance meeting with General Washington in Philadelphia, as narrated elsewhere (p. 35), that unfamiliar portraits of the great man, and circumstances connected therewith, would be of interest, copies of three such portraits have been secured, at some pains, one by James Sharpless, another by his wife, and a third from that wonderful portrait-bust, made somewhat earlier (1785), by Houdon, and to be seen at Mount Vernon.

In the opinion of those who have studied them, these "Sharpless" or "Sharples" portraits, as also the Houdon bust, go far to prove the rare qualities of Washington as a man, with power, majesty and dignity, to be sure, but keenly alive to helpful opportunity for kindness to child or man, as may be realized from the reading of these pages; moreover, with a sense of humor, little suspected.

A Memorial Association has lately (1925) undertaken the reprinting of that book of authority, "John Marshall's Life of George Washington" and in it (Vol. V) may be found a copy of James Sharples' (or Sharpless, as he was known in the U. S.) profile-portrait of the first President.

Correspondence with the publishers of this new edition resulted in the discovery that the original of one of these little-known profile-portraits, the one by Mr. Sharpless, was in the possession of Mr. Herbert L. Pratt, the President of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Mr. Pratt kindly writes, March 15, 1927, to S. E. H.

"The John Marshall 'Life of George Washington' is quite incorrect in its statement that the Sharples is the only profile-portrait of Washington, for Joseph Wright and C. W. Peale all painted profiles of Washington. Sharples made a number of these profile-portraits of Washington, one of which I know is in the

BUST OF WASHINGTON.

Taken from life at Mount Vernon, October 7, 1785, by Jean Antoine Houdon, and now at Mount Vernon. See text.

Copyright. By permission of Leet Brothers Company.
Courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

Metropolitan Museum; so, although mine is unavailable" (being at his country home and 'locked up for the winter') "you can see the one in the Metropolitan, if you wish."

Accordingly, S. E. H. examined with great interest this latter one, which is indexed in the Metropolitan Catalogue as: "George Washington, James Sharpless, American School, 1751-1811. Bequest of Charles Allen Munn, 1924." The first one shown in this book, however, is from Mr. Pratt's original.

In the Metropolitan Catalogue, mention is made of a pastel of Washington, by Mrs. Sharples, in the National Portrait Gallery of London, which S. E. H. later examined. This very fine portrait is there indexed: "No. 174. George Washington, 1732-1799, Drawn in Crayons by Mrs. Sharples. Presented, June, 1864, by James Yates, M. A. Apparently a copy, by Mrs. Sharples, of a drawing taken from life by James Sharples."

Meeting in Fredericksburg, Va., in April, 1927, that enthusiastic admirer of Washington's memory, Judge Embrey, S. E. H. was informed that Mr. Pratt had thought so highly of his treasure as to have a commission of eight, including an English authority, pass upon the authenticity of his picture, with result of an unanimous endorsement.

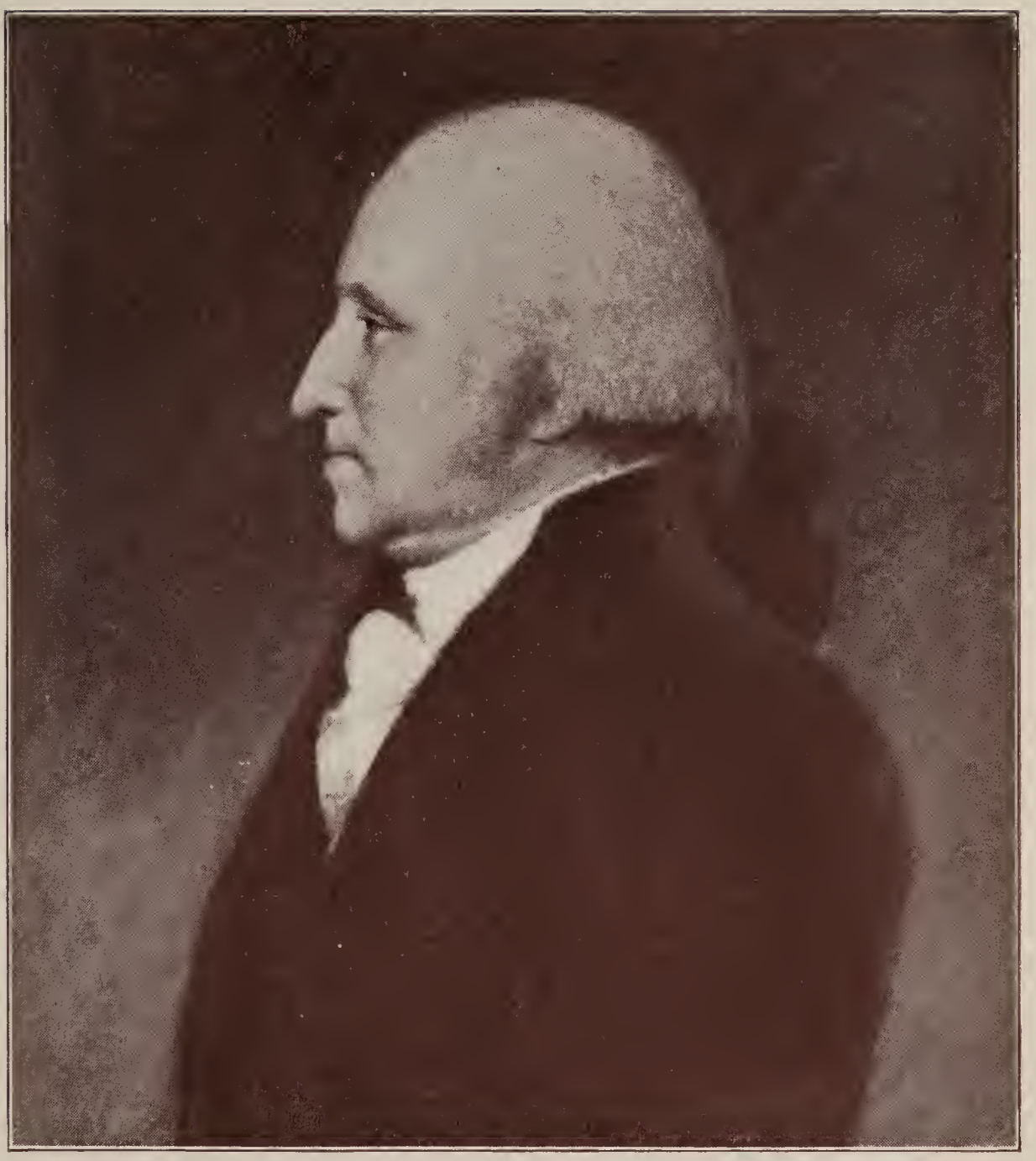
The London portrait being copy-righted, permission has been obtained from The National Portrait Gallery for its use in this book, and it is a great pleasure to show both of these remarkable pictures, for contrast. By special permission, a photograph of the famed Houdon bust at Mount Vernon (copyrighted) is also included.

Regarding other profile-portraits of Washington, S. E. H. discovers already amongst his possessions and included in "The Century Gallery of One Hundred Portraits," from pages of "The Century Magazine," a profile-portrait, "last known original portrait of Washington" said to have been painted by C. V. F. de Memin (or "Jules Feret de St. Memin"), in November, 1798, and engraved by R. A. Muller, 1891. The effect of the St. Memin portrait, however, is not pleasing, and differs greatly from those by James Sharples and his talented wife.

The title-page of John Marshall's Biography is so remarkable that it will be found, copied verbatim, in the Appendix, herewith. In that book one may read: "Sharpless, an English painter by birth, was recommended by the great George Romney as being equipped

to produce a work 'worthy of the greatest of Americans'. His success is attested by the praise of Washington's adopted son G. W. P. Custis, who declared the Sharpless portraits to be 'the truest likenesses ever made'; and by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who saw the pictures later in England and wrote: 'I would willingly have crossed the Atlantic, if only to look on these portraits'."

Further references (not always correct) may be found in the Appendix.



GEORGE WASHINGTON
1732-1799

From original drawn in crayons by Mrs. James Sharples. "Apparently a copy, by Mrs. Sharples, of a drawing taken from life by James Sharples. No. 174, presented, June 1864, by James Yates, Esquire, M. A." See text.

By permission of The National Portrait Gallery, London, owners of copyright.

CHAPTER XXXVII

GEORGE WASHINGTON

An interesting and curious exemplification of the traits of George Washington's character is available through S. E. H. having but recently (April, 1927) passed along the scene of the story, in motoring along the main road from Fredericksburg, north toward Alexandria, Va. Wakefield, the birth-place of Washington, is in the vicinity, and the classic streets of Fredericksburg may boast of fascinating memorials of Mary (Ball) Washington and her illustrious son.

About five miles north of Fredericksburg, one comes to Pohick Church, where George Washington, while living at Mount Vernon, usually worshipped. Sad to say, most of the interior was removed during the Civil War and the building used for stabling horses; but the walls of the original remain, and some precious relics, and the high, restored pulpit and sounding-board, with the old-fashioned enclosed pews, give one a good idea of its appearance in Washington's time.

After a reverent attendance upon the Sunday services there, reverent because the spirit of the great man seemed present in its well-ordered appointments, besides the impressive ritual of the Episcopal Church, we soon turned upon the side road leading directly to Mount Vernon, perhaps three miles from the main highway, and thus doubtless passed the scene now described.

The writer is indebted, for what follows, to a friend, C. B. W., who prepared it for a meeting of that venerable body, The Literary Club of Cincinnati, of which Salmon P. Chase, Rutherford B. Hayes, Wm. H. Taft and others have been honored members.

"John Bernard, an English actor of merit, having run against hard times on the English stage, went to Boston early in the 1790's and after playing there and in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, went to Annapolis and near that city met George Washington on the public highway. After Mr. Bernard's death, a manuscript in his hand was found, which gives an account of his arrival in America and his first few years there, including the story of his meeting with Washington.

That manuscript, supplemented by other papers, was first published under the title "Retrospections of America, 1797 to 1811, by John Bernard, one time Secretary of the Beefsteak Club and author of 'Retrospections of the Stage'." Many years afterward, there was published an American edition of this book, with an introduction by Laurence Hutton and Brander Matthews.[1] Henry Cabot Lodge quotes from Bernard. Part of it is reprinted in F. B. Sanborn's "Recollections of Seventy Years", and it is mentioned in a Life of General N. P. Banks.

"In July, 1798, I had been to visit an acquaintance on the banks of the Potomac, a few miles below Alexandria, and was returning on horseback, in the rear of an old-fashioned chaise, the driver of which was urging on his steed, when a lash, directed with more skill than humanity, took the skin from an old wound. The sudden pang threw the poor animal on his hind legs and, the wheel swerving upon a bank, over went the chaise, flinging out upon the road a young woman.

"The minute before, I had perceived a horseman approaching at a gentle trot, who now broke into a gallop, and we reached the scene of the disaster together. The female was our first care; she was insensible, but had sustained no material injury. My companion supported her, while I brought some water in the crown of my hat, from a spring some way off. The driver had landed on his legs, and having ascertained that his spouse was not dead, seemed well satisfied with the care she was in, and set about extricating his horse. A gush of tears announced the return of the lady to sensibility; then, as her eyes opened, her tongue gradually resumed its office, as she poured forth a volley of invectives on her mate. The horse was now on his legs, but the vehicle still prostrate, heavy in its frame and laden with half a ton of luggage. My fellow-helper set me an example of activity in relieving it of the external weight, and, when all was clear, we grasped the wheel between us, and righted the conveyance. The horse was then put in and we lent a hand to help up the luggage. All this helping, hauling and lifting occupied at least half an hour, under a meridian sun, in the middle of July, which fairly boiled the perspiration out of our foreheads.

"Our unfortunate friend somewhat relieved the task with his narrative. He was a New Englander, who had emigrated to the South, young; there picked up a wife and some money, and was now on his way home, having been 'made very comfortable' by the death of his father. When all was right and we had assisted the lady to resume her seat, he begged us to proceed with him to Alexandria, and take a drop of "something sociable.' Finding that we were unsociable, he extended his hand, gripped ours as he had the heavy boxes, and, when we had sufficiently felt that he was grateful, drove on.

"My companion, after an exclamation at the heat, offered very courteously to dust my coat, a favor, the return of which enabled me to take a survey of his person. He was a tall, erect, well-made man, evidently advanced in years, but

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[1](Retrospections of America, 1797-1811. By John Bernard, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1887, pp. 85-91.)

WASHINGTON SILVER HALF-DOLLAR OF 1792, "PATTERN PIECE."
Given S. E. H. by E. B. Hilles, his father's cousin, and long carried by her father, Eli Hilles, who died 1863. Washington objected to its issue, and the "Museum Collection (of U. S. Mint) does not include (1927) a specimen."

POHICK CHURCH, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Planned by George Washington and usually attended by him. About seven miles from Mount Vernon. Washington was vestryman both here and at Alexandria, this being the nearest.
Photographed by S. E. H., June, 1927.

appeared to have retained all the vigor and elasticity resulting from a life of temperance and exercise. His dress was a blue coat, buttoned to the chin and buckskin breeches. Though, the instant he took off his hat, I could not avoid the recognition of familiar lineaments, still I failed to identify him; and, to my surprise, I found myself an object of equal speculation in his eyes. A smile at length lighted them up, and he exclaimed, 'Mr. Bernard, I believe.' I bowed. 'I had the pleasure of seeing you perform last winter in Philadelphia.' I bowed again, and he added, 'I have heard of you since, from several of my friends at Annapolis. You are acquainted with Mr. Carroll?' (Note by S. E. H.—doubtless "Charles Carroll of Carrollton," the last survivor of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a very noted man in his day.) I replied that gentleman's society had made amends for much that I had lost in quitting England. He remarked, 'you must be fatigued. If you will ride up to my house, which is not a mile distant, you can prevent any ill-effects from this exertion, by a couple of hours' rest.' I looked round for his dwelling, and he pointed to a building which, the day before, I had spent an hour in contemplating. 'Mount Vernon!' I exclaimed; and then, drawing back with a stare of wonder, 'Have I the honor of addressing General Washington?' With a smile, whose expression of benevolence I have rarely seen equaled, he offered his hand and replied, 'An odd sort of introduction, Mr. Bernard, but I am pleased to find you can play so active a part in private, and without a prompter.' I needed no further stimulus to accept his friendly invitation. As we rode up to his house, we entered freely into conversation.

"Flattering as his inquiries were, from such a source (respecting my success in America, and my impressions of the country), my own reflections of what had just passed were more absorbing. Nine ordinary country gentlemen out of ten who had seen a chaise upset near their estate, would have thought it savored neither of pride nor ill-nature to ride home and send servants to its assistance. But I had witnessed one of the strongest evidences of a great man's claim to his reputation—the prompt, impulsive working of a heart which, having made the good of mankind its religion, was never so happy as in practically displaying it. On reaching the house, we found that Mrs. Washington was indisposed; but the General ordered refreshments in a parlor whose windows took a noble range of the Potomac, and, after a few minutes' absence, rejoined me.

"Whether you surveyed Washington's face, open, yet well-defined, dignified but not arrogant, thoughtful, but benign; his frame towering and muscular, but alert from its good proportion, every feature suggested a resemblance to the spirit it encased, and showed simplicity in alliance with the sublime. The impression was that of a most perfect whole, something sacred as well as wonderful; a man fashioned by the hand of Heaven with every requisite to achieve a great work. Thus a feeling of awe and veneration stole over you. In conversation, his face had not much variety of expression. A look of thoughtfulness was given by the compression of the mouth and the indentation of the brow, which did not seem so much to disdain a sympathy with trivialities, as to be incapable of denoting them. Nor had his voice, so far as I could discover in our quiet talk, much change of richness of intonation; but he always spoke with earnestness, and his eyes, glorious conductors of the light within, burned with a steady fire which no one could mistake for mere affability. He spoke like a man who had felt as much as he had reflected

and reflected more than he had spoken He touched on every subject that I brought before him with an even current of good-sense, if he embellished it with little wit or verbal elegance. When I mentioned to him the difference I perceived between the people of New England and of the South, he remarked, 'I esteem those people greatly; they are the stamina of the Union, and its greatest benefactors. They are continually spreading themselves, too, to settle and enlighten less favored quarters; Dr. Franklin was a New Englander'. He added, 'I consider England the cradle of free principles, not their arm-chair; liberty there is a sort of idol, people are bred up in the belief and love of it, see little of its doings. They walk about freely, but it is within high walls; and the error of its government was to suppose that, after a portion of its subjects had crossed the sea to live upon a common, they would permit their friends at home to build up those walls about them.'

"A black coming in at this moment, with a jug of spring-water, I could not repress a smile, which the General at once interpreted. 'This may seem a contradiction,' he continued, 'but I think you must perceive that it is neither a crime nor an absurdity. When we profess, as our fundamental principle, that liberty is the inalienable right of every man, we do not include madmen or idiots; liberty in their hands would become a scourge. Till the mind of the slave has been educated to perceive what are the obligations of a state of freedom, and not confound a man's with a brute's, the gift would insure its abuse. We might as well be asked to pull down our old warehouses before trade has increased to demand new ones. Both houses and slaves were bequeathed to us by Europeans, and time alone can change them; an event, sir, which you may believe me, no man desires more heartily than I do. Not only do I pray for it, on the score of human dignity, but I can clearly foresee that nothing but the rooting out of slavery can perpetuate the existence of our Union, by consolidating it in a common bond of principle.'

"He considered the dramatic stage to be an indispensible resource for settled society, and a chief refiner; not merely interesting as a comment on social happiness, by its exhibition of manners, but an agent of good as a school for poetry, holding up to honor the noblest principles. 'I am too old and too far removed to seek or require this pleasure myself, but the cause is not to droop on my account. There's my friend, Mr. Jefferson, has time and taste; he goes always to the play, and I'll introduce you to him.' A promise which he kept, and which proved to me of the greatest benefit and pleasure.

"I have never heard of but one jest of Washington's, which was related to me by his aide-de-camp, my good friend, Colonel Humphreys. The General rather priding himself on his riding, the Colonel was induced, one day, when they were out hunting together, to offer him a bet that he would not follow him over one particular hedge. The challenge was accepted, and Humphreys led the way and took the leap boldly; but, to his consternation, discovered that he had mistaken the spot, and was deposited up to his horse's girths, in a quagmire. The General either knew the ground better, or had suspected something, for following at an easy pace, he reined up at the hedge, and looking over at his engulfed aide, exclaimed, 'No, no, Colonel, you are too deep for me!' "

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*("Recollections of Seventy Years," Boston, 1909, by F. B. Sanborn of Concord, pp. 37-42.)

SULGRAVE MANOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
The ancestral home of the Washington Family in England. Maintained by the Sulgrave Association. See text.
Photographed by S. E. H. 1927

"WASHINGTON HOUSE," NEAR BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS.
Residence of George Washington and Lawrence 1751-1752.
Photographed by S. E. H. 1925

The friend (C. B. W.) of the writer adds:

"Here we have a graphic picture, drawn by one whose profession was the study of character. That this estimate of Washington should have been formed at that time by an Englishman makes certain that it contained nothing more than the truth. It is a better picture, I think, than any of those by Americans."

"John Bernard, one of the brightest of English comedians, and one of the earliest of American managers, was an important figure on the stage of the United States, in the beginning of this (19th) century. He was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1756. . . .

John Bernard was much more than a comedian of remarkable brilliancy; he was a shrewd social observer, quick to see, and acute in noting the value of what he saw. He came to America admirably equipped as a student of men and manners; and he brought with him what is not often to be found in the personal baggage of the British tourist in the United States, an extraordinary openness of mind. . . . The first ten chapters of the following book are printed from a manuscript found among her husband's papers by the widow of W. Bayle Bernard (John's son), and by her prepared for publication." ("Retrospections" Introduction pp. 85-91.)

"He (General N. P. Banks) told me that he had seen on the American stage that interesting English actor, Bernard, whose description of General Washington in his later years at Mount Vernon is one of the best we have of that great man. General Banks had seen the book, and agreed with me, that it was an account of Washington that could not be spared from the many which profess to picture the man as he was. Bernard, from his profession, was apt to notice and catch the impression of a person's features and manner; and he also had an easy style which expressed readily what he wished to convey. . . . General Banks is the only one I have met, who had seen Bernard on the stage; he was not a great actor; but a natural and pleasing one. As Banks was not born until January, 1816, and Bernard died in 1828, it must have been early in life that Banks saw him." (Senborn, p. 37).

As to Charles Carroll of Carrolton, "the excellent Mr. Carroll," the last survivor of the subscribers to the Declaration of Independence, John Bernard says:

"From the refinement of his manners, a stranger would have surmised that he had passed all his days in the salons of Paris. . . . But Mr. Carroll possessed higher qualities than mere external polish. He had a heart that coloured all his thoughts and deeds with the truest hues of humanity. No man was fonder of doing a good action and, certainly none could do it with a better grace." ("Retrospections," p. 85.)

"Washington was vestry-man of two parishes, Fairfax and Truro; the parochial church of the former was at Alexandria, ten miles from Mount Vernon; of the latter, at Pohick, about seven miles.

The church at Pohick was rebuilt on a plan of his own, and in great measure at his expense."

(Irving's "Life of George Washington," Vol. I, p. 334, 1883 edition, Putnam.)

How delicious and unexpected is this bit of humor:

"P. S. On one side I am called upon to remember the Parrot, on the other to remember the dog. For my own part I should not pine much if both were forgot.',

(Letter of Washington to his Private Secretary and Military Aide, Tobias Lear, March 9, 1797, in "Letters and Recollections of George Washington," Doubleday Page & Co., 1906, pp. 115-116.)

"Lord Chatham, when dwelling on the merits of the American army, under Washington, assured the House of Lords in the most serious manner, as a high compliment, 'that the Virginia gentleman who commands that army has an assured income of not less than four thousand pounds sterling." ("Recollections of Seventy Years," by F. B. Sanborn of Concord." 2 Vols., 1909, Boston, pp. 37-42, 480.)

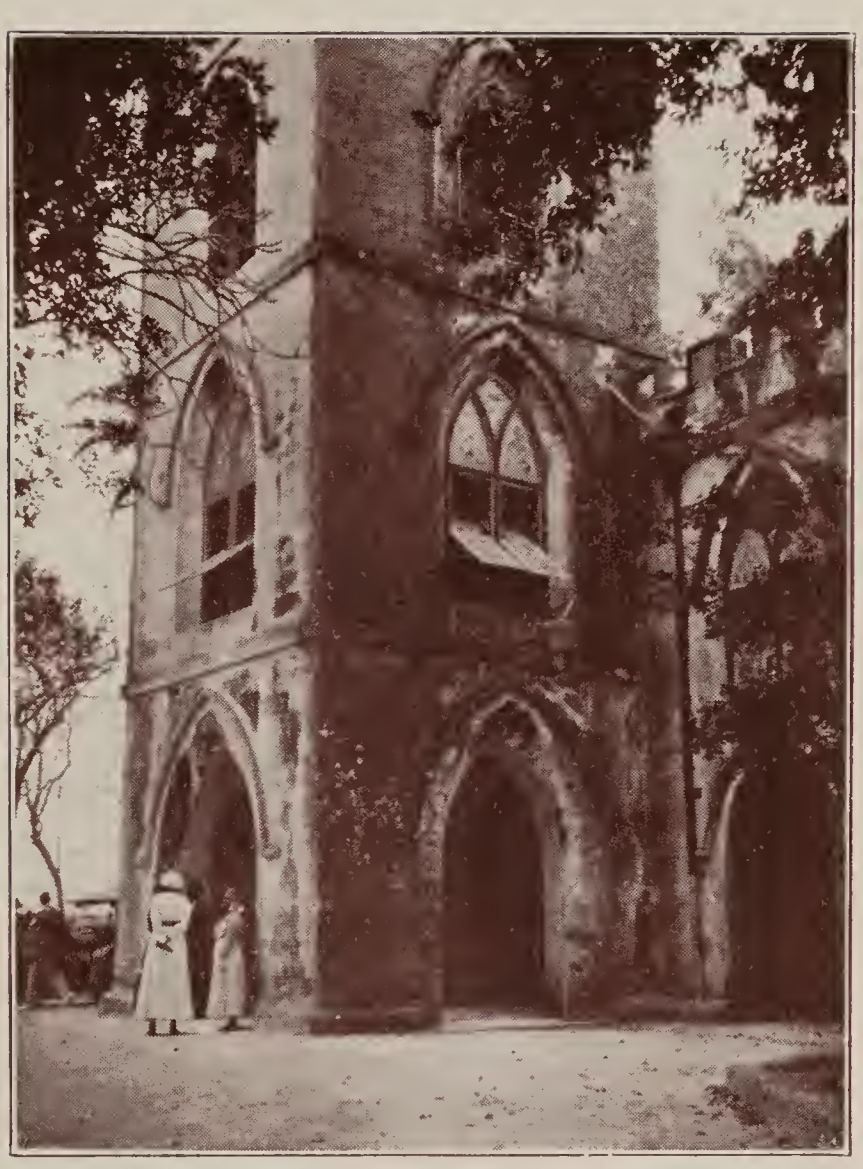
"Patrick Henry, being asked, on his return home (from the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia, 1774,) whom he considered the greatest man in Congress, replied: 'If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of So. Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor'." (Irving, Vol. I, p. 431.)

. . . "Familiar as was the painter (Stuart) with eminent men, he afterwards declared that no human being ever awakened in him the sentiment of reverence to such a degree." (Irving, p. 367.)

"There is dignity in Houdon's bust, and effective facial angle in the crayon of Sharpless, and elegance, wisdom and benignity in Stuart's head; but what are they, each and all, in contrast with the visage we behold in fancy, and revere in heart?" (Irving, p. 380.)

Of the finer portraits of George Washington, S. E. H. is well-pleased to show, for comparison, amongst his illustrations, not only copies of the pastel portrait by James Sharpless, together with a reproduction of his wife's later pastel (copyrighted by the National Portrait Gallery of London); but further, a reproduction of the Houdon bust (copyrighted by The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of America).

These are here shown, perhaps for the first time in conjunction, by the kind permission of the owners of portraits and copyrights.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NEAR BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS.

Probably attended by George Washington in Winter of 1751-2, when nursing his half-brother, Lawrence Washington.

"In 1925, returning from a tour of South America, the Steamer 'Voltaire' touched at Bridgetown, Barbados, and the writer, passing through its quiet streets, upon an excursion into the country, inspected the church (St. John's), picturequely placed upon a cliff overlooking the sea, whither many of the colored population, in their clean and freshly starched dresses, were wending their way, on a beautiful Sunday morning."

Photographed by S. E. H. March 29, 1925.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Barbados

In 1925, (Mar. 29), returning from a tour of South America, the Steamer "Voltaire" touched at Bridgetown, Island of Barbados, and the writer passing through its quaint little harbor and quiet streets, upon an excursion into the country, inspected the church,[1] picturesquely placed upon a cliff, overlooking the sea, whither many of the colored population, in their clean shirts and freshly-starched dresses, were wending their way on a beautiful Sunday morning. In the church-yard adjoining was a finely cut memorial to one Paleologos,[2] a former church-warden, who had died long ago, at an advanced age, "a descendant of Grecian Emperors."

A picture of the church may be found herein.

The bare arms of old, wind-driven sugar-mills, reminders of a past prosperity, and the surf of the sea breaking below us, with the white-clothed figures of the native women, lent charm to the unusual landscape.

On our return to Bridgetown, later in the day, our driver suddenly stopped in front of a rambling, two-story white house, with open space in front, remarking: "This is the 'Washington house'." He had it that George Washington had taken his beloved brother, Lawrence, there, nursing him through an attack of the small-pox, from which Lawrence had died (?) there.

This has prompted a study of the historical facts, about which the authorities differ, and many readers may learn, to their surprise, that George Washington was ever out of the American Colonies, or the wilderness then bordering them.

"The constitution of Lawrence had always been delicate, and he had been obliged, repeatedly, to travel for a change of air. There were now pulmonary symptoms of a threatening nature, and by advice of his physicians, he determined to pass a winter in the West Indies, taking with him his favorite brother George as a companion.

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[1](St. John's Church, founded 1653.)

[2](Ferdinando Paleologos, Warden of church, 1655-56, died 1678.)

They accordingly sailed for Barbados on the 28th of September, 1751. . . . They took up their abode at a house pleasantly situated about a mile from town, commanding an extensive prospect of sea and land, including Carlyle Bay and its shipping, and belonging to Captain Crofton, commander of James Fort. . . . The brothers had scarcely been a fortnight at the island when George was taken down by a severe attack of small-pox. Skillful medical treatment, with the kind attentions of friends, and especially of his brother, restored him to health in about three weeks; but his face always remained slightly marked. . . . On the 22d of December, George set sail in the *Industry*, bound to Virginia, where he arrived on the 1st February, 1752, after five weeks of stormy winter seafaring." . . .

"Early in March, he (Lawrence) hastened to Bermuda . . . uncertain as to his movements, and at a loss how to act." Finally, he "did indeed hasten back, and just reached Mount Vernon in time to die under his own roof . . . and attended by that brother on whose manly affection his heart seemed to repose. . . . (George) was appointed one of the executors of the Will; but such was the implicit confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity, that, although he was but twenty years of age, the management of the affairs of the deceased was soon devolved upon him almost entirely." (Irving, Vol. I, pp. 70-74)

"In 1751, failing health of his elder brother Lawrence caused him to seek recuperation in the Bahamas (?). Thither George went with him, only to bring him back to die." ("The Americana," Vol. 28, p. 773.)

"These studies were interrupted in 1751-52 by an excursion to Barbados with Lawrence, who was sent thither by his physicians. On his death, in July, 1752, Lawrence bequeathed to George the estate of Mt. Vernon, which had been left to him by his father." "New International Encylodpedia," 1923, Dodd, Mead & Co. N. Y. p. 354. By permission.)

Washington Irving's account of the event, with which most agree, may be found in our Appendix.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1809-1865

From original photograph, one of six, given by Robert T. Lincoln to W. W. Reed, Esq. of Buffalo. This present portrait from enlargement, reduced for this book.

Copyright, Lincoln Club, Buffalo, N. Y. By permission.

Mr. Reed says: "This photograph of Lincoln was made by M. B. Brady, the famous Civil War photographer and was taken early in 1865, a few months before his death. As Mr. Robert T. Lincoln writes, 'the negatative was unfortunately cracked and only six prints were made before it was destroyed. I think it unequalled as a likeness and to me the most pleasing picture of my father'."

Courtesy of W. W. Reed, Esq.

CHAPTER XXXIX

WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON

Others have narrated the chief events in the life of George Washington at Mount Vernon and his great reluctance to leave it, when repeatedly called into public service. "Mount Vernon was his harbor of repose, where he repeatedly furled his sail, and fancied himself anchored for life." [1]

John Parke Custis, son of Martha (Custis) Washington, dying in 1781, his two youngest children, Eleanor Parke Custis and Geo. Washington Parke Custis, were adopted by Washington as his own. [2]

As is well-known, Mount Vernon was not George Washington's own purchase. The Will of his father, Captain Augustine Washington, owner of Mount Vernon, dated April 11, 1743 and proved May 6, of the same year, contains these provisions . . . "It is my will and desire that in case my son Lawrence should dye without heirs of his Body Lawfully begotten that then the Land and Mill given him by this my will, lying in the County of Prince William, shall go and remain to my son George and his heirs." [3]

"When the princes of Orleans visited Mount Vernon, the negro who announced them, probably the famous 'Billy' (painted by Charles Willson Peale) called to Washington: 'Excellency! Excellency! there are three Equalities at the door'." [4]

"During the late war, Mount Vernon was, by mutual agreement, neutral ground, and the wearers of the blue and the gray frequently met before the tomb of the Great American, loved equally by both. They always came unarmed, by request of those in charge of the grounds." [5] . . . "He had his chariot and four, with black postilions in livery, for the use of Mrs. Washington and her lady visitors. As for himself, he always appeared on horseback." [6]

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[1](Irving, Vol. I, p. 332.)

[2]("The Americana," Vol. 28, p. 779.)

[3]("Some Colonial Mansions," Glenn, Second series, 1900, p. 47.)

[4](Glenn, p. 64.)

[5](Glenn, p. 72.)

[6](Irving, Vol. I, p. 335.)

"I have been much gratified this day with a view of General Washington," writes a contemporary chronicler. "His excellency was on horseback, in company with several military gentlemen. It was not difficult to distinguish him from all others. He is tall and well-proportioned, and his personal appearance truly noble and majestic." [1]

Note by S. E. H.—This was in July, 1775, upon his arrival to take command of the raw levies of Continental troops, in Cambridge and the vicinity of Boston, shortly following the battle of Bunker's Hill.

Further as regards Washington's attitude toward slavery, an interesting impression may be had from his own acts and other declarations besides those given by John Bernard. While it seems of record that in 1760, he paid taxes upon 49 slaves, in 1770 upon 87 and in 1774 upon 135, in 1786 he wrote to John F. Mercer, of Virginia: 'I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my *first* wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law.' [2] 'I wish from my soul that the Legislature of the State could see the policy of a gradual abolition of slavery,' he wrote to Lawrence Lewis, three years later. 'It might prevent much future mischief.' [3] His final judgment on slavery is expressed in his Will. 'Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire' he wrote, 'that all the slaves which I hold *in my own right* shall receive their freedom, etc.' [4]

"As a matter of fact, Mrs. Washington preferred to free her own and the General's negroes as soon as possible and it was accordingly done before her death, which occurred in 1802." [5]

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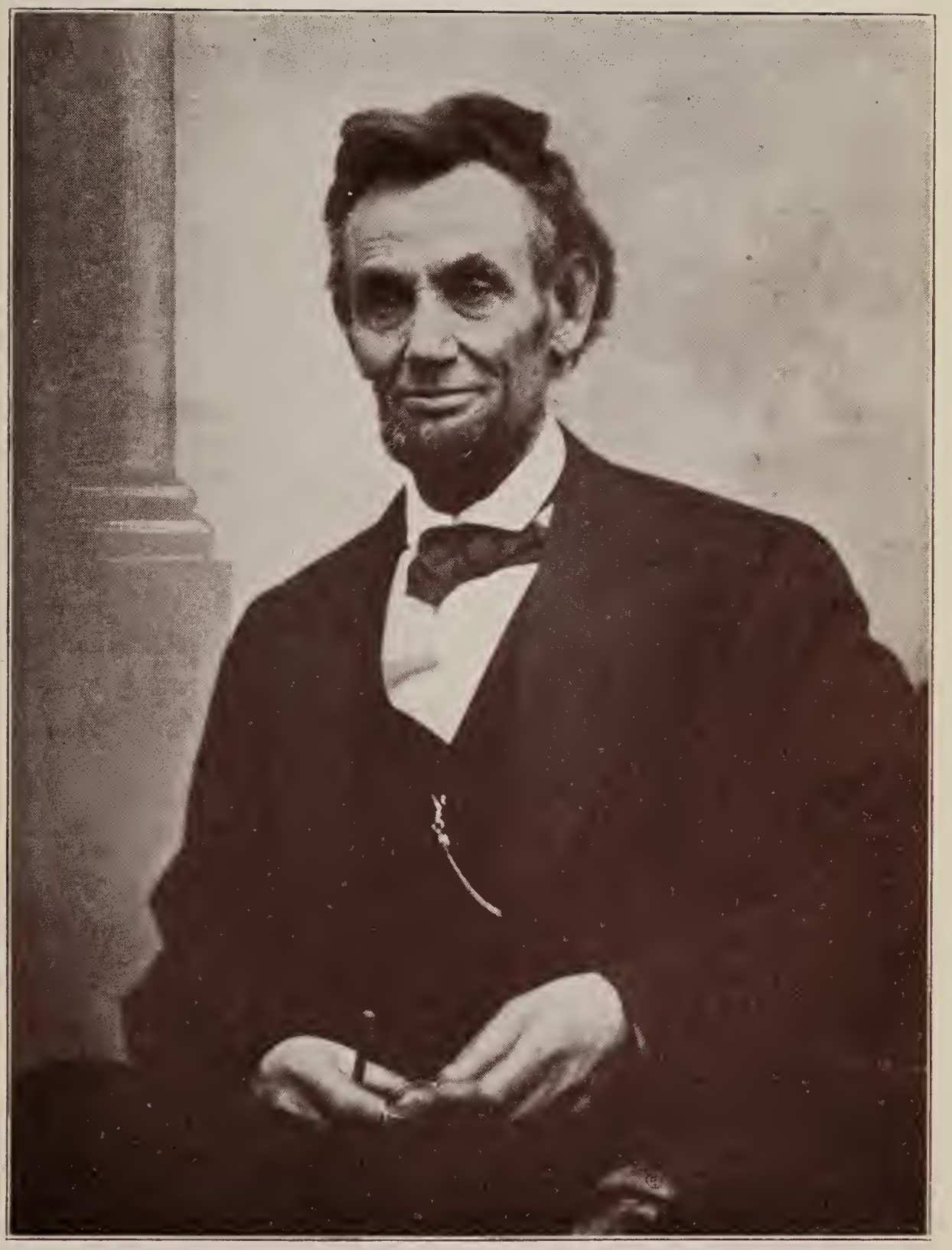
[1] (Irving, Vol. I, pp. 527, 528.)

[2] From "George Washington Country Gentleman," page 213. Copyright 1925. Used by special permission of the publishers, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

[3] Same, p. 214.

[4] Same, p. 217.

[5] Same, p. 218.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1809-1865
From photograph, taken a few days before the assassination.
This present portrait from enlargement, reduced for this book.

CHAPTER XL

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY

and their ancestral seat, Sulgrave Manor

At the risk of criticism for taking too much to discursive paths, but following a study of great interest, S. E. H. has included amongst his illustrations a charming view (one of several taken) of Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the Washington family.

Embracing an opportunity, while in London in May, 1927, a day was given to a visit to that shrine, of interest to every American, and of growing charm for all who would prize the memorials of the great struggle for national liberty and self-government, which engages the brain and brawn of many lands to-day.

The approach to Sulgrave Manor was through some of the finest of England's country estates. To an American, the Manor appealed with a peculiar reverence; not, to be sure, with General Washington's own personality, as at Mount Vernon; but here at this beautiful Manor were the seeds sown, remotely to be sure, for a wonderful fruitage in the new lands across the sea.

The Manor and the house in particular are beautifully cared for by its owners, "The Sulgrave Association," an American-British patriotic organization.[1] The Manor of Sulgrave was granted to Laurence Washington by Henry VIII, in 1538, upon dissolution of the monasteries. The inscription upon his tomb in St. Mary's church at Sulgrave reads: "Laurence Washington 'dyed ye . . . day . . ano 15 . . and Anne deceased the VJ of October Ano Dni 1564'."

Upon what would seem good authority, George Washington's ancestry is thus given, showing in the person of his great-grandfather, John, the "first settler" of his line in America.

1. John Washington of Whitfield, Lancaster County, England.
2. Robert of Warton, Lancaster County, md. the daughter of one Westfield.
3. John of Warton, md. Margaret Kitson, sister of Sir Thomas Kitson, London.
4. Lawrence, grantee of Sulgrave, d. 1583-4; md. (2) Anne (or Amee) Pargiter, who d. 1564. Both buried in Sulgrave Church.

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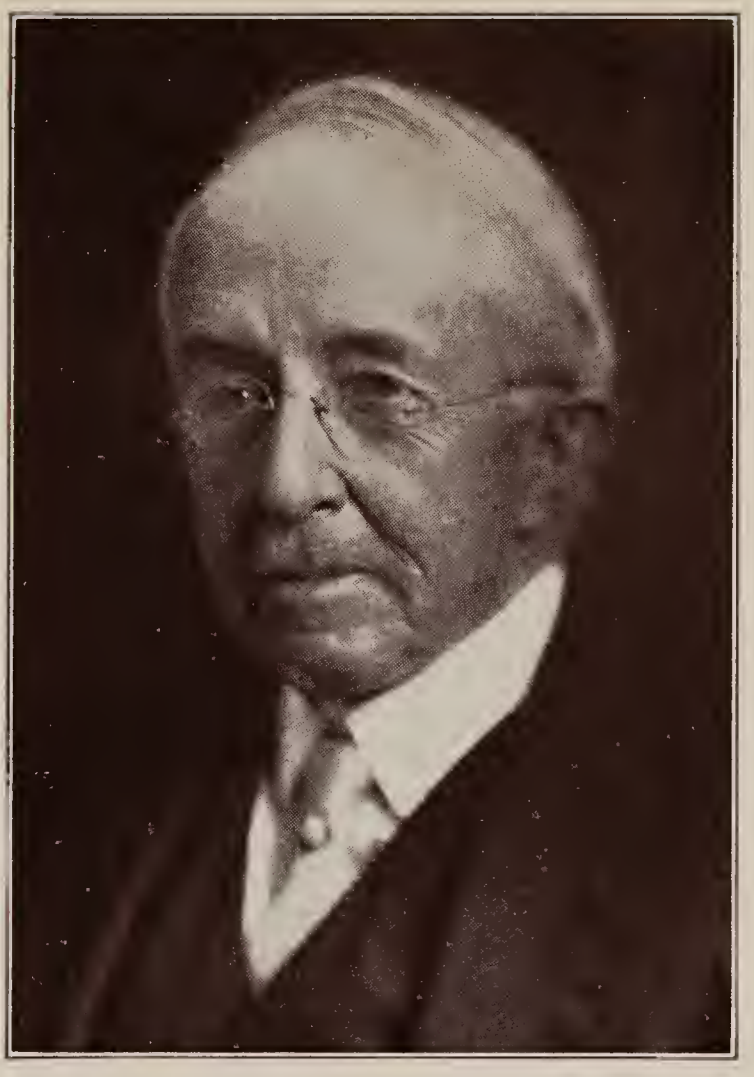
[1]("Journal of American History," Vol. XV, first quarter, 1921, pp. 46, 47.)

5. Robert of Sulgrave; d. 1619-20; md. Elizabeth Light.
6. Lawrence of Sulgrave and Brington; d. 1616; md. Margaret Butler.
7. Lawrence, Rector of Purleigh Church (1633-43); deposed 1643, because of loyalty to the King; d. 1652; md. Amphyllis Roades, who d. 1654-5.
8. John, born in England, probably in 1633 or 1634. Emigrated to Virginia 1657-8, with his brother Lawrence. Md. (2) Ann Pope.
9. Lawrence of Virginia; d. 1697; md. Mildred Warner.
10. Augustine of Virginia; d. 1743, aged 49. Md. (2) Mary Ball.
11. GEORGE WASHINGTON, First President of the United States, b. 1732; d. 1799.

("American Scenic & Historic Preservation Society, George Washington's English Antecedents," 1912 ed. pp. 219-232. Accepted by "Mr. Worthington C. Ford (formerly Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.") See his article in Munsey's Magazine in December, 1906.



THE AUTHOR, photographed by J. Anthony Bill, 1928

THE AUTHOR and his daughter, ELIZABETH MARY HILLES, at the Cincinnati home

APPENDIX

CHAPTER XLI

HUGH HILLES—Additional

The writer is indebted to Matilda W. Evans, the Custodian of Friends' records, for a verbatim copy of the Marriage Certificate of Hugh Hilles ("Ellis") and Ann Evans, previously referred to. "The corrections, omissions and repetitions are just as they are in the old book." It is here given:

From Recorded MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES
GWYNEDD MONTHLY MEETING, Pennsylvania

WHEREAS HUGH ELLIS of Limerick in the County of Philadelphia & Province of Pensilvania and ANN [EVANS Daughter] of William Evans of the same Having Declared their Intentions of Marriage withe Each other Before Several Monthly Meetings of the people Called QUAKERS held att Gwynedd in the County Aforesaid According to the Good Order Used Amongst 'em & Having Consent of Parents & Parties Concerned their said Proposal of Marriage Was Allowed of By the said Meetting,

Now these are to Certifie all whom it may Concern that for the full Accomplishing of Of their said Intentions this 16th of ye 4 mo. Anno Do 1748 they the said Hugh Ellis & Ann Evans Appeared in a Publick Meetting of the said People held at new Providence in the County Aforesaid for that End Appointed And the said Hugh Ellis taking the said Ann Evans by the hand Did in Solemn Manner Openly Declare that he took her the said Ann Evans to Be his Wife Promising with Gods Assistance to Be unto her a faithfull Husband Husband Untill should Separate them and (then & there in the Same Assembly)[1] She the said Ann Evans Did Allso Declare that She took him the said Hugh Ellis To Be her Husband Promising with Gods Assistance to Be unto him a Loving And Faithfull Wife Untill Death should Separate them; & And Moreover they the said Hugh Ellis & Ann Evans She According to The Custom of Marriage Assuming the name of her Husband as a further Confirmation thereof Did then & there to these presents Sett their Hands & we whose names are Under Written Being present at the Solemnization of the Said Marriage & Subscription have as Wittnesses hereunto Sett our Hands the Day & Yeare Above Written.

HUGH ELLIS
ANN ELLIS

Sarah Lewis
Elizabeth Scott
Mary Valentine
Mary Jacobs
Eliz a Richardson
Margaret Hammer
Hannah Richardson

William Evans
Rachel Evans
Mary Brooks
Margaret Nixon
George Brooks
George Evans
John Evans
Owen Evans

[1]The records show these words marked out.

Appendix 2

WILL OF HUGH HILLES (1715-1756)
Of County Down, Ireland, and Bucks County, Penna.

From Record of WILLS, Philadelphia County, Penna., page 463, item 292. See also, Abstracts published by Historical Society of Penna. p. 1211. Note: Bucks County records then kept in Philadelphia. Copied by S. E. H.

To all Christian people to whom these presents may concern, be it known that I, HUGH HILLES of Richland, in the County of Bucks in Pennsylvania, weaver, being weak and indisposed in Body but of a perfect Disposing Mind and Memory and calling to Mind the uncertainty of this Life, do make and put in Writing this my last Will and Testament in manner and Form following.

Imprimis, I will that all my just Debts and Funeral Expenses be first paid and Discharged.

Item, I will that all my Estate both Real and Personal, my chest excepted be Appraised as soon as convenient may be after my Decease and that Sale be made of ye Same as soon as may be thought most Expedient by my Executors hereinafter named, which they shall Dispose in the best manner they can for the use and maintenance of my wife and four children and procure for my children necessary Learning and Education untill they respectively arive (sic) to the age of fourteen years, at which Periods they shall each have their respective Portions of my sd. Estate Divided off to them and Disposed of to their use respectively.

Item, I will that my sd. Estate be divided as followeth (vizt) first into two equal parts; one of which parts shall be equally Divided between my wife and my Eldest son William, the other moiety or Equal part of the first Division aforesaid. Shall be Equally Divided between my Other Three children (to wit) Ann, Mary and David Share and Share alike.

Item, I give unto my sd. Daughter Ann besides her sd. Equal Share my chest[1] above Excepted out of the appraisement.

Item, I will that if any of my sd. children shall happen to Dye before they arrive to mature age, then his or her Portion aforesd. shall be Equally Divided between the rest of my surviving children.

Item, I do Nominate, Constitute and Appoint my Trusty and beloved Wife Ann Hilles and Brothers in Law George Brooks and George Evans, to be my Executors of this my last Will and Testament utterly revoking and Disannulling all other and former Will or Wills Testament or Testaments or Executors by me before this time made or named Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament.

---

[1]According to family tradition, the inscription upon this chest, from Ireland, led to the change in spelling of the family name, he having been married in 1748 as "Hugh Ellis," but soon afterward described as "Hugh Hilles," in records of Gwynedd Meeting, Penna.—S. E. H.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this sixth Day of the Eighth Month called August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty six, 1756,

(Signed) HUGH HILLES (seal)

Sealed signed and Declared by the Testator to be his Last Will & Testament in the presence of us, Saml Foulke, Theo:lus Foulke, Will:m Foulke.

Philada 6th October 1756, Then personally appeared Saml. Foulke and Wm. Foulke two of the Witnesses to ye foregoing Will and on their solemn affirmation according to Law did declare they saw & heard Hugh Hughs[1] the Testator therein named Sign Seal Publish & Declare the same Will for and as his Last Will and Testament and that at the Doing thereof he was of sound Mind Memory & Understanding to the best of their Knowledge.

Coram[2] Wm. Plumstead,
Reg. Genl.

Endorsed,

No. 292, Hugh Hilles of Bucks Co. Weaver, Wife Ann, Children Wm., Ann, Mary & David, Signed August 6, 1756, proved Oct. 6, 1756, recorded page 463 Executors were bros. in law George Brooks & George Evans.

Elsewhere is told the discovery in 1927, in County Down, of the old musket and bayonet, the musket bearing the inscription "WM III 1690 D. Hilles" or "D. Hillis". This seemed to have been in possession of the County Down Hillis family continously, and was of great interest.

Pertinent equations come to mind:

The reputed birth of Hugh Hilles in Ireland.....	1715
The date on the old musket.....	1690
Or an interval of only.....	25 years

Again—

The recorded date of his witnessing in Co. Londonderry the Will of James Wilson.....	1745
Hugh Hilles' birth.....	1715
Interval.....	30 years

His marriage to Ann Evans in Pennsylvania was in April, 1748, after proving, it would be supposed personally in Ireland, 29th July, 1747, this Will of his friend, James Wilson.

Query— was the owner of the musket and accompanying sword the father or the grandfather of the Hugh Hilles, the emigrant to Pennsylvania?

---

[1]Note by S. E. H.—It would seem from this that Hugh Hilles above was a son of another Hugh? Others are of opinion, however, that his father's name was David.

[2](Coram—in the presence of.)

Appendix 3

CHAPTER XLII

WILLIAM HILLES—Additional

Son of Hugh the "emigrant" and father of Samuel

Of Uwchlan, Chester County and Westland, Washington County, Pa.

The more important details of his life and those obtainable of his sisters and brother, are here summarized, from Philadelphia County Records, Chester County Records, Historical Society of Penna., Abstracts of the Records of Gwynedd, Richland, Uwchlan, Westland, Radnor (formerly Haverford), Goshen, Western District (Twelfth Street) Friends' Meetings, the "History of Washington County," "The Smedley Family," as also some private records. Details as to his father, Hugh Hilles, are given elsewhere. To prevent confusion, the Friends' method of computing time has been followed, in this particular record.—S. E. H.

WILLIAM HILLES, the older son of the "emigrant," Hugh Hilles or "Ellis," was born 10/11/1752, evidently within the confines of Richland Meeting, Bucks County, Penna., as also his two sisters, Ann and Mary (older) and brother David (younger). The Will of his father, Hugh Hilles, printed in Appendix, described himself as of Bucks County, "weaver"; wife Ann; children William, Ann, Mary and David. The Will was signed 8/6/1756 and proved 10/6/1756. In original paper, perhaps leaf from Bible, the leaf in possession of S. E. H., occur the words: "Hugh Hilles decd. 9th mo. 12th, 1756."

William is not named in the Certificate of Richland Meeting, for the removal, back to Gwynedd, with the other children, dated 7/6/1761; but he was given a Certificate as "youth," by Richland to Goshen, 9/11/1761. The Certificate for the other children, Ann, Mary and David, received by Gwynedd, adds: "they being young, could only be recommended."

Of these others, a paper found among effects of Samuel Hilles of Wilmington says: "Ann Hilles, the daughter of Hugh Hilles of Richland in Bucks County, married James Pugh, son of John Pugh, late of East Nantmeal ("Nantmill" or "Nantmel," a "sweet stream," in the Welsh language), in Chester County. Their marriage was consummated 19th day of the 4th month, 1768, at New Providence in the County of Phila." In their "intentions" of marriage, given in Meeting 2/23/1768, Ann's name is spelled "Ellis" in the record, a recurrence to the old pronunciation evident in her father's time. Their children not traced.

Mary married, 11/19/1772, George Buchanan at Uwchlan; but there is the same authority for a subsequent marriage to . . . Baldwin. Their children have not been traced. Mary was given a Certificate of removal, 2/25/1772, from Gwynedd to Uwchlan Meeting, and her brother David, 2/22/1774.

A Meeting-house had been built at Gwynedd as early as 1700, and William Penn was a visitor, perhaps in its first year. An illustration of the present Meeting house may be found elsewhere. Gwynedd Meeting, in the heart of "The Welsh Tract", was established 1698-1699, being set off from Haverford Monthly Meeting; it was made a "Monthly Meeting" in 1714. Its first establishment was justified thus: "in regard ye said people understand not ye English tongue." Richland Meeting ("The Swamp") was set off from Gwynedd, 4/29/1725. ("Historical Collections of Gwynedd," H. M. Jenkins, pp. 74, 80.)

William Hilles married 4/24/1776, at Uwchlan, Rebecca Pugh (b.7/10/1745), daughter of Hugh and Mary (Jones) Pugh. (Original Ctf. of Marriage owned by S. E. H.). They settled within Uwchlan Meeting. William was appointed Administrator of Estate of John McMullin of West Nottingham, 4/23/1779; and was witness to Will of Wm. Kirk of East Nantmeal, and was a beneficiary in Will of Owen Evans, his uncle, 1/19/1790. Rebeckah Hilles and others of Uwchlan Meeting were appointed, 6/10/1784, on committee in establishing a Meeting at Milltown. ("The Smedley Family," Gilbert Cope, p. 229.)

On 6/8/1795, William requests from Uwchlan Meeting a Certificate for himself, Rebecca his wife, and children Hugh, Mary, Ann, Eli, David and Samuel to Westland, Washington County, Penna., and this was presented there 11/30/1795. They later lived in the substantial stone house, shown in the illustrations, and William Hilles soon took a leading part in Westland Meeting. On 11/26/1796, he was appointed to attend the Quarterly Meeting; was made an Overseer 1/28/1797; was first named on committee for new Meeting-house, 6/24/1797; was proposed as an elder and "united with," 5/25/1799. His wife and older children were often witnesses to marriages, 1796-1799. He was relieved as "overseer," 5/24/1800. Date of his death does not seem to be recorded. Testimony "commemorative of Rebecca Hilles" (his wife), "who departed this life 7/27/1814," was entered on 3/10/1815, and his own death was prior to the marriage of his daughter Mary, 1/1/1818.

David, younger son of Hugh and Ann (Evans) Hilles, born 9/11/1755, was married 4/12/1780, to Dinah Milhous, daughter of Robert and Ann Milhous, and died 4/1/1820. She, born 3/26/1759, died 3/1/1825. They had eleven children and many grandchildren, as may be seen on other pages. David lived at West Whiteland, within Uwchlan Meeting, where he had a fine estate. Elizabeth B. Hilles, daughter of Eli Hilles of Wilmington, described to the writer a visit she had made to her father's uncle David, above. She was born in 1813 and died in 1907; hence could have been scarcely six years old.

Note—S. E. H. is just advised by Eleanor Roberts Ray of Blairsville, Pa., that a Richard and a William Hillis were ejected from land of George Washington, in Mt. Pleasant twp., Washington County, Pa., in 1780. Washington is known to have inspected his large estates in "the northwestern country," as Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio was then known, in 1784. The comparative dates clear the ancestor, William Hilles.

Settlement of the matter seems not to have been final, for it appears that Wm. Hillas (sic) and a Matthew, were named in 1784 as "squatters" upon 3,000 acres of lands of Washington, in that County. ("History of Washington County," Crumrine, pp. 858, 860, etc.)

"Two of Washington's western tracts are of special interest. One had been selected by Crawford (later, about 1773, burned at the stake by the Indians) in 1767, and was 'a fine piece of land on a stream called Chartiers Creek,' in the present Washington County, Southwest of Pittsburgh, etc." From "George Washington Country Gentleman," page 22. Copyright 1925. Used by special permission of the publishers, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

S. E. H. is also advised by Mrs. Ray, a descendant of "Matthew Hillis, who was taxed as a single man in Chester Co., Pa., 1763-5, in East Nottingham twp.", that "The records at Dover, Del., give one Revolutionary soldier as George Hilles." A later letter states: "In a letter from Public Records of Delaware, 'Geo. Hillis in Rev. war from Delaware in 1778-79-80, New Castle Co.', only record being 'fined for non-attendance of Roll call!'."

Note further. In view of a frequent question when introduced to a new acquaintance, S. E. H. adds, in hope of further development to a common ancestor, data from Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, long the pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Under date of July 30, 1928, Dr. Hillis states his own ancestry to be from "John, Chester County, Pa. 1690." His son, "William, a surveyor" there. His son, "Abraham, a farmer." His son, "Abraham, born 1773 (N. D. H.'s grandfather)" His son, "Samuel Ewing (N. D. H.'s) father), born 1817". "Newell Dwight" (born) "Sept. 2, 1858." A highly prized friendship with Dr. Hillis and his wife, with mutual visits, has followed the effort to discover a common origin in Ireland. Dr. Hillis had previously written (Dec. 2nd, 1924): "John Hillis in 1690, settled in Philadelphia and married the daughter of a Quaker." S. E. H. is informed that Dr. H's mother was Margaret Hester and that he married, 1887, Annie Louise Patrick, of Marengo, Ills.

S.E.H. is just advised by Mrs. Myrtle Armstrong Roe, of Sterling, Colo., a great-granddaughter of Abraham Hillis, Dr. N. D. H.'s grandfather as above: "My great-grandfather, Abraham Hillis (she says born May 31, 1777) was married twice. There were four children by the first marriage and nine by the second . . . all born near Maysville, Ky. The given names were William C. Hillis, b. 1805; Ann, b. 1806; Paulina, b. 1809; John, b. 1811; James Ewing, b. 1813; Margaret Boyer Hillis, b. 1815; Sarah M., b. 1817; Josiah, b. 1821; Alexander Ewing Hillis, b. 1824; Mary, b. 1827; Abram, 1831; Ruth E., 1835".

In a postscript, Mrs. Roe has added; "- - I find that Abraham Hillis' second child, Ann Hillis, married to Robert Miller, named one of her grandchildren Hugh Hillis Miller. This seems to be carrying down another family name with the given name".

"I have always been told that my ancestors (Hillis) were originally from England. They went to North Ireland after the Restoration of King Charles II and remained until latter part of seventeenth century, or early eighteenth . . . and that my great-grandfather, Abram Hillis, joined the Revolutionary Army, April 24, 1778 and belonged to the West Nottingham Company, second battalion".

Appendix 4

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE
WILLIAM HILLES and REBECCA PUGH[1]

WHEREAS WILLIAM HILLIS Son of HUGH HILLIS late of the Township of Richland in the County of Bucks and Province of Pennsylvania And REBECCA PUGH Daughter of HUGH PUGH late of the Township of Uwchlan in the County of Chester and Province aforesaid having declared their intentions of Marriage with each other before several Monthly Meetings of the People called Quakers at Uwchlan aforesaid according to the good order used amongst them and nothing appearing to obstruct their said proposals of Marriage was allowed of by the said Meeting. NOW these are to Certify whom it may concern that for the full accomplishing their said intentions this twenty-fourth day of the fourth month in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six they the said WILLIAM HILLIS and REBECCA PUGH appeared in a publick Meeting of the said People at Nantmeal in the County of Chester aforesaid And the said William Hillis taking the said Rebecca Pugh by hand did in Solemn manner openly declare that He took her the said Rebecca Pugh to be His Wife promising through Divine assistance to be unto Her a loving and faithful Husband until Death should separate them And then and there in the said Assembly the said Rebecca Pugh did in like manner openly declare that She took the said William Hillis to be her Husband promising through Divine assistance to be unto Him a loving and faithful Wife until Death should separate them. And moreover they the said William Hillis ad Rebecca Pugh (She according to the custom of Marriage assuming the name of Her husband as a further confirmation thereof did then and there to these presents set their hands.)

William Hilles
Rebecca Hilles

And we whose names are under written also being present at the Solemnization of the said Marriage and Subscription have as witnesses thereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

John Forsythe	Sarah Roberts	Thomas Lightfoot	George Buchanan	George Evans
Thos Meredith	Hannah Jones	Susanna Lightfoot	Mary Buchanan	Susannah Evans
John Meredith	Joel Meredith	William Kirk	Simon Meredith	Owen Evans
John Milhous	Ruth Pugh	Sibbilla Kirk	Hugh Pugh	Dinah Meredith
Joel Davies	Mary Meredith	John Pugh	David Hilles	Cadwalader Jones
Jesse Milhous		Hannah Pugh	Jesse Jones	Mary Jones
		Robt. Milhous	Daniel Evans	Elihu Evans
		Ann Milhous	William Evans	Mary Evans
			Aaron Martin	Jona-n Pugh
			Mary Jones	James Pugh
			Mary Martin	Ann Pugh

Endorsed on back
Marriage Certificate
William Hillis }
&
Rebecca Pugh }
Recorded in Uwchlan Monthly Meeting
Record of Marriage Certificates Page 55.

According to Quaker custom, the space under the names of the bride and groom was reserved for the nearest relatives.

---

[1]In possession of Samuel E. Hilles.

Appendix 5

CHAPTER XLIII

SAMUEL HILLES—Additional

(Son of William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles. Grandson of Hugh and Ann (Evans) Hilles

First of Uwchlan (Chester County), then of Westland (Washington County), Pa. and later of Wilmington, Delaware.

The more important details of himself and his family are here summarized from Abstracts of the Records of Uwchlan, Westland, Goshen, Western District (Philada.), Wilmington and Radnor Meetings, the History of Westtown and the History of Delaware (Scharf, 1888), as also private records.

SAMUEL HILLES, youngest child of William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles was born near Uwchlan, Chester County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1788, and died at Wilmington Aug. 4, 1873, in his 85th year. In his seventh year, he moved, with the rest of the family, father, mother, three brothers and two sisters, from Uwchlan to Westland, Washington County, Penna.

Martha Barker, of Burlington, N. J., who later married his brother Eli, was a teacher at Westtown, from July 1, 1799 to Aug. 28, 1808. Eli entered as a student from Brownsville, Washington County, Dec. 1805; became a teacher, Sept. 1806 and continued until Aug. 23, 1811. Samuel, no doubt aided by his natural powers in a local school, began as a teacher at Westtown, Mar. 1, 1808, and continued until Aug. 3, 1811. Margaret Hill Smith, whom Samuel later married, entered as a pupil, from Burlington, N. J., Aug. 1800, then in her fourteenth year. The close bond of affection between these two brothers, Eli and Samuel, with more than five years' difference of age, was to continue for over fifty years!

Samuel was given a Ctf. of removal, Westland to Goshen (Westtown) on Nov. 26, 1808. He signed as witness to several marriages at Westland: that of his oldest brother Hugh, to Elizabeth Wilson (daughter of Wm. and Rebecca, "both decd.") Mar. 12, 1801; that of John Milligan, May 1, 1806; and that of David, his brother, to Hannah Dingee, Jan. 31, 1811.

Of his two sisters, Ann married at Westmoreland, Mahlon Linton, Mar. 31, 1803; and Mary, "dau. of Wm. decd.," married Joseph D. Hall, of East Bethlehem twp., son of Abner, decd. and Lavinia Hall, Jan. 1, 1818.

David, "of East Bethlehem twp., Washington Co.," married Hannah Dingee, daughter of Charles and Martha Dingee, of the same place, Jan. 31, 1811.

Hugh, the oldest brother, May 26, 1810, obtained at Westland, a Ctf., Mary Hilles being Clerk, for himself, wife Elizabeth and children, Rebecca, Sarah, Ann and William, to New Garden, Ohio.

John Dingee and Mary Hilles were nominated as "Elders," Aug. 22, 1812.

Joseph D. Hall, wife Mary (Hilles) with son Joseph (Hilles Hall) were given Ctf. of removal, Feb. 20, 1823, to Flushing.

Ann Eliza, Martha and Mary Hilles were given removal Ctfs. Jan. 24, 1844, to Salem, Iowa; similar Ctfs. given David Pugh Hilles, Wm. D. Hilles and Eli Hilles (the younger), Feb. 21, 1844. Mar. 7, 1844, Joseph Hilles Hall "has removed to Illinois."

Goshen Meeting, (then a branch of Chester Meeting, within Westtown Monthly Meeting) received a Ctf. for Samuel Hilles, from Westland, dated Dec. 24, 1808. On Aug. 9, 1811, Samuel Hilles requests a Ctf. from Goshen to Wilmington Meeting. His brother Eli had preceded him there, having removed from Chester County soon after his marriage to Martha Barker, in 1809. Eli, in partnership with Joshua Maule, founded a Boarding-school for girls, in Wilmington; while Samuel, upon his arrival, established a boys' school near by (1811). Later, these were consolidated, as elsewhere narrated in a girls' school.

Samuel Hilles of Wilmington, Del. at Western District (12th Street, Philada.) on Oct. 31, 1821, married Margaret Hill Smith, daughter of John Smith, decd. and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith, of Burlington County, N. J. and both removed their membership from Western District to Wilmington, Feb. 1822. A photographic copy of their Marriage Certificate may be found elsewhere. Elsewhere, also, are some particulars of the "Separation" amongst Friends, in 1827, as it affected these two devoted brothers. Samuel resigned from the West Street Meeting, at Wilmington, July 4, 1828 and his wife in May, 1829, and united with the smaller or "Orthodox" body, at 9th and Tatnall Sts.

On their temporary removal to Haverford, to become first Superintendent and Matron of that School, Wilmington ("Orthodox") Meeting gave a Ctf. of removal, for S. H., M. H. H. and three minor children (Gulielma M., William S. and John S. Hilles) to Radnor Meeting, Nov. 2, 1833. On their leaving Haverford, this was reversed for the mother and children, May 30, 1835. As an honored citizen of Wilmington for many years, S. H. died there, suddenly, Aug. 4, 1873.

Appendix 6

Letter of JOHN COLLINS, regarding SAMUEL HILLES, first Superintendent of Haverford School. John Collins has now (1928) long since passed away.

Phila. 702 N. 43rd. St.,
5mo. 20th, 1890.

"Samuel E. Hilles,

Dear Friend

I am this day in receipt of thy note.

I entered Haverford School in the late fall of 1833, spending six months in the 2nd Junior Class with S. B. Parsons, Liddon Pennock, Wm. Gummere and others, and at the expiration of that time, was placed with the latter, in charge of the Introductory Class, for one year, when I left.

I have the most pleasant recollections of thy grand-father from the very first. He and his genial and amiable consort seemed, to us boys of that time, not only excellent care-takers, but true parental friends, to whom we could go at any time for advice or assistance. About thirty in number, we seemed but one household, in closer tie to one another, and to our estimable friends, than if, in larger numbers, we had formed distinct groups of acquaintances.

In everything relating to our studies, our pastimes, our reading and every enjoyment, thy venerated grandfather took an active interest; while, in case of sickness or accident, his endeared partner evinced an almost motherly care, kindness and sympathy, such as we can never forget. The former, though deliberate, was conspicuous for the energy with which he entered upon any undertaking, whether in additional improvements upon the property, household arrangements, family discipline, the correction of offenders or the general wants of the Institution. He was very anxious that there should be no cause of complaint among the neighbors from any trespassing on the part of the students.

On one occasion when some of them had perpetrated wanton mischief, at the next "collection," he administered a severe rebuke to the then unknown authors, saying, in conclusion, that "if such conduct was continued, the reputation of Haverford School would stink." On this last word he laid such emphasis as to startle the boys in their seats.

At another time, the cart-horse being stubborn and refractory, he gave him a most severe thrashing, which we thought almost cruel, but which proved to be the best medicine in the case, as the cure was permanent.

"Friend Hilles," as we generally called him, was very careful to promote good feeling among the members of the family. Once when the writer was sawing wood in an out-building, and every now and then, a hard snow-ball was thrown at him by a mischievous playmate, the last one striking him, when he threw down the saw, snatched up some snow, and pressing it as hard as he could, raised his arm, to hit the other, when he heard a gentle voice near him, "Now! John!" No other word was said and all resentment disappeared at the sight of the Superintendent's smiling face.

In recalling incidents of nearly sixty years ago, connected with the daily life and associated with these worthy Friends, exemplars of true Christian piety and loveliness, I do not recollect a single instance of harshness or severity in their administration, undue partiality, or neglect of their important duties. Many there are who can bear the same testimony to their unremitting care for the every interest of those who enjoyed the privilege of being among the earlier students at Haverford. Nearly two generations have passed away since their day, but, long as the time-worn walls of Founders' Hall stand embowered in its long avenues of noble trees, long as Haverford retains its name, will the memory of Samuel and Margaret Hilles be dear to all who enjoyed their friendship and witnessed their faithful guardianship in early life.

Thy friend,

JOHN COLLINS."

Appendix 7

Ancestry of SAMUEL HILLES, Maternal Side, abbreviated by S. E. H.

Dates given are as used by many Friends

James Pugh
Emigrated from Wales and first settled in the "Welsh Tract." Member of Soc. of Friends. Moved from Radnor to Chester Mtg. 10/9/1714. Settled at Uwchlan and was a very prominent member there. Acquired a large landed property. Died 1724 (bd. 4/27) Will, dated 10/7/1723, pr. 8/25/1724, bequeaths many acres to sons—to third son, Hugh Pugh, the home plantation "whereon I now live." Leaves L40 to Uwchlan Mtg. Joan (Price) Pugh, born in Wales, died prior to date of husband's (James Pugh's) Will.

(Children of James and Joan (Price) Pugh: surname, Pugh.)

Margaret, *b.* 3/8/1693, *bd.* 9/2/1719.

James Pugh, Jr., *b.* 12/26/1695.

Thomas,

Hugh, *b.* 11/1/1699 (Radnor Mtg. p. 482). *m.* 10/6/1733, at Uwchlan, Mary Jones, dau. of Cadwallader and Eleanor (Evans) Jones (she *b.* 12/20/1712-3). Hugh *d.* 1748-9. Will dated 10/26/1748, proved 1/6/1748-9.

John, *b.* 11/2/1701-2, *m.* 8/7/1730, Uwchlan, Mary Jenkins, dau. of Evan Jenkins. Their son, James Pugh, *m.* Ann Hilles, dau. of Hugh Hilles, of Richland, Bucks County, Pa.

Joan, *b.* ....., *d.* 7/17/1744., 10/3/1723, at Uwchlan, William Williams (he *b.* circa 1696), son of Robert and Gwen (Cadwallader) William of Radnor and Goshen.

(Children of Hugh and Mary (Jones) Pugh: surname Pugh).

Dinah, *b.* 7/20/1734, in Uwchlan, *d.* 5/4/1824. *m.* 4/30/1755, at Nantmeal Mtg., Simon Meredith, *b.* 10/12/1729, *d.* 5/29/1828, son of John and Grace (William) Meredith

m. Joan Price, dau. of David and Joan (Awbrey) Price of Brecknockshire, Wales, 4/23/1692, at "John Jerman's house," Radnor, Pa. David Price *m.* circa 1665-70, in Wales, Joan Awbrey. She *b.* circa 1640, was buried at Radnor, 7/29/1699, as widow of David Price. David Price, his six children, Sybil, Joan, David, Katharine, Mary and Sarah, came from Wales, presenting to Radnor Mtg. 7/1/1690, their Ctf. from Brecknockshire. (see p. .... this book). David Price's homestead was at Merion and was part of a tract of 1100 acres, which Thomas Lloyd sold to E. Rees, Robt. Owen and David Price in 1693, David Price's portion being 118 acres.

Hugh Pugh was, on maternal side through Joan (Awbrey) Price, descended through fifteen generations of Awbreys, from Stiant de Sancto Alberico, or Awbrey, of Brecknock. See detail p. 154, this book.

Cadwallader Jones, *b.* 7/27/1687, near Bala, Merionethshire, Wales. *m.* Elinor or Eleanor Evans, 1710. His parents, who do not seem to have been members of the Society of Friends, removed to Penna. about 1697. Soon after marriage, he settled in Uwchlan Twp., Chester Co. Pa. Marriage Ctf. reads: "Cadwallader Jones of ye Township of Abington in ye County of Philada., Husbandman and Elinor Evans of ye said Township and County, Spinster with Severall others did meet att Isaac Knight house on ye 20 day of ye 6th month 1710 and were married." Signed by fourteen Friends, including "Edward Farmer Justice." His Will signed 7/11/1758, proved Nov. 30, 1758.

and gd. son of Robt. and Gwen (Cadwallader) William.

Hannah, *b.* 5/6/1736.

John, *b.* 8/8/1738.

Joseph, *b.* 7/27/1740.

Rebecca, *b.* 7/10/1745.
m. 4/24/1776, at Nantmeal Mtg. William Hilles, son of Hugh and Ann (Evans) Hilles, of Richland, Bucks Co., Pa. (Hugh Hilles then decd.)

(For children of William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles, see p. 153).

(Children of Cadwallader and Elinor (Evans) Jones: surname Jones.)

John, *b.* 8/19/1711.

Mary, *b.* 12/20/1712-3. *m.* 10/6/1733, at Uwchlan Mtg. Hugh Pugh, son of James and Joan (Price) Pugh.

Sarah, *b.* 2/6/1715. *m.* (1) 3/30/1738, at Uwchlan, Owen John; *m.* (2) 4/7/1750, Thomas Martin.

Rebecca, b. 8/31/1718, *m.* 2/30/1747, at Uwchlan, John Thomas.
Evan, *b.* 10/15/1721.

Cadwallader, *b.* 1/8/1724. *m.* 2/5/1750 Mary Catlive, dau. of Charles and Margaret Catlive.

Appendix 8

Spread of Ancestry of SAMUEL HILLES to and including several Emigrants to America.

Compiled by S. E. H. Data principally by A. R. Justice

William Evans (I)
First of name here. Immigrated from Wales, about 1698, locating first in Gwynedd Twp., and thence removing to Limerick, Philadelphia County.

m. Ann . . .
(probably in Wales) Her Will, dated April 4, 1720, proved June 18, 18, 1720, mentions sons, Owen, George, David and William and a daughter, Elizabeth.

William Evans (II)
b. *d.* 1758.
An Overseer of Providence Mtg. 1745, and a leading Friend in Gwynedd Mo. Mtg. In 1746, until his death, Providence Mtg. held at his house. His Will, as "farmer," dated Nov. 18, 1756, pr. May 8, 1758, mentions children, George, Mordecai, John, Owen, Elihue, Ann widow of Hugh Hillis, Mary wife of Geo. Brooke, Margaret wife of William Hicks, Neomi.

m. Rachel Roberts, Jan. 2, 1728-9 at Christ Church, Philada. Her antecedents not traced.
The Parish Register simply gives names of the parties and the date; record is in hand of Rector of that time.

William Evans's daughter,
Ann Evans
b. *d.*

(Children of Hugh and Ann (Evans) Hilles, surname Hilles.)

Anne, *b.* Jan. 11, 1749, *m.* April 19, 1768, at New Providence Mtg., James Pugh, son of John Pugh, who was son of James and Joan (Price) Pugh and brother of Hugh Pugh.

Mary, *b.* Oct. 2, 1750, *m.* (1) Geo. Buchanan, Nov. 19, 1772. (2) ..... Baldwin.

William Hilles, *b.* Oct. 11, 1752, *d.*..... *m.* Rebecca Pugh, Apr. 24, 1776, at Uwchlan Mtg. dau. of Hugh and Mary (Jones) Pugh.

David, *b.* Sept. 11, 1755, *d.* Apr. 1, 1820. *m.* April 12, 1780, Dinah Milhous, dau. of Robt. and Ann Milhous.

(Children of Wm. and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles.)

Hugh, *b.* Mar. 8, 1778, *d.* June 19, 1847, *m.* Mar. 12, 1801, Elizabeth Wilson.

Mary, *b.* Mar. 31, 1780, *d.* 1858, *m.* Jan. 1, 1818, Jos. D. Hall.

Ann. *b.* Nov. 11, 1781, *d.* ....., *m.* Mar. 31, 1803, Mahlon Linton.

Eli, *b.* July 20, 1783, *d.* June 18, 1863. *m.* 1809, Martha Barker.

David, *b.* Dec. 13, 1785, *d.* ....., *m.* Jan. 31, 1811, Hannah Dingee.

Samuel Hilles, *b.* Nov. 20, 1788 at Nantmeal, Chester Co., Pa. *d.* Aug. 4, 1873, at Wilmington, Del. Entered as teacher at Westtown School, Mar. 1, 1808, continuing until Aug. 3, 1811. Established, with his brother, Eli, circa 1813, Girls' School at Wilmington, and *m.* Margaret Hill Smith, Oct. 31, 1821; dau. of John Smith, Jr. of "Green Hill," Burlington, N. J., and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith. Grd. daughter of Wm. and Margaret (Hill) Morris, Grt. grd. daughter of James Logan, Wm. Penn's Secretary and Deputy; President of Council; Chief

m. Hugh Hilles ("Ellis") of Limerick, Pa., April 16, 1748. Born in Ireland, in 1715.

Witness to Will of James Wilson, of Killymuch, Tamlacht O'Crilly, Co. Londonderry, Ireland, dated Mar. 27, 1745, proved July 29, 1747. Given Ctf. of removal by Gwynedd Mtg. (Pa.) to Richland, Bucks Co. Sept. 29, 1748. Died Sept. 12, 1756. Will dated Aug. 6, 1756, pr. Oct. 6, 1756, and described as "weaver."

Gwynedd Mtg. Records show: "A Ctf. was recd 7/28/1761 from Richland Mtg. to Gwynedd, for Ann, Mary and David Hilles; they being young could only be recommended."

Uwchlan Mtg. Records show: "8/6/1795 William Hilles requests for himself, his wife Rebecca and children Hugh, Mary, Ann, Eli, David and Samuel, Ctf. to Westland, Washington Co., Pa."

See Chapter LIV for the Hilles-Linton connection.

continuing until 1832. Became first Supt. of Haverford School, 1833-4, (later, Haverford College), of which he was on Board of Managers, 1835-1838, and from 1845 until his death in 1873. In 1861, it was stated: "By direction of the Board of Managers, Samuel Hilles used to sign the diplomas as Principal pro-tem. The title of President was not yet used." (Hist. of Hav. Coll., p. 300.)

Justice of Penna. and of Royal Descent, see pp. 159, 161, 162, 166, 167, 169, 171, 172, 173.

Also descendant of Thomas Lloyd, Penn's Deputy-Governor, President of the Council and "Master of the Rolls," in the Province of Pennsylvania.

Governor Lloyd was also of Royal Descent, as shown elsewhere, and his mother, Elizabeth Stanley, by different lines.

Margaret Hill Smith, *b.* Nov. 7, 1786 *d.* at Wilmington, Mar. 27, 1882, in her 97th year. She entered Westtown School as a pupil, August, 1800.

Appendix 9

DESCENT OF SAMUEL HILLES (1788-1873)

On maternal side, from Stiant de Sancto Alberico, or Awbrey, 21 generations, through Awbrey, Price and Pugh lines.

Compiled by S.E.H. Data principally furnished by A. R. Justice.

Note: The family of Awbrey is of high antiquity in Brecknock (Wales), and branches of it settled in Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Oxford and Bucks. According to "The Genealogies of Glamorgan" (Clark), the family derives its descent from a younger brother of Alberic, Earl of Boulogne and Danmartin and Earl Mareschal of France, who came to England with William the Conqueror, in 1066.

Note: AWBREY FAMILY OF BRECKONSHIRE: *Arms: Azure, a chevron between* 3 *eagles' heads erased or. Crest: An eagle's head erased or. Motto: Solem fero.* Glossary of Heraldic terms on p. XI. *Ap—son of.*

1. Stiant de Sancto Alberico, or Awbrey, *m.* (Name of wife not given.)
2. Sir Reginald de Sancto Alberico, *m.* Isabel de Clare, dau. of Richard de Clare. He was companion to Bernard Newmarch, in the Conquest of Brecknock, where he won Abercynfrig, in which place his descendants flourished for centuries.
3. William Awbrey, Esq. *m.* Joan Gunter, dau. of Sir William Gunter.
4. Thomas Awbrey, Esq. *m.* Lady Joan Carew, dau. of Lord John Carew.
5. Sir Thomas Awbrey *m.* Joan Treharne, dau. of Treharn ap Einon, Lord of Comond.
6. Thomas Awbrey *m.* Nest, dau. of Owen Gethyn, of Glyn Tawe Maenarch.

7. Richard Awbrey	*m.* Crisly, dau. of Philip ap Elidur of Llandeilovawr.
8. John Awbrey	*m.* ....., dau. of William Thomas of Cwrt Rhadir.
9. Walter Awbrey	*m.* Joan, dau. and co-heir of Rees ap Morgan Einon, of Llangattog and Rhydodin.
10. Morgan Awbrey, Sr.	*m.* Elizabeth Wenllian, dau. and co-heir of Watkin ap Thomas ap David Lloyd, from Einon Sais.
11. Jenkin Awbrey, Esq.	*m.* Gwendoline Griffith, dau. of Owen Thomas Griffith ap Owen Gethyn of Glyn Tawe.
12. Hopkin Awbrey	*m.* Ann Griffith, dau. of John ap Griffith, by his wife Alson, dau. of Morgan ap Howel ap Llewelyn ap Howell Vachan, by the dau. of Philip ap Elidur Ddu.
13. William Awbrey, Esq., of Abercynfrig.	*m.* (2) Lady Jane Herbert, dau. of Sir Richard Herbert of Cwm-Ystwith and Pencelly, Knt., of Montgomery Castle, by his second wife, Jane Williams.
14. Richard Awbrey, (d. 1580)	*m.* Margaret Gunter, dau. of Thomas Gunter, Esq. of Gilestone.
15. Richard Awbrey, (d. Sept. 29, 1645 see memorial in church at Llanelieu).	*m.* Anne Vaughan, dau. of William Vaughan, Esq., of Llanelieu.
16. Thomas Awbrey	*m.* (Name of wife not ascertained.)
17. Joan Awbrey (b. circa 1640, buried 7/29/1699.)	*m.* circa 1665, David Price of Brecknockshire.

(Merion Meeting Records.)

David Price, his wife Joan and their six children, came from Brecknockshire, Wales, and upon their arrival, presented to the Radnor Meeting, 7/1/1690 the following Certificate: "This is to certifye unto you from us whose names are hereunder written as far as we doe understand concerning the children of David Price and Joan his wife, as for their honesty and civilitie and good behavior we have not anything to say to the contrary but that they behaved themselves very well and yt they come of a very honest family; and as concerning any of the said children to be Ingaged or Contracted unto anyone breathing, we are willing to Certifye and to pass our words as far as this, That we doe neither hear of such a thing nor do we suspect of them anything of that nature but that they are free to make their Joyne." Signed by nine men Friends and three women.

18. Joan Price	*m.* James Pugh[1] of Uwchlan, Chester Co. Pa., April 23, 1692, at Radnor, John Jerman's house; James Pugh d. 1724 and was buried April 27, 1724.

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[1]James Pugh removed Oct. 9, 1714, from Radnor to Chester (Minutes of Radnor Mtg. by Buck, p. 70). He settled at Uwchlan and was a prominent member of this meeting. As appears from his Will, he acquired a large landed property.

19. Hugh Pugh,[1]
b. Nov. 1, 1699
d. 1748-9

m. Mary Jones, Oct. 6, 1733, at Uwchlan Mtg. She born Dec. 20, 1712-12, dau. of Cadwallader Jones and Elinor (Evans) Jones.

20. Rebecca Pugh,
b. July 10, 1745

m. William Hilles, April 24, 1776, son of Hugh and Ann (Evans) Hilles, at Nantmeal Mtg., Hugh Hilles, then deceased, having been of Richland, Bucks County, Pa.

21. Samuel Hilles
b. Nov. 20, 1788
d. Aug. 4, 1873.
at Wilmington, Del.

m. Margaret Hill Smith, Oct. 31, 1821, at Western Dist. (Philada.[2]) dau. of John Smith of "Green Hill," Burlington, N. J., and Gulielma Maria Morris. She d. Mar. 27, 1882, in her 97th year, the last of her brothers and sisters.

For their descendants, see other pages of this book.

Appendix 10

HERBERT OF COLEBROOK AND ABERGAVENNY[3]

Ancestry of SAMUEL HILLES, from GWILIM ap JENKIN through Welsh lines, Thomas, ap Thomas, Herbert, Awbrey, Price and Pugh.

Compiled by S. E. H. Data principally furnished by A. R. J.

The family of Herbert arose into prominence in a comparatively late period of English history, as compared with the great Norman families, such as Nevill, Clinton, Hastings, Ferrers, etc.; but if the Herberts came late into the field of honour, they made speedy and ample amends by the splendour of their real founders and by the number, rank, wealth and power of their alliances, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.[3] (See p. 159).

Besides Knights without number and squires of large estates, the name is associates with a marquisate (Powis, 1687), seven earldoms, viz: Pembroke 1468, Huntingdon 1472, Pembroke of Wilton 1551, Montgomery 1605, Torrington 1689, Powis 1674-1748, Caernarvon 1793; two viscountcies: Montgomery 1687, Ludlow 1748;

His Will, dated Oct. 7, 1723, proved Aug. 25, 1724, mentions son, Hugh, to whom he bequeathed the home plantation "whereon I now live"; son John, 200 acres on French Creek; son Thomas 200 acres adjoining land bequeathed to son John and next to land of Simon Meredith; son James L6; daughters Joan and Sible (sic) Pugh L10 each. A sum of L40 to the Uwchlan Meeting. (Chester Co. Wills, A, page 161.)

[1]The Will of Hugh Pugh of Uwchlan, Chester Co., Pa. was dated Oct. 26, 1748, pr. Jan. 6, 1748-9. (Will Book C, p. 98.)

[2]Photograph of Marriage Certificate shown elsewhere.

[3]Arms and Crest on p. 159.

fourteen baronies: Herbert of Herbert 1461, Cardiff 1554, Shurland 1605, Chirbury 1629-1694-1743 and 1749, Powis 1629, 1748, Ireland, Ranelagh, Herbert and Herbert of Castle Island; four baronetcies: Herbert of Powis, Thomas of Llanvihagel, Herbert of Broomfield and Herbert of Tintern. Seven of the name have been Knights of the Garter. Their landed estates have been enormous and are still very extensive.

The cadets (younger sons) of the family have exhibited great judgment in their alliances, more than three-score manorial families claiming paternal descent from the original stock, among whom may be mentioned: Raglan, Morgan, Parry, Vaughan, Proger, Hughes, Thomas, Philip, Powel, Gwyn, Evans and Jones.

Gwilim ap Jenkin,(Note 2. Ency. Brit. 11th ed. says ". . . their patriarch may be taken to be one Jenkin ap Adam (temp. Edward III," whose son Gwilim ap Jenkin, etc. as above.) *m.* Gwenllian, daughter of Howell Vychan ap Howel ap Iorworth, Master Sergeant of Abergavenny in 1345. Six of Gwilim's sons founded families and from them, mainly from the fourth son, comes the whole family of Herbert, by whatever surname designated.

Thomas ap Gwilim ap Jenkin, the fourth son, was the ancestor who really made the name illustrious. He died 1446.

Sir William ap Thomas, killed at Banbury, 1469, *m.* (1) Elizabeth Bluet. She d. s. p. 1420, dau. of Sir John Bluet of Raglan and widow of James Berkeley; *m.* (2) Gladys (d. 1454) dau. of Sir David Gam ("Morgan et Glamorgan" p. 280) and widow of Sir Roger Vaughan.

Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook (second son) *m.* Margaret Thomas, dau. of Thomas ap Griffith. A fine altar tomb and effigy were erected to his memory at Abergavenny.

Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery (second son) *m.* (2) Jane Williams, dau. of Gwilim ap Rees Philip of Llwynhowel, Caermarthenshire. He served as Gentleman-Usher to Henry VIII, and was Constable of Abergavenny Castle and Steward of the Welsh Marshes.

Lady Jane Herbert (fourth child) *m.* (1) Thomas Lloyd (children not named) (2) William Awbrey, Esq. of Abercynfrig, son of Hopkin and Ann (Griffith) Awbrey (he d. June 27, 1547).

Richard Awbrey (d. 1580) *m.* Margaret Gunter, dau. of Thomas Gunter, Esq. of Gilestone. He sold Abercynfrig to his relative, Dr. William Awbrey.

Richard Awbrey (d. September 29, 1645) *m.* Anne Vaughan of Llanelieu, dau of William Vaughan, Esq. of Llanelieu. By this marriage to one of the heiresses of Llanelieu, Richard Awbrey became ancestor of the Awbreys of Llanelieu. Near the communion-table in the church of Llanelieu is a stone on which is inscribed "Here lyeth the body of Richard Awbrey of Llanelyw, gent., who married Anne Daughter to William Vaughan of Llanelieu gent." A brother, William Awbrey, was Chancellor of St. Davids.

Thomas Awbrey *m.* (name of wife not ascertained.)

Joan Awbrey b. circa 1640, buried July 29, 1699 as widow of David Price The line then passes, through Joan Price, their third child, wife of James Pugh, through Hugh Pugh and his daughter Rebecca Pugh, who married William Hilles, to his son SAMUEL HILLES.

Note: *Arms: Per pale azure and gules three lions rampant orgeat armed and langued or. Crest: A bundle of arrows or headed and feathered argent six in saltire, one in pale, girt round the middle with a belt gules, buckle and point extended gold.* (Burke's General Armory.)

Note 2.—HERBERT, ("her Bert," illustrious Lord.)

Lineage: The name of Herbert stands so prominent in the records of British history, and has been ennobled, at various times, in so many of its branches, and by so many ancient and newer creations, that it has become a matter of as much interest as difficulty, in the present day, to ascertain the legitimate and chief stem of this long descended family. (Burke's "Landed Gentry," 8th ed. 1894, Vol. I, p. 939.)

Peter FitzHerbert, Lord of the third part of Brecon and Baron of Barnstaple, by gift of King John (he was one of the Barons who signed Magna Charta), *m.* 1204, Alice, dau. of Robert FitzRoger, Lord of Warkworth (5 King John.) (Burke, p. 938.)

Appendix 11

CHAPTER XLIV

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from ETHELRED II, through Montgomery, Hume, Logan and Smith lines.

Note by S. E. H.—The following Royal Descents are of the more direct lines. Others may also be traced, through use of Browning's many genealogical tables. (This from "Americans of Royal Descent," Charles H. Browning, Phila., 1894, 3rd ed. pp. 500-501, Pedigree CXXXVI.)

Note—*d. s. p.*—died without offspring. *c.*—circa—about
d. s. p. m.—died without male offspring.
d. v. p.—died during life of father.

1. ETHELRED II, THE UNREADY,[1] (c. 968-1016) King of England, had:
2. Princess Elgiva, *m.* Uthred, Prince of Northumbria, and had:
3. Lady Agatha, who *m.* Maldred, grandson of MALCOLM II., King of Scotland, and had:
4. Cospatrick, Earl of Northumbria, who had:
5. Cospatrick, first Earl of Dunbar, *d.* 1139, who had:
6. Cospatrick, second Earl of Dunbar, *d.* 1147, who had:
7. Cospatrick, third Earl of Dunbar, *d.* 1166, who had:
8. Waldeve, fourth Earl of Dunbar, *d.* 1182, who had:
9. Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, who had, by his wife, Lady Ada, a natural daughter of King William I.:
10. Patrick, sixth Earl of Dunbar, who *m.* Lady Euphemia, daughter of Walter, fifth Lord High Steward of Scotland and had:
11. Lady Dunbar, who *m.* James Stewart, seventh hereditary Lord High Steward of Scotland, and had:
12. Walter Stewart, eighth Lord High Steward of Scotland, *b.* 1293, *d.* at Bathcate, in Lothian, who had, by his third wife, Lady Isabel, daughter of Sir John Graham of Abercorn:
13. Lady Egidia Stewart, who *m.* secondly, Sir Hugh Eglintoun, Knt., *d.* 1376 and had:
14. Lady Elizabeth Eglintoun, who *m.* John de Montgomery, of Eglisham, also of Royal Descent (see Pedigree LIX.) and had:
15. Sir John de Montgomery, of Androssan, second son, who had:
16. Sir Alexander Montgomery, Lord Montgomery, of Androssan, who had:
17. Alexander Montgomery, Master of Montgomery, *d. v. p.*, who had:

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[1]"The Unready," i. e. without rede or counsel. (Ency. Brit.)

18. Alexander Montgomery, second Lord Montgomery, of Androssan, who had

19. Hugh Montgomery, first Earl of Eglintoun, *m.* Lady Helen Campbell, daughter of Colin, Earl of Argyle, also of Royal Descent (see Pedigree XXXII), and had:

20. Sir Neil Montgomery, of Lainshaw, Knt., third son, *k.* 1547; *m.* Lady Margaret daughter of Quentin Mure, of Skelton, and had:

21. Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, who *m.* Sir Patrick Hume, of Fastcastle, and had

22. Lady Isabel Hume, who *m.* Robert Logan, son of Sir Robert Logan, last Laird of Restalrig, *d.* 1606, also of Royal Descent (see Pedigree LVII), and had:

23. Rev. Patrick Logan, M. A., (Edinburgh, 1668) *m.* Isabel, daughter of James Hume, and had:

24. James Logan, of Philadelphia, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who had by his wife, Sarah Read:

25. Hannah Logan, *b.* 1719, *d.* 1761; *m.* John Smith, of "Franklin Park," Burlington County, N. J., *b.* 1722, *d.* 1771, and had:

26. John Smith, of "Green Hill," Burlington County, N. J., *b.* 1761, *d.* 1803; *m.* 1784, Gulielma Maria, daughter of William Morris and Margaret Hill, his wife, also of Royal Descent, and had:

27. Margaret Hill Smith, *b.* Nov. 7, 1786, *d.* Mar. 27, 1882, aged 96 years; *m.* Oct. 31, 1821 Samuel Hilles, of Wilmington, Del., and had:

    1. Gulielma Maria Hilles, [*b.* 1822, *d.* 1907] *m.* 1843, Charles W. Howland, of "Hilton", (Wilmington) Del.

    2. William Samuel Hilles, *b.* 1825, *d.* in France 1876; *m.*, 1849, Sarah Lancaster Allen, daughter of Dr. Thomas L. Allen, of Attleboro, Bucks Co., Pa.

    3. John Smith Hilles, [*b.* 1830, *d.* 1876]; *m.* Sarah C. Tatum, daughter of Joseph Tatum, of Woodbury, N. J.

See also Ped. LXXIV, Browning p. 295.)

Note—C. H. Browning evidently follows the author of "The Burlington Smiths" in his error of placing John Smith Hilles' death in 1875.

Appendix 12

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from EGBERT, first Saxon King of England, through English Kings, to EDWARD I, II and III. (Browning, 3rd ed. pp. 404½, 405, 592 and Burke's Peerage, 1891, p. CVI).

EGBERT (or ECGBERT) of Wessex, First Saxon King of England (c. 829) *m.* Lady Redburga, First Queen of England.

ETHELWULF, King of England, *m.* Osburga, daughter of Earl Oslac.

ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England, [*b.* 849, *d.* 909] *m.* Alswitha, daughter of Earl Ethelan.

EDWARD THE ELDER, King of England, *m.* Edgina, daughter of Earl Sigelline.

EDMUND I., King of England, *m.* Elfgiva ("the fairie's gift").

EDGAR THE PEACEABLE, King of England, *m.* Elfrida, daughter of Ordgár, Earl of Devon.

ETHELRED THE UNREADY[1], King of England, *m.* Elfleda, daughter of Earl Thorad.

EDMUND II., the "Ironsides," King of England, *m.* Algitha, widow of Sigefreith the Dane.

Prince Edward, the "Exile," of England, *m.* Agatha, daughter of HENRY II of Germany.

Princess Margaret of England, *m.* MALCOLM III, or MALCOLM CANMORE, King of Scotland.

Princess Matilda of Scotland, *m.* HENRY I., King of England [he *d.* 1135], son of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

EMPRESS MAUD, of Germany, *m.* Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou.

HENRY II., King of England, *m.* Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine, of Royal Descent.

JOHN, King of England, *m.* Isabel de Taillefer, daughter of Edmund (or Aymer), Count d'Angeloume.

HENRY III., King of England, *m.* Eleanor of Provence, grt. gd. dau. of ALPHONSO, King of Arragon.

EDWARD I., King of England, [*d.* 1307] *m.* first, Eleanora of Castile, of Royal Descent; *m.* secondly, Margaret, daughter of Phillip III, of France, by whom he had:

EDWARD II., King of England, [*d.* 1327] *m.* Isabella of France, daughter of Philip IV.

EDWARD III., King of England, [*d.* 1377] *m.* Phillippa, daughter of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.

For later lines, through John Plantagenet (Duke of Lancaster), John de Beaufort, Stewart, Gray, Logan and Smith, see Browning, Pedigree LVII, p. 226 and pp. 162, 167 this book.

Appendix 13

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from ALFRED THE GREAT, carried through Kings of England and Scotland, to ROBERT BRUCE. (Browning, p. 125.) Abbreviated.

ALFRED THE GREAT, [849-909] King of England, had:

EDWARD, THE ELDER, King of England, who had:

EDMUND I., King of England, who had:

EDGAR, King of England, who had:

ETHELRED II., King of England, who had:

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[1]"The Unready," i. e. without "rede" or counsel. (Ency. Brit.)

EDMUND II., King of England, who had:

Edward the Exile, Prince of England, who had:

Margaret, *m.* MALCOLM II., of Scotland, and had:

ST. DAVID, King of Scotland, who had:

Henry, Prince of Scotland, who had:

David, Earl of Huntingdon, who had:

Isabel, *m.* Robert, Lord of Annandale, who had:

Robert, Lord of Annandale, who had:

Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who had:

ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, etc.

For later lines, Stuart, Campbell, Montgomery, Hume, Logan and Smith see p. 166 this book.

Appendix 14

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from ALFRED THE GREAT through de Vermandois, de Namur, Baldwin III., Count of Flanders and Kings of France. Browning, pp. 125, 171.

ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England [*b.*. *c.* 848, *d.* 900—dates from Ency. Brit.] had:

EDWARD THE ELDER, King of England, who had:

Edgina, *m.* 2d Henry de Vermandois, and had:

Agnes, *m.* Charles de Lorraine, and had:

Ermengard, *m.* Albert de Namur, and had:

Ida, *m.* Albert II, Count de Namur, and had:

Godfrey, Count de Namur, who had:

Elsie, *m.* Baldwin III, of Flanders, who had:

Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders, who had:

Isabel, *m.* PHILIP II., King of France, and had:

LOUIS VIII., King of France, who had:

LOUIS IX. (ST. LOUIS), King of France, who had:

PHILIP III., King of France, who had:

PHILIP IV., King of France, who had:

Isabella, *m.* EDWARD II., of England, and had:

EDWARD III., King of England [*b.* 1312, *d.* 1377], who had:

John Plantagenet, Prince John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, etc.

For later lines, de Beaufort, Stewart, Gray, Logan and Smith, see descent from Edward I of England, to Hannah Logan, p. 167.

Appendix 15

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from ALFRED THE GREAT, through EDWARD THE ELDER, de Vermandois, de Bellomonte, de Clare, d'Audley, Stafford, de Cherleton, de Grey, Kynaston, to Thomas Lloyd. (A Lloyd Line.) (See also Pedigree XLV, p. 168.

1. ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England, [*b.* 849, *d.* 909], had by his wife, Lady Ethelbith, daughter of Earl Ethelan:
2. EDWARD THE ELDER, King of England, who had, by his third wife, Lady Edgiva, daughter of Earl Sigelline:
3. Lady Edgiva, who *m.* first, Charles III., King of France, and *m.* secondly, Henry, third Count of Vermandois and Troyes, by whom she had:
4. Hubert, fourth Count of Vermandois and Troyes, who *m.* Lady Adelhed, daughter of Ralph, third Count de Valois, and had:
5. Lady Adela de Vermandois, who *m.* Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, son of HENRY I., King of France, and his wife, Princess Anne of Russia, and had:
6. Lady Isabel de Vermandois,[1] third daughter, [*d.* 1131(?)]; who *m.*, first, Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent, first Baron de Bellomont, by tenure; created, in 1103, Earl of Leicester; *d.* 1118, and had:
7. Robert de Bellomont, second Earl of Leicester, Lord Justice of England, *d.* 1168, who *m.* Lady Amelia (or Aurelia or Amicicia), de Waer, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge, and had:
8. Lady de Bellomonte (sister of Robert, third Earl of Leicester, Steward of England), who *m.* William, second Earl of Gloucester, *d. s. p. m.* 1183, son of Robert de Mellent, the Consul, created, in 1109, Earl of Gloucester, *d.* 1147, a natural son of Henry I., King of England, and had:
9. Lady Amicia de Gloucester, second daughter (sister to King John's divorced wife), who *m.*, first, Richard, sixth Earl of Clare, fourth Earl of Hertford, one of the twenty-five Magna Charta Barons, *d.* 1218, and had:
10. Gilbert de Clare, seventh Earl of Clare, fifth Earl of Hertford, and Earl of Gloucester, one of the twenty-five Magna Charta Barons, *d.* 1229, who *m.* Lady Isabel Marshall, daughter of William le Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, Protector of England during the minority of Henry III., and had:
11. Richard de Clare, eighth Earl of Clare, sixth Earl of Hertford, and second Earl of Gloucester, [*d.* 1262,] who *m.*, secondly, Lady Maud de Lacie, daughter of John, seventh Baron de Lacie, Earl of Lincoln, one of the twenty-five Magna Charta Barons, and had:
12. Gilbert de Clare, ninth Earl of Clare, Hertford and Gloucester, [*d.* 1295], who *m.* secondly, Princess Joan d'Arce, daughter of KING EDWARD I., of England by his first wife, Princess Eleanor, of Castile, and had by her:

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[1]Note: Authorities differ as to date of Isabel de Vermandois' career. As a direct descendant of Charlemagne, and a joint possessor of the countships of Vermandois, Valois and Amiens, she was, through her family connections, of unusual importance.

13. Lady Margaret de Clare, widow of Piers de Gavestone, and sister of the last Earl of Clare, who was killed at Bannockburn, when the Earldom became extinct; who *m.*, secondly, Hugh, second Baron d'Audley, created, in 1337, Earl of Gloucester, *d. s. p. m.*, 1347, and had:

14. Lady Margaret d'Audley, who *m.* Sir Ralph, second Baron Stafford, K. G. one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, created, in 1351, Earl of Stafford, [*d.* 1372,] and had:

15. Lady Joane Stafford, sister of Hugh, second Earl of Stafford, who *m.* John, second Baron de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, Wales, Chamberlain to King Edward III. (son of John de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, Lord Chamberlain to the King and Justice of Ireland), son of Sir Alan Cherleton, of Appleby Castle, [*d.* 1374,] and had:

16. Sir Edward de Cherleton, K. G., fourth Baron de Charleton, Lord of Powys, second son, elected a Knight of the Garter, 1406-7, *d. s. p. m.*, 14 March, 1420; who *m.* Lady Eleanor de Holland, daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Kent, a descendant of EDWARD I., King of England, and of HENRY I, King of France, by Princess Anne of Russia (Browning, p. 364.)

17. Lady Joane de Cherleton, who *m.* Sir John de Grey, K. G. (a descendant of HENRY III., King of England,) who was created in 1418, Earl of Tancarville (or Tankerville,) in Normandy, and was "Elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, by the Sovereign, while serving with him in France," in 1419. He had by Lady Joane:

18. Sir Henry de Grey, Knt., second Earl of Tankerville, [*d.* 1449-50,] who *m.* Lady Antigone, daughter of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, Regent of France, a son of HENRY IV., King of England, and had by her:

19. Lady Elizabeth de Grey, who *m.* Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt., descended from Jorwerth-goch, younger son of Meredith ap Bladyn, Prince of Powys, and had:

20. Humphrey Kynaston, Esq., of Morton, Salop, [*d.* 1534,] who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Meredith ap Howel, of Lansilin, in Denbyshire, descended from Einion Efall, and had:

21. Margaret Lloyd (sister of Edward Lloyd, of Morton, eldest son), who *m.* John Lloyd, of Dyffryn, and had:

22. Humphrey Lloyd-Wynn, of Dyffryn, who had:

23. Katherine Lloyd, who *m.* her kinsman, John Lloyd of Dolobran, also of Royal Descent, and had:

24. Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, [*b.* 1613,] Will dated 17 June, 1651; a Magistrate for Montgomeryshire, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of Knockyn, Salop, son of Sir Edward Stanley, Knt., and had: Charles, John, Elizabeth and:

25. Thomas Lloyd, third child, of Jesus College, Oxon, [*b.* Dolobran, 17 February, 1640, *d.* 10 September, 1694.] He was William Penn's agent, and the first Deputy Governor and President of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, 1664-93. He *m.*, first, 9 September, 1665, Mary, daughter of Roger (or Gilbert) Jones, of Welshpool, in Wales.

For later lines, Moore, Hill, Morris and Smith, see Browning, p. 145; and 170 of this book.

Another Royal Descent to Thomas Lloyd may be traced from (1) Dermot MacMurough, the last King of Leinster, a lineal descendant of Diarmaid, the 177th King of Ireland, and 49th King of Leinster, A. D. 1074. Dermot Mac Murough had: (2) Princess Eva MacMurough, who *m.* Richard de Clare, the "Strongbow," second Earl of Pembroke, Lord Justice of Ireland. Thence (3) Lady Isabel de Clare, (4) Lady Isabel Marshall, (5) Richard de Clare and through Pedigree XXII to (19) Thomas Lloyd. (Browning, p. 516.)

Appendix 16

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT, from WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, through de Warren, de Huntingdon, Stewart, Gray, Logan and Smith lines. (Pedigree LXXII, Browning, p. 290.) (Another Logan line.)[1] For Logan Descents from Ethelred II, see p. 159.

1. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, crowned King of England 1066, *m.* 1053, Lady Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, and had:
2. Lady Gundreda, of Normandy, [*d.* 27 May, 1085;] *m.* William de Warren, in Normandy, created Earl of Surrey, *d.* 24 June, 1089, and had:
3. William de Warren, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, *m.* Lady Isabel de Vermandois, grand daughter of HENRY I., King of France, and had:
4. Lady Adeline de Warren, who *m.* 1139, Henry, Prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, and ninth Earl of Northumberland, and had:
5. Lady Marjory de Huntingdon, sister of Kings Malcolm IV and William I, who *m.* Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, and had:
6. Lady Beatrix, *m.* Walter Stewart, fifth hereditary Lord High Steward of Scotland, and had:
7. Alexander Stewart, sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland, *m.* Lady Jean, daughter of James, Lord of the Isle of Bute, and had:
8. Sir John Stewart, Laird of Bonkyll, second son, *b.* 1246, *k.* 1298; *m.* Lady Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Bonkyll, and had:
9. Sir James Stewart, Laird of Preston and Warwickhill, fourth son, *k.* 1333, and had:
10. Sir Robert Stewart, Laird of Innermeath and Schanbothy, *d.* 1375, and had:
11. Sir John Stewart, Laird of Innermeath and Lorn, *m.* Lady Isabel d'Ergadia, a great grand daughter of ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, and had:
12. Sir James Stewart, the "Black Knight of Lorn," who had:
13. Sir John Stewart, of Blaveny, first Earl of Atholl, who had:
14. Lady Elizabeth Stewart, who *m.* Andrew, Lord Gray, and had:
15. The Hon. Gilbert Gray, of Buttergask, Perthshire, who had:
16. Patrick Gray, fifth Lord Gray, of Buttergask, who had:
17. Lady Agnes Gray, *m.* Robert Logan, Laird of Restalrig, and had:
18. Sir Robert Logan, the last Laird of Restalrig, who had:
19. Robert Logan, Esq., "Laird of Restalrig," who had:

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[1](Also see "The Burlington Smiths" by R. Morris Smith, pp. 217, 226, supplemented as to some dates.—S. E. H.)

20. Rev. Patrick Logan, M. A., (Edinburgh, 1668,) *d.* in Bristol, who had:

21. James Logan, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who had:

22. Hannah Logan, *b.* 1719, *d.* 1761, *m.* John Smith of "Franklin Park," *b.* 1722, *d.* 1771; member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and of the Governor's Council, of New Jersey, and had:

..... John Smith (Junior) of "Green Hill," Burlington, N. J., *b.* Nov. 2, 1761, *m.* April 8, 1784, Gulielma Maria, daughter of William Morris and Margaret Hill also of Royal Descent and *d.* April 18, 1803. Upon his marriage, John Smith "bartered the extensive lot at the corner of Chestnut and Seventh Streets, (Philada.) through to George Street (now Sansom), for a box of Irish linen." John Smith (Junior) and his wife, Gulielma Maria Morris, had seven children, of whom the eldest to reach maturity,

..... Margaret Hill Smith, *b.* Nov. 7, 1786, *m.* Oct. 31, 1821, Samuel Hilles, of Wilmington, Del., and *d.* Mar. 27, 1882, the survivor of all her brothers and sisters, and in her 97th year.

Appendix 17

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT, from WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,[1] through de Warren, ROBERT BRUCE, ROBERT II, of Scotland, Campbell and Montgomery lines. (Another line from WILLIAM I, to Logan, shown p. 290, Ped. LXXIII, Browning.)

WILLIAM I., King of England, [*crowned* 1066; *died* 1087] had:

Gundred, *m.* William de Warren, in Normandy, and had:

William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, *d.* 1135, who had:

Ada (or Adeline), *m.* Henry, Prince of Scotland, grandson of MALCOLM III., and had:

David, Earl of Huntington, who had:

Isabel, *m.* Robert, Lord of Annandale, who had:

Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, who had:

Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who had:

ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, [1306-1329] *m.* Lady Isabel de Mar, and had

Margery (or Mary), *m.* Walter, High Steward, and had:

ROBERT II., King of Scotland, who had:

Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany, who had:

Marjory, *m.* Duncan, Lord Campbell, and had:

Hon. Archibald Campbell, of Lochow, who had:

Sir Colin Campbell, Earl of Argyle, who had:

Helen, *m.* Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun, and had:

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[1](Browning, pp. 127, 503, and Burke's Peerage, 1891, p. CVI.

Sir Neil Montgomery, of Lainshaw, who had:

Sir Neil Montgomery, of Lainshaw, who had:

Sir Neil Montgomery, of Lainshaw, who had: etc.

For later lines, Montgomery, Hume, Logan and Smith, see Pedigree CXXXVI, p. 159 this book, including Hilles name.

Appendix 18

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from EDWARD I., King of England, through Plantagenet, de Beaufort, Stewart, Gray, Logan and Smith lines, (The Logan line.)

(From "Americans of Royal Descent" C. H. Browning, Phila., 3rd. ed. 1894, p. 387. Also see his Pedigree LVII, pp. 226, 227. Also Burke's Peerage, 1886 ed., pp. ciii, civ; and same, 1891 ed. p. cvi).

EDWARD I, King of England, *b.* at Westminster, 17 June, 1239; crowned 19 August 1274; *m.* 1st. 1254, Eleanora, daughter of FERDINAND III, King of Castile. Edward, *d.* 7 July, 1307 and was buried at Grey Friars, London. Edward *m.* 2ndly, 8 Sept. 1299, Margaret, daughter of Philip III, surnamed "The Hardy," of France, by whom he had;

EDWARD II, *b.* at Carnarvon, 3rd son, 25 April, 1284; crowned 23 Feb. 1307-8; *m.* 28 Jan. 1307-8, Isabella, daughter of PHILLIP IV, "The Fair," King of France. He was murdered (after being deposed 7 Jan. 1327) at Berkeley Castle, 21 Sept. 1347. Buried at Gloucester. They had:

EDWARD III, 1st child, *b.* at Windsor, 13 Nov. 1312; proclaimed King 25 Jan. 1327 and crowned 1 Feb. 1328; *m.* 24 Jan. 1329, Philippa, daughter of William, Count of Holland and Hainault. Edward III, *d.* at Shene (now Richmond) in Surrey, 21 June, 1377 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Their first child, Edward, "The Black Prince," from the color of his armor, *b.* 15 June, 1330, *m.* 1361, Joan, commonly called "The Fair Maid of Kent", daughter and heiress of his great uncle, the Earl of Kent. The Prince *d.* 8 July, 1376 and was buried at Canterbury. The later descent included:

John Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, who had:

John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, who had:

Joanna, who *m.* secondly, James Stewart and had:

Sir John Stewart, of Blavenny [*d.* 1512] and had:

Elizabeth, *m.* Andrew, third Lord Gray and had:

Hon. Gilbert Gray, of Buttergask, who had:

Patrick, fifth Lord Gray, who had:

Agnes, *m.* Robert Logan, of Restalrig, and had:

Robert Logan, Laird of Restalrig, who had:

Robert Logan, "Laird of Restalrig," who had:

Rev. Patrick Logan of Bristol, who had:

Chief-Justice James Logan, of Penna. [*b.* 1674, 1st son], who had:

Hannah, *m.* John Smith, of "Franklin Park," and had, etc.

For later lines, Smith, etc., see pp. 33, 34 and pp. 176-181, this book.

Appendix 19

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from EDWARD I., King of England, through Plantagenet, de Holland, de Cherleton, de Grey, Kynaston, Lloyd, Moore, Hill, Morris and Smith lines. (Pedigree XLV., Browning, p. 179.)

1. EDWARD I., King of England [*d.* 1307], had by his second wife, Princess Margaret, daughter of PHILIP III., King of France:

2. Prince Edmund of Woodstock, fourth Earl of Kent, who *m.* Lady Margaret, daughter of John, first Lord Wakes, and had:

3. Princess Joan Plantagenet, "The Fair Maid of Kent," who *m.* first, William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; *m.*, secondly, Sir Thomas de Holland, K. G., Earl of Kent, Captain-General of Brittany, France and Normandy; and *m.*, thirdly, Edward the "Black Prince," son of King Edward III., and had, by him, King Richard II. By her second husband she had:

4. Sir Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, Earl Marshal, who *m.* Lady Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, and had:

5. Lady Eleanor de Holland, who *m.* Sir Edward de Cherleton, K. G., fourth Lord Cherleton, of Powys, and had:

6. Lady Joan de Cherleton, who *m.* Sir John de Grey, K. G., Earl of Tankerville, and had:

7. Sir Henry de Grey, second Earl of Tankerville, who had:

8. Lady Elizabeth Grey, *m.* Sir Roger Kynaston, and had:

9. Humphrey Kynaston, Esq., of Morton, Salop, who had:

10. Margaret Lloyd, who *m.* John Lloyd, of Dyffryn, and had:

11. Humphrey Lloyd-Wynn, of Dyffryn, who had:

12. Katherine Lloyd, *m.* John Lloyd, of Dolobran, and had:

13. Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, who had:

14. Thomas Lloyd, first Deputy-Governor and President of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, 1664-93 (see Pedigree XXII, Browning, p. 83.)

For later lines, Moore, Hill, Morris and Smith, see Browning, p. 145, or p. 170 this book.

(See also Pedigree XLV., Browning, p. 179, 3rd. ed. and XXXVI, Browning, p. 145. Also p. 164 this book)

Appendix 20

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from DAVID I. of Scotland, through Earls of Northumberland, Huntingdon and Annandale, and Bruce, Campbell and Montgomery lines. (Pedigree XXXII, Browning, p. 127, abbreviated.)

1. DAVID I., [1084-1153], King of Scotland, had by his wife, Lady Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland:

2. Prince Henry, Earl of Northumberland, *d. v. p.* 1152, who *m.* Lady Ada de Warren, daughter of William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, a grandson of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, King of England, and had:

3. Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon, who *m.* Lady Maud, daughter of the Earl of Chester, and had:

4. Lady Isabel de Huntingdon, who *m.* Robert de Brus, Earl of Annandale, and had:

5. Robert de Brus, Earl of Annandale, Sheriff of Cumberland, a claimant to the Crown of Scotland, who *m.* Lady Isabel de Clare, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Clare and Gloucester, and had:

6. Robert de Brus, Earl of Annandale and Carrick, who *m.* Margaret, Countess of Carrick, and had:

7. Lady Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert I., who *m.* first, Sir Neil Campbell, Knt., of Lochow, *d.* 1316, and had:

8. Sir Colin Campbell, of Lochow, *d.* 1340, who *m.* "a daughter of the House of Lennox," and had:

9. Sir Archibald Campbell, of Lochow, eldest son, who *m.*, first, "a lady of the family Menteith," and *m.*, secondly, Lady Mary, daughter of Sir John Lamont, and had:

10. Sir Colin Campbell, of Lochow, eldest son, who *m.* Lady Margaret, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Stobbal, sister of Annabella, Queen of Robert III., King of Scotland, and had:

11. Sir Duncan Campbell, eldest son, created Lord Campbell of Lochow, *d.* 1453, who *m.*, first, Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, son of ROBERT II., King of Scotland, and had:

12. The Hon. Archibald Campbell, eldest son, *d. v. p.*, who *m.* Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Somerville, of Carnwarth, and had:

13. Sir Colin Campbell, second Lord Campbell, of Lochow, created, in 1457, Earl of Argyle, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, 1483, who *m.* Lady Isabel Stewart, daughter of John, Lord of Lorn, and had: etc.

For later lines, Campbell, Montgomery, Hume, Logan and Smith, see Pedigree CXXXVI., Browning, p. 500 and this book, pp. 159,165 including Hilles name.

Appendix 21

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from MEREDYDD, King of Powys, Wales, through Welsh nobility, Lloyds of Dolobran, Moore, Hill, Morris and Smith lines. Pedigree XXXVI, Browning, p. 145.

1. MEREDYDD, King (or Prince) of Powys (or Powis), Wales, had:
2. Madoc ap Meredydd, who had:
3. Cymric-efel, Lord of Eglwyseyl, who had:
4. Ririd ap Cymric, who had:
5. Lady Gwladws, who *m.* Ririd ap Cynddeln, and had by him:
6. Celynyn, Lord of Llwydiarth, who had:
7. Einon (or Enion) ap Celynyn, Lord of Llwydiarth, who had:
8. Llwellyn ap Einon (or Enion), Lord of Llwydiarth, who had:
9. David Lloyd, Lord of Llwydiarth, who was probably first to assume the surname Lloyd, from the seat of his ancestors (see Foster's "Descendants of the Kings of England"), who had:
10. Ievan-Teg Lloyd (or the Handsome), of Dolobran, Montgomeryshire, who had:
11. David Lloyd, of Dolobran, Magistrate, *b.* 1523; *m.*, secondly, Eva, daughter of Evan David Goch, son of Jenkin-Vaughan, of Bodsach, and had by her:
12. David Lloyd, of Dolobran, Magistrate, *b.* 1549, who *m.* Alice, daughter of David Lloyd, of Llanarmon-Myndd-Mawr, and had:
13. John Lloyd, of Dolobran and Coedlowrid, Magistrate, *b.* 1575, who *m.* Katherine, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd-Wynn, of Dyffryn, of Royal Descent from ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England (see Pedigree XXII.), and had:
14. Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, Magistrate, *b.* 1613; *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of Knockyn, Salop, a branch of the Derby family, and had:
15. Thomas Lloyd, first Deputy Governor and President of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, 1664-1693. He had, by his first wife, Mary Jones:
16. Deborah Lloyd, *m.*, 1704, Dr. Mordecai Moore, of Anne Arundel County, Md., [*d.* 1721,] as his second wife, and had:
17. Deborah Moore, *b.* 1705, *d.* 1751; *m.*, 1720, Dr. Richard Hill, of Hill's Point, Md.; he, b. 1698, d., Funchal, (Madeira) 1762, and they had:
18. Margaret Hill, *b.* 1737, *d.* 1816; *m.*, 1758, William Morris, of Philadelphia, who *d.* 1766, but had:

    1. Gulielma Maria Morris, *b.* 1766, *d.* 1826; *m.*, 1784, John Smith, Jr., of "Green Hill",[1] Burlington, N. J., *b.* 1761, *d.* 1803, but had:

    2. Margaret Hill Smith, *b.* Nov. 7, 1786; *d.* Mar. 27, 1882, aged 96 years; *m.* Oct. 31, 1821, Samuel Hilles, of Wilmington, Del., and had:

        A. Gulielma Maria Hilles (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1907), *m.* Charles W. Howland, of "Hilton", (Wilmington,) Del., son of George Howland, of New Bedford.

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[1]Note—C. H. Browning is in error in locating "Green Hill", the home of John Smith, Jr., as in Philadelphia. S. E. H.

B. William Samuel Hilles, *b.* 1825, *d.* at Nice, France, 1876; *m.*, 1849, Sarah (Lancaster) Allen, daughter of Dr. Thomas L. Allen, of Attleboro', Bucks County, Pa.

C. John Smith Hilles, *b.* 1830, *d.* 1876; *m.* Sarah C. Tatum, daughter of Joseph Tatum, of Woodbury, N. J.

For other Descent after Gulielma Maria Morris, see Browning, p. 501, and this book, p. 159. For Charles Lloyd's Descent from Edward I, see p. 168.

Note—H. J. Smith to S. E. H.—Out of 214 pedigrees given (in 'Americans of Royal Descent') at least 30 are thorough Lloyd or Logan lines.

"The Hill Family", Smith, p. xxviii—after Burke, gives Ivan-Teg as first to assume the name of Lloyd (c. 1476). The same authority gives an alternative lineage, the ancestors of Llewellyn ap Enion, to include Meirig, probably in middle of sixth century. See p. 174, this book.

Appendix 22

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT from MARCHERTUS O'BRIEN, the 118th Monarch of all Ireland, through Montgomery line.

(From C. H. Browning, "Americans of Royal Descent, 3rd ed., p. 233. Pedigree LIX.)

1. MARCHERTUS O'BRIEN, the 118th Monarch of all Ireland, *d.* 1119, had:
2. Princess Lafracoth, who *m.* Arnulph de Montgomery, "Earl of Pembroke," who built the castle of Tenby, in Wales. He was fifth son of Roger de Montgomery, Viscount de Niesmes, who accompanied the Duke of Normandy to England, commanding the van of his army at the decisive battle of Hastings, and was rewarded with the Earldoms of Chichester and Arundel, and subsequently that of Shrewsbury. The Princess had by the Earl of Pembroke:
3. Philip de Montgomery, called the Welshman, who was father of Robert de Montgomery, the first of his name to settle in Scotland, who obtained the Manor of Eglisham, in Renfrew, by charter from Walter the high steward, *d. s. p.*, 1177, and also:
4. John de Montgomery, second son, who succeeded to his brother's estates, and *m.* Helen, daughter of Robert Kent, of Inverwick, and had:
5. Alan de Montgomery, eldest son, Laird of Eglisham and Inverwick, father of
6. John de Montgomery, second son, *d.* 1285, father of:
7. John de Montgomery, eldest son, who swore fealty to King Edward I., at Berwick, 1296, father of:
8. Alexander de Montgomery, who obtained a safe-conduct to pass into foreign parts, in 1358, with a large retinue, father of:
9. John de Montgomery, Lord of Eglisham, who signalized himself at the battle of Otterburn by taking Henry Percy prisoner, whose ransom built Montgomery's castle of Polnone. He *m.* Lady Elizabeth, daughter and sole-heir of Sir Hugh de Eglintoun, Knt., of that Ilk (and obtained with her the baronies of Eglintoun and Ardrossan, in Ayr), Justiciary of Lothian, 1361; one of the commissioners for a treaty with England, in 1367, and his wife, Lady Egidia Stuart, sister of King Robert II of Scotland, and widow of Sir Robert Lindsay, of Crawford, and granddaughter of ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, etc.

For later lines, Montgomery, Hume, Logan and Smith, see Pedigree CXXXVI, p. 159 this book including Hilles name.

Appendix 23

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT, from THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE, through the Kings of France, (Browning, pp. 221, 732½)

THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE [circa 742-814] *m.* (3) Hildegarde and had:
LOUIS I., King of France, *m.* Judith the Fair and had:
CHARLES II., King of France, *m.* Ermentrudis and had:
LOUIS II., King of France, *m.* Adelheid and had:
CHARLES III., [832-888] King of France, *m.* Edgina and had:
LOUIS IV., King of France, who had:
Charles, Duke of Lorraine, who had:
Ermengard, *m.* Albert de Namur and had, etc.

For later lines, including Hilles name, see Pedigree CXXXVI. (Browning, p. 500, also pp. 125, 221). See also p. 159 this book. Some dates from Ency. Brit.

Appendix 24

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT, paternal and maternal line, from HENRY I., Emperor of Germany, OTTO I., THE GREAT, Emperor of Germany, and HUGH CAPET, King of France. (Browning, pp. 136, 717, 732-3, combined by S. E. H.)

HENRY I., [*c.* 876-936], (Duke of Saxony) Emperor of Germany, *m.* (2) Matilda of Oldenberg and had:

OTTO I., THE GREAT (or Otho) 912-973], Emperor of Germany, *m.* [951], Adelheid, widow of Lothair, King of Italy, and had:

Adelheid of Germany, who *m.* William, Duke of Aquitaine and had:

Adela, who *m.* HUGH CAPET, King of France (Franks).[1] (Son of Hugh the Great of Burgundy, crowned at Reims, and had:

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[1]Capet, the name of a family to which, for nearly nine centuries, the Kings of France, and many of the rulers of the most powerful fiefs in that country belonged, and which mingled with several of the other royal races of Europe. The original significance of the name remains in dispute, but the first of the family to whom it was applied was Hugh, who was elected King of the Franks in 987. (Ency. Brit. 11th ed. Vol. 5, p. 251.)

Note by S. E. H.—In "History of France" by W. H. Jervis may be found an alternate and very concise lineage, from Hugh Capet, through ten consecutive sovereigns of France, Robert II to Philip IV, reigning from 996 to 1314, whose youngest daughter, Isabella, married Edward II, of England and was the mother of Edward III of England.

Note—2. Hugh Capet himself was son of Hugh the Great, Duke of France; he son of Robert II, Duke of France; he son of Robert-fortis, Duke of France; he son of Wittekind III, Count of Wettin; he son of Wittekind II; and he son of WITTEKIND THE GREAT, last King of the Saxons. (Browning, pp. 732, 733.)

ROBERT II (THE PIOUS), [*c.* 970-1031], King of France, *m.* Constance of Provence.

Princess Adela, of France, *m.* Baldwin V., 7th Count of Flanders.

Lady Matilda, of Flanders, *m.* WILLIAM I., King of England.

Princess Gundred, 5th daughter, *m.* William de Warren, Earl of Surrey.

William, 2nd Earl of Warren and Surrey, *m.* Isabel, granddaughter of HENRY I., of France.

Lady Adelina de Warren *m.* Henry, son of DAVID I., King of Scots.

Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon, *m.* Maud, daughter of Earl of Chester.

Lady Isabel de Huntingdon *m.* Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale.

Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, *m.* Isabel, daughter of Earl of Clare.
Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, *m.* Margaret, Countess of Carrick.

ROBERT BRUCE, [1274-1329], King of Scotland, *m.* Lady Isabella de Mar, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar.

For later lines, Campbell, Montgomery, Hume, Logan and Smith, see Pedigree CXXXVI. Browning, p. 500 and this book, p. 159, 165 including Hilles name.

Appendix 25

MARGARET HILL HILLES

ROYAL DESCENT, from ROMANUS II, Emperor of Constantinople, through HENRY I, King of France, de Vermandois, Huntingdon and Bruce lines, to ROBERT BRUCE. Pedigree LXXIV, Browning, p. 295. See also p. .... of this book.)

1. ROMANUS II., Emperor of Constantinople, A. D. 959, had:
2. Lady Anne, who *m.* Wolodomir, Grand Duke of Russia, and had:
3. Jaroslaus, Grand Duke of Russia, who had:
4. Lady Anne, who *m.* HENRY I., King of France, and had:
5. Prince Hugh-Magnus, Count de Vermandois, who *m.* Lady Adela, daughter of Hubert, Count de Vermandois, and had:
6. Lady Isabel de Vermandois, widow of Robert, Earl of Mellent; *m.* secondly, William de Warren, second Earl of Surrey, and had:
7. Lady Adeline de Warren, *d.* 1178, who *m.* 1139, Prince Henry of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland, *d. v. p.*, 1152, eldest son of ST. DAVID, King of Scotland, and had:
8. David, Earl of Huntingdon (brother of Malcolm IV and William the Lion, Kings of Scotland), who *m.* Lady Maud, daughter of the Earl of Chester, and had:
9. Lady Isabel de Huntingdon, who *m.* Robert the Brus, Earl of Annandale, *d.* 1245, and had:
10. Robert Bruce, fifth Earl of Annandale, Sheriff of Cumberland; competitor for the Crown of Scotland, *b.* 1210, *d.* 1295; *m.* Lady Isabel de Clare, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Clare and Gloucester, and had:
11. Robert Bruce, sixth Earl of Annandale and first Earl of Carrick, and had:

..... ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, 1306-1329.

For later lines ,Stuart, Campbell, Montgomery, Hume, Logan and Smith, see Pedigree CXXXVI, pp. 159 and 165 this book, including Hilles name.

(See also Pedigree XXXVI, Browning, p. 145, p. 170 this book.)

Appendix 26

LLOYD OF DOLOBRAN

Descent of Margaret Hill Hilles

From Burke's History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain, as found in "The Hill Family," by John Jay Smith, Philadelphia, 1854, elaborated in "The Pedigree of the Lloyds of Dolobran," by Mrs. Richard Harman Lloyd, 1877, and abbreviated by S. E. H. (See also Pedigree XXXVI, Browning, p. 145 and p. .... this book.)

"Dolobran Hall, the property of Sampson Samuel Lloyd, M. P., the lineal descendant of the family, was purchased by him in 1877, together with Garth Fach in 1873, Dolobran Fach and Coedcowrid, having been previously bought by Henry Lloyd (second son of the late Richard Harman Lloyd) in 1872 and 1873.

"Thus the estate was restored to the family, after having been in the possession of others for nearly a century; James Lloyd having sold in 1780, Dolobran Hall, being the last portion of the property which had belonged to his ancestors for thirteen generations."

"This family was established in the County of Montgomery, about the year 1300, by Clynin (or Celynyn) of Llwydiarth, and was seated at Dolobran from 1400 to 1780; it claims ancient descent from the Kings of Dyfed, in South Wales; from

Meirig, the first on record, who lived in the middle of the sixth century, descended through his eldest son,

Sawl

Lynam

Llewelyn

Seissyltt

Lowarch

Collwyn, Prince of Demeca, or Dimetia, around Myvod, being a part of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.

Gwyn, Prince of Dyfed.

Gwrgant

Ivor

Llewellyn

Cadwgan

Griffith

Cadwgan

Aleth, Prince of Dyfed, who was living in the eleventh century. He married Nest (Agnes), daughter of Llewellyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Morganwg and Glamorgan, and was ancestor of

Llewellyn ap Enion, [ap, i. e. son of,] (of Lloydiarth, through seven intervening generations), whose son,

Ivan Teg, or "the Handsome," "assumed the name of Lloyd about the year 1476, from Lloydiarth, the seat of his grandfather." His son and heir,

David Lloyd, Esq., "of Dolobran, *b.* in 1523, was in the commission of the peace for Montgomeryshire," father of

David Lloyd, Esq., "of Dolobran, *b.* 1549, a magistrate for Montgomeryshire," father of

John Lloyd, Esq., "of Dolobran, *b.* 1575, in the commission of the peace for Montgomeryshire," residing at Coedeowrid, where he lived in great state and gave to Mivoid church most of its communion plate. He left a son,

Charles Lloyd (1st) Esq., "of Dolobran, in the commission of the peace for Montgomeryshire, *b.* in 1613, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stanley,[1] of Knuckyn, Salop, and had issue"

I. Charles (2d), his heir, *b.* in 1637, attached himself to "Friends" in 1662.

II. John, "*b.* in 1638, one of the six clerks in chancery, *m.* Jane, only daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham, of Lidsey, in Surrey, the thirteenth successive knight of that family and the munificent founder of the Royal Exchange."

III. Thomas, "*b.* 17th of February, 1640, and *d.* 10th Sept. 1694. He *m.* first, 9th of Sept., 1665, Mary, daughter of Colonel Roger Jones,[2] of Welsh Pool, governor of Dublin in the reign of James II., who defeated the Marquis of Ormond in Ireland. This Thomas Lloyd joined WILLIAM PENN in the colonization of Pennsylvania, and was Deputy-Governor and President of Council in that province from 1684 to 1693." From his daughter, Deborah Lloyd, who *m.* Dr. Mordecai Moore, and through Deborah Moore, who *m.* Dr. Richard Hill, Margaret Hill who *m.* William Morris, and Gulielma Maria Morris, who *m.* John Smith of "Green Hill," Burlington, N. J., the descent reaches MARGARET HILL SMITH, who *m.* 1821, SAMUEL HILLES, of Wilmington.

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[1]Son of Sir Edward Stanley, son of Sir Foulk., a branch of the Derby family.
[2]See note under Chapter re Thomas Lloyd.

CHAPTER XLV

Appendix 27

SMITHS OF BRAMHAM

(From "The Burlington Smiths," by R. Morris Smith, 1877, (corrected and extended by S. E. H.,) pp. 226-229. Supplemented by "The Morris Family of Philada." by Robert C. Moon, M. D., 1898, pp. 597-736, and by kind assistance of Margaret H. Johnson, Gertrude C. Silliman and others. Descent from William Smith of Bramham, pp. 33, 34.

EIGHTH GENERATION from WILLIAM SMITH of Bramham, Yorkshire (b. circa 1570). After Ninth Generation, only partial given.

The Descendants of John Smith, (Jr.) of "Green Hill", b. Nov. 2, 1761, and Gulielma Maria Morris, b. Aug. 18, 1766, were:

(Children of above):

Henry Hill Smith,
Born, Jan. 8, 1785,
Died, Nov. 5, 1785.

Margaret Hill Smith,
Born, Nov. 7, 1786,
Md., Oct. 31, 1821, Samuel Hilles of Wilmington
Died, Mar. 27, 1882.

Richard M. Smith of West Hill,
Born, June 27, 1788,
Md., Sept. 20, 1810, Susannah, daughter of Isaac Collins
Died, Feb. 11, 1826.

Rachel Smith,
Born, May 26, 1792,
Md., June 28, 1826, George Stewardson
Died, Oct. 7, 1839.

Milcah M. Smith,
Born, May 5, 1795,
Died, Dec. 27, 1802.

John Jay Smith, of "Ivy Lodge", (Germantown).
Born, June 16, 1798,
Md., April 12, 1821, Rachel C., daughter of Robert Pearsall, of Flushing, L. I.
Died, Sept. 23, 1881.

Morris Smith,
Born, Aug. 29, 1801,
Md., June 22, 1825, Caroline, daughter of Robert Smith, of Burlington Co., N. J.
Died, March 28, 1832.

NINTH GENERATION from WILLIAM SMITH of Bramham

(Children of Samuel Hilles and Margaret Hill (Smith) Hilles):

Gulielma Maria Hilles,
Born, Nov. 13, 1822,
Md., Sept. 7, 1843, Charles W. Howland, of New Bedford.
Died, March 14, 1907.
C. W. H. died, Feb. 25, 1896.

William Samuel Hilles,
Born, Jan. 28, 1825,
Md., May 17, 1849, Sarah Lancaster, daughter of Dr. Thos. L. Allen of Attleboro', (now Langhorne, Pa.)
Died in Nice, France, Dec. 26, 1876.

John Smith Hilles,
Born, March 4, 1830,
Md., May 7, 1862, Sarah C., daughter of Joseph Tatum of Woodbury, N. J.
Died, August 19, 1876.

(Children of Richard M. Smith and Susannah (Collins) Smith)

Gulielma Maria Smith,
Born, Sept. 6, 1811,
Md., Sept. 22, 1831, Josiah R. Reeve, of "Locust Shade", (Medford), N. J.
Died, ...

Smiths of Bramham

NINTH GENERATION
Continued

Rachel Collins Smith,
Born, May 6, 1817,
Md., Sept. 8, 1842, Matthew Howland, of New Bedford
Died, ...

Dillwyn Smith,
Born, April 2, 1818,
Md., July 6, 1848, Elizabeth Maris, daughter of William Henry Morris
Died, Sept. 10, 1891.

(Children of George Stewardson and Rachel (Smith) Stewardson)

Thomas Stewardson, of "Hulsmoor"
Born, June 6, 1829,
Md., Nov. 7, 1854, Margaret, daughter of Reuben Haines
Died, Jan, 20, 1902.

John Stewardson,
Born, Aug. 23, 1830,
Died, unmarried, June 29, 1856.

Gulielma Maria Stewardson,
Born, Mar. 1, 1832,
Died, July 24, 1841.

Margaret Stewardson,
Born, Aug. 29, 1834,
Died, unmarried, Oct. 26, 1885.

George Stewardson,
Born, Mar. 2, 1836,
Died, Mar. 1, 1839.

TENTH GENERATION from WILLIAM SMITH of Brahmam

(Children of Charles W. Howland and Gulielma Maria Hilles)

Samuel Hilles Howland
Born, Aug. 12, 1844
Died, June 23, 1851

William Hacker Howland
Born, Feb. 2, 1847
Died, Aug. 6, 1849

Margaret Smith Howland
Born, July 25, 1849
Md. June 6, 1872, Rev. John E. Cookman, of New York
Died, Aug. 22, 1914.
He *b.* June 8, 1836, *d.* Mar. 29, 1891.

TENTH GENERATION
Continued

Charles Samuel Howland
Born, Sept. 4, 1851
Md. Dec. 17, 1873, Mary C., dau. of Murray Shipley, of Cincinnati, O.
Died Oct. 23, 1914.

Susan Howland,
Born, Dec. 1, 1854
Died, unmd. Jan. 6, 1919.

Rachel Smith Howland
Born, Sept. 14, 1856.
Died, unmd., Nov. 3, 1928.

(Children of William S. Hilles and Sarah Lancaster Allen)

Susan Watson Hilles
Born, Feb. 13, 1850.
Md. Dec. 14, 1871, Isaac H. Shearman, son of Capt. David Shearman of New Bedford.
He died Jan. 4, 1879.

Thomas Allen Hilles
Born, Jan. 21, 1852
Md. Sept. 25, 1878, Anna E., dau. of David B. Updegraff.

Samuel Eli Hilles,
Born, Mar. 7, 1854
Md. (1) Oct. 28, 1880, Amy Y., dau. of Saml. C. Tatum, of Cincinnati, O.
She *d.* Dec. 14, 1903.
Md. (2) Feb. 8, 1909, Mina B., dau. of Chas. D. Colburn, of Jamestown, N. Y.

Margaret Smith Hilles,
Born, Mar. 3, 1856
Died, unmd. Dec. 31, 1912.

(Children of John S. Hilles and Sarah C. Tatum)

Anne Tatum Hilles,
Born, June 14, 1863.

William S. Hilles,
Born, May 5, 1865
Md. Oct. 29, 1898, Florence, dau. of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, U. S. Senator, first U. S. Ambassador to Court of St. James, Secretary of State, etc.
Died, Jan. 26, 1928.

Smiths of Bramham

TENTH GENERATION
Continued

Joseph Tatum Hilles,
Born, Feb. 26, 1867
Md. Mar. 2, 1918, Alice Stewart Saylor.
Died, June 24/26, 1924.
(No children)

Margaret Hill Hilles,
Born, Dec. 15, 1870
Md. April 24, 1902, Joseph Esrey Johnson, Jr., son of Joseph Esrey Johnson, of Longdale, Va., and Mary Catherine Roche.
He died by accident April 4, 1919.

ELEVENTH GENERATION from WILLIAM SMITH of Bramham

(Children of John E. Cookman and Margaret Smith Howland)

Charles Howland Cookman,
Born, Mar. 2, 1873,
Md. June 14, 1904, Alma Frances Groves, of Wilmington, Del.
Died, Dec. 6, 1921.

Arthur Shirley Cookman,
Born, Nov. 30, 1880
Md. Oct. 17, 1905, Martha Stephenson, of Haverford, Pa.

Harold Holmes Cookman,
Born, Sept. 4, 1883
Md., April 24, 1913, Helen Pulver Hills, of Torrington, Conn.

Gertrude Morris Cookman,
Born, May 20, 1886
Md. Oct. 10, 1906, Harper Silliman of New York, son of Chas. A. Silliman.

(Children of Charles Samuel Howland and Mary C. Shipley)

Murray Shipley Howland,
Born, Nov. 22, 1874
Md. Aug. 3, 1909, at St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, Margaret Merrill Granger.
She *b.* Sept. 10, 1888.

Alice Gulielma Howland,
Born, Feb. 14, 1883.

ELEVENTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Isaac H. Shearman and Susan Watson Hilles)

Margaret Hilles Shearman,
Born, May 27, 1873

William Hilles Shearman,
Born, Oct. 24, 1876
Died, Mar. 20, 1880.

(Child of Thomas Allen Hilles and Anna E. Updegraff)

Rebecca Edith Hilles,
Born, Dec. 19, 1891

(Child of Samuel E. Hilles and Amy Y. Tatum)

William Tatum Hilles,
Born, April 1, 1883
Md. (1) Oct. 24, 1910, Mary R. Reed.
Md. (2) Feb. 5, 1924, Elizabeth McShane.

(Child of Samuel E. Hilles and Mina B. Colburn)

Elizabeth Mary Hilles (adopted)
Born, May 8, 1917.

(Child of William S. Hilles and Florence Bayard)

Katherine Lee Bayard Hilles,
Born,

(Child of Joseph Esrey Johnson, Jr., and Margaret Hill Hilles)

Joseph Esrey Johnson III,
Born, Aug. 30, 1906

TWELFTH GENERATION from WILLIAM SMITH of Bramham

(Children of Chas. Howland Cookman and Alma Frances Groves)

Frances Evelyn Cookman,
Born, Feb. 27, 1906

Elisabeth Howland Cookman,
Born, Mar. 5, 1914

Smiths of Bramham

TWELFTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Arthur S. Cookman and Martha Stephenson)

Briant Stephenson Cookman
Born, Oct. 9, 1907

John Emory Cookman,
Born, Sept. 2, 1909

Arthur Shirley Cookman, Jr.
Born, Oct. 29, 1911

George Eustis Cookman
Born, Mar. 27, 1916

(Child of Harold H. Cookman and Helen Pulver Hills)

Prentice Clark Cookman,
Born, April 17, 1914

(Children of Harper Silliman and Gertrude Morris Cookman)

Henry Harper Silliman,
Born, Sept. 12, 1907

Margaret Howland Silliman,
Born, June 19, 1911

Caroline Sleeper Silliman,
Born, Aug. 22, 1913

Charles Augustus Silliman,
Born, May 29, 1917

TWELFTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Murray S. Howland and Margaret M. Granger)

Murray Shipley Howland, Jr.
Born, June 5, 1911

Margaret Granger Howland,
Born, Nov. 1, 1913

Katherine Howland,
Born, Oct. 12, 1917

John Christopher Howland,
Born, June 27, 1920

(Adopted children of Alice G. Howland)

Sylvia Ann Shipley

Mary Sheffield Shipley

(Children of William Tatum Hilles and Elizabeth McShane)

Ellen Dixon Hilles,
Born, June 9, 1925

Margaret Tatum Hilles,
Born, Jan. 3, 1928

SMITHS OF BRAMHAM

NINTH GENERATION from WILLIAM SMITH of Bramham.
Collaterals given for reference.

(Children of John Jay Smith and Rachel C. (Pearsall) Smith, as given in "The Burlington Smiths," p. 228 and "The Morris Family of Phila.," p. 740, with variations noted in "Matriculate Catalogue" of Haverford College, 1833-1922.)

Lloyd Pearsall Smith,
Born Feb. 6, 1822.
Married Oct. 13, 1846 ("Matriculate Catalogue" says 1844) Hannah E. Jones, daughter of Issac C. Jones, of "Rockland," Philadelphia.
Died at Germantown, July 12, 1886. L. P. S. was, for many years, Librarian of Library Co. of Phila. Author. Graduate, Class of 1837, Haverford College. Alumni Orator, 1868. In Penna. Vols., Sep. 1862 and Emergency Corps of 3rd. Penna. Reserves.

Albanus Smith,
Born, Sept. 30, 1823; died, Mar. 29, 1842 (unmd.)

Elizabeth Pearsall Smith,
Born July 29, 1825; died ..... (unmd.)

Robert Pearsall Smith,
Born, Feb. 1, 1827,
Married June 25, 1851 ("Matriculate Catalogue" says Nov. 5). Hannah Whitall, dau. of John M. Whitall and Mary (Tatum) Whitall.
Died in London, April 17, 1898. Publisher. Glass manufacturer. Author of "Holiness Through Faith" etc. A Manager, Haverford College, 1849-1859. On removal to England, became neighbor and friend of Alfred Tennyson, at Haslemere.

Gulielma Maria Smith,
Born July 30, 1829; died Dec. 25, 1835.

Horace John Smith, of George's Hill, Phila.
Born Dec. 9, 1832.
Married Dec. 9, 1857, Margaret Longstreth, dau. of William W. Longstreth.
Died in Birmingham, Eng. (having removed there.)

Margaret Hill Smith,
Born Oct. 14, 1840; died Dec. 27, 1840.

[Children of Morris Smith and Caroline M. (Smith) Smith.]

Richard Morris Smith, of "Stanley."
Born Aug. 22, 1827; died 1896.
Married Mar. 30, 1875, Anna Kaighn, dau. of Charles Kaighn, of Kaighn's Point, N. J.
Architect. Author of "The Burlington Smiths, A Family History," 1877.

Robert Lindley Smith, *b.* .....; *d.* young.

Elizabeth Bacon Smith, *b.* .....; *d.* young.

As to the unusual attractions of the two daughters of James Logan, but to which one it applies we do not know, a fine picture is drawn of one William Black, who, in 1744, accompanied a Commission from Virginia, with similar representatives from Maryland and Pennsylvania, who jointly effected "a treaty with the six nations of Indians, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for the relinquishment of lands, etc."

Mr. Black writes: "We got to Mr. Logan's (at 'Stenton') a few minutes after 3, and found him hid in the Bushes, an expression the Indians used when Treating with the Province, at Philadelphia, in July, 1742, saying: 'They were sorry to find their Good Friend, James Logan, hid in the Bushes.' Meaning it gave them Concern their Friend was so much oppres'd with Sickness as to be oblig'd to live a Life Retired from Public Affairs: he had been a very great Benefactor to the Indians, and Conducted several Treaties with them, and they, having always found him true to them, had an extraordinary regard for him."

"Evidently, one of Logan's daughters made a great impression upon young William Black, for in the same letter, he confesses he burnt his "Lips more than once, being quite thoughtless of the warmth of my Tea, [1] entirely lost in contemplating her Beauties"—of which he gives an enthusiastic description. [2]

"During the life of William Penn, and the minority of his children, he managed exclusively the family interests in the Province.

The governors were respectively directed to conduct themselves by his counsels, and in proportion as they adhered to this instruction, their place was made easy, so far as that depended upon the proprietary family. If they disregarded his admonitions, they were removed." [3]

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[1] "The tea-service of silver, presented by William Penn to my grandmother, Hannah Logan, was inherited by my elder brother Richard, and is now in possession of his daughter, Rachel Howland of New Bedford. . . . It has been valued at three hundred dollars."

Foot-note by E. P. S., 1892. "It was bought by Robert Pearsall Smith, about 1888, for six hundred dollars, and in 1890 was taken over to him by his daughter, Alys W. Smith and myself to England, where he now resides."

("Recollections," John Jay Smith, p. 331.)

Its present whereabouts is unknown to S. E. H. See note opposite.

[2] ("The Burlington Smiths," pp. 129, 130.)

[3] ("Recollections," Smith, p. 341, from Gordon's Hist. of Penna.)

DR. GEORGE LOGAN

Grandson of JAMES LOGAN of "Stenton"

The high position of the Logans, in the formative period of the Republic, may be judged from a belated examination of that discriminating book by Claude G. Bowers, "Jefferson and Hamilton," (copyright of 1925, and here abbreviated, by kind permission of its author). Dr. George Logan was the second son of William Logan, and the latter the son of James Logan, the builder of "Stenton" and deputy of William Penn.[1] Hannah Logan, the daughter of Penn's secretary, was the grandmother of Margaret Hill (Smith) Hilles. Dr. Logan was the first cousin of the latter's father.

"Frivolity, extravagance, exaggerated imitation of Old-World dissipations, could scarcely have been suited to Jefferson's taste; but when he wished for society of another sort, he could always run in on Rittenhouse to discuss science, or on Dr. Rush who mixed politics with powders; or better still, he could drive out to 'Stenton', the beautiful country house of Dr. James Logan and his cultured wife, approached by its glorious avenue of hemlocks. There he could sit under the trees on the lawn or walk in the old-fashioned gardens or browse in the fine library. There before the huge fireplace in the lofty wainscoted rooms he could sit with the Doctor and discuss the aristocratic tendencies of the times, and this he frequently did. Despite his democracy, Jefferson lived like an aristocrat. He had found a place in the country, near the city, where the house was 'entirely embosomed in high plane trees with good grass below', and there, on warm summer days, he was wont to 'breakfast, dine, write, read and entertain company' under the trees. Even in its luxury, his was the home of philosopher. It was under these plane trees that he worked out much of the strategy of his political battles".[2]

The quarrel between the followers of Jefferson and those of Hamilton was spirited and often abusive. "Monroe was infamous, and even gentle, cultured

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[1]Mr. Bowers seems to have made an error in the first name of the Logan described above. James Logan (II), son of James Logan (I), Penn's secretary, was not the one referred to. His brother William (b. 1718; d. 1776) was father of Dr. George Logan (b. 1753; d. 1821), to whom the above matter pertains.

Dr. George Logan was appointed U. S. Senator in 1801, in place of Peter Muhlenberg, and served out the term, until March, 1807. "In 1810, Dr. Logan again went abroad on an errand of peace. The troubles between Great Britain and his country were fast bringing war; but his efforts were unavailing; and the war of 1812 followed, to desolate America, and to add nothing to the power or prestige of England". Cf. "Provincial Councillors of Penna." Keith, pp. 21, 22. See also "Americans of Royal Descent", Browning, p. 227. "The Hill Family", Smith, p. XL. "Recollections", Smith, pp. 203, 204. "The Morris Family of Philada.", Moon, p. 436.

[2] pp. 138, 139.

old Dr. Logan, 'neath whose magnificient trees at 'Stenton' Mrs. Washington has passed delightful afternoons, became a cross between a clown and a rascal. No Democrat was spared".[1]

Again, "during that hectic summer, he (Jefferson) stole away from the turmoil and hate to the beautiful country home of the Logans, where he could forget the bitterness of the battle, browsing in its great library or lounging beneath its majestic trees."[2]

Doctor Logan was later to come in for particular abuse when war with France was demanded by many of the Federalists. "The war cry was sinking to a hoarse whisper, when Dr. James Logan, who had entertained the Washingtons, and who was a follower of Jefferson, quietly slipped out of Philadelphia one day and sailed for France—and the war hawks were in a frenzy. When Logan, at his own expense and wholly on his own volition, went to Paris, it was to determine the state of the public mind there for himself. He was a leading citizen, his family familiar to society, his home one of the most cultured in the community, and, aside from being a friend of the French democracy, he was a Quaker and an enemy of war. He felt that the country had been deceived by war propaganda, and he determined to find out for himself. . . . Four or five days before his departure, he had informed Jefferson of his purpose and asked for letters of introduction and a certification of his citizenship. It was not a secret that Jefferson was opposed to a preventable war, but no instructions were given the Doctor, no communication was sent by Jefferson, and there was no conspiracy at all. Thus, on his own volition, Logan went to Paris, talked with Otis, Federalist friend Codman and other Americans, conversed with leading Frenchmen, dined with Merlin, met Talleyrand, and ascertained, as he had expected, that peace could be preserved with honor. A simple, honest man, with none of the crooked mental twists of the professional politican, he returned with the confident expectation that the President (Adams) and his advisers would be glad to get the benefit of his observations. He reached Philadelphia to find himself the object of immeasurable abuse." . . .

"When Congress met, Logan found himself the subject of a bitter debate, brought on by the introduction of the so-called 'Logan Law', prohibiting unofficial meddling in international affairs."[3] (Act of Congress, January 30, 1799).

"In view of the scurvy treatment he had received, his own statement is one of value. He had been met at Hamburg by La Fayette, who had furnished him with the means to proceed to Paris. There he found negotiations at an end. Knowing no law, 'moral or political', that prevented him from serving his country, he had sought interviews with leading characters and found France anxious for peace. Whereupon he had suggested the lifting of the embargo on American shipping detained in French ports and the release of American sailors held prisoners. He had not gone to Paris 'at the direction or on the request or on the advice of any person whatever'. He went for his own pleasure, on his own views, and at his own expense."[4]

While, nowadays, forbidden by statute and liable to grave abuse, one cannot but admire the independence, the initiative and the force of character lying behind this errand of "Doctor" Logan, in 1798, the then master of 'Stenton'.

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[1] p. 355.
[2] p. 373.
[3] pp. 423, 424.
[4] p. 425.

Appendix 29

JAMES LOGAN
Summary of his Public Services

Compiled by S. E. H. from pages 6-13 of
"The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, 1733-1776"
by Charles P. Keith, 1883.

JAMES LOGAN, born at Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, October 20, 1674.

Died at "Stenton," Philadelphia, December 31, 1751.

Married Sarah, sister of Charles Read, the Councillor, October 9, 1714.

Chosen by William Penn as his Secretary and accompanied Penn on his second voyage (in the "Canterbury") to the New World 1699.

Made Secretary of the Council.

Allowed a vote in the Council, April 21, 1702.

Made a Member of the Council and qualified, February 8, 1703-4.

Made by Penn Commissioner of Property and Receiver-General, circa 1702.

Mayor of Philadelphia, 1723.

Made by Governor Gordon a Justice of the Peace, circa 1730.

Made by unanimous vote of the Council, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, from September, 1731, to August 9, 1739.

Made President of the Council (by priority) and served for two years from 1736.

Also served as Acting-Governor of the Province, for the same period.

Note by S. E. H. Regarding statement of John Jay Smith, as to origin of the Logan silver tea-service, Amelia Mott Gummere wrote S. E. H. Jan. 23, 1897: "Cousin J. J. S. was wrong in supposing the silver service in our 'Smith book' was given by Penn. Thomas Stewardson had the hall marks read, and I have the record from him. None of the pieces were made before Wm. Penn died, and I have so indicated in my copy". See opposite.

Appendix 30

CHAPTER XLVII

THOMAS LLOYD

Testimony of Haverford and Dolobran Meetings

TESTIMONY subscribed by several Friends in Behalf of the Monthly Meeting of Haverford concerning our dear and ancient Brother THOMAS LLOYD.

The Love of God and the Regard we have to the blessed Truth, constrains us to give forth this Testimony concerning the faithful Servant of the Lord and our dear Friend, Thomas Lloyd; having had long Acquaintance with him, both in Wales where he formerly lived & also in Pennsylvania where he finished his Course & laid down his Head in Peace with the Lord & is at Rest & Joy with him forever.

He was by Birth of them who are called Gentry, his Father a Man of considerable Estate, & of great Esteem in his Time, of an antient House & Estate called Dolobran in Montgomery shire North Wales; he was brought up at the best Schools & from thence to the College at Oxford; and because of his great natural and acquired Parts many of the great ones cast an Eye of great Regard upon him, & being proffered Degrees & Places of wordly Preferments, he refused them all. . . .

He never turn'd his Back on the Truth nor was weary in his Travel Sion-wards, but a sound Pillar in the Spiritual Building of the Lord; in many Disputes both with them called the Learned Clergy of England and with some called Peers of the Realm & in Imprisonments and much Loss of outward Things to the Honour of Truth and the Stopping in measure the Mouths of Gainsayers and Persecutors. Yet these Exercises & Trials which he bore thro' the Ability God gave him in the Land of his Nativity, are small to be compared to the many & great Exercises, Grief & Sorrows he met withal & went thro' in Pennsylvania; 'tis hard to declare what we have known of them; he with much Meekness & Patience bore all, & we are well satisfied his Reward is great with the Lord. . . . His innocent Life and meek Spirit lives with us and his Memorial is sweet and comfortable to us & will be had in Remembrance by the faithful. . . .

His dying Words or last Expressions a little before his Departure a Friend took in writing for the satisfaction of Friends. Many Friends being present he spoke as followeth, viz, 'Friends, I love you all[1] & and am going from you, & I die in Unity and in Love with all faithful Friends. I have fought a good Fight & have kept the Faith which stands not in the Wisdom of Words, but in the Power of God. I have fought not for Strife & Contention, but for Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and for the Simplicity of the Gospel. I lay down my head in Peace and I desire you may all do so. Friends, farewell all.'

He also spake farther to G. O. 'I desire thee to mind my Love to Friends in old England if thou livest to go over to see them. I have lived in Unity with them

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[1]Also quoted by Rees, p. 271.

and do end my Days in Unity with them, and do desire the Lord to keep them all faithful to the End in the Simplicity of the Gospel.'

(Signed)

Griffith Owen	Hugh Roberts[1]
Richard Walters	John Roberts
Robert Owen	Edward Jones
Reese Johns	Daniel Humphreys
Cadwallader Morgan	Griffith Jones
John Humphreys	Edward Reese
John Bevan	William Edwards
John Evans	David Meredith
Stephan Evans	Ellis Pugh
Philip Price	William Howell
Ellis Ellis	Humphrey Ellis
David Laurance	Benjamin Humphreys
Morris Lewelen	William Jenkins
William Lewis	

"Philada. The 2d of 6 month 1684.

My dear & well-beloved Friends of &
belonging to Dolobran Q. Meeting.

The warm & tender Saluation of my Love is unfeignedly to you, with whom I have conversed & walked some Years in Unity, Zeal, Concord, and endeavored Serviceableness: you are because of our Nearness familiar yet honourable in my Thoughts & Esteem.

The Truth as it is, in Jesus prosper and increase daily in your minds and rest bountifully on your Habitations. . . .

Our Meetings are very full; I guess we had no less Number than 800 last first Day; . . . Our Governor is embarking for England. Our well-wishes go with & attend him. He hopes to have an Opportunity by Testimony or Writing to express his Love & Remembrance to the several Churches of Britain. Our Friends from the neighborhood are generally well & tolerably settled. . . . In Love I lived with you, in Love I took my leave of you, in Love I bid you a Christian & brotherly farewell."

(Signed) Thomas Lloyd"

The pamphlet concludes with:
"A TESTIMONY from Friends & Brethren of the Quarterly Meeting held at Dolobran in Mountgomeryshire (sic), Northwales (sic) the 30th of 8mo. 1711, concerning our dear & worthy Friend

THOMAS LLOYD.

Though we may truly say with Apostle Paul that not many wise men after the Flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called; yet it hath pleased the Lord in his Mercy to visit & reach unto some Few, who have been acknowledged Men of Wisdom & Learning, and they have received the blessed Truth in the Love of it, & continued faithful thereunto untill the End of their Days, thro' all their

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[1]Doubtless the same Hugh Roberts who, in writing Wm. Penn says: "No one could charge Lloyd of a hasty or unsavory word." (Rees, p. 160.)

Sufferings Tribulations & Exercises of many Kinds. Amongst which Number our honourable Friends CHARLES LLOYD of Dolobran and this our Friend THOMAS LLOYD his youngest Brother may be accounted who were esteemed wise and learned Men by the wise & learned of the Age.

Both the said Brothers were Men of great natural and acquired Parts and ingenious men, as the Enemies and Adversaries of Truth who knew them were obliged to confess and acknowledge. They were both brought up Scholars in some of the best Schools, and under the Care and Tutorship of the most able Schoolmasters that were in these Parts, wheir (sic) they profited very much in their Learning. From whence they were sent to the University at Oxford where they continued Students for some Years, and improved themselves and were accounted Men of extraordinary Parts. . . .

Our dear Friend THOMAS LLOYD was convinced of Truth about the Year 1663, & he gave up in all Faithfulness & Obedience thereunto; & after some Years he had a Gift in the Ministry committed unto him, & he was very serviceable to Truth & Friends in many places. He practiced Physick & had great Knowledge & Experience therein, having generally good Success, and he was conscientiously carefull over his Patients whether rich or poor. . . .

In the Year 1681 his Brother Charles Lloyd & himself held a publick Dispute most part of two Days, with Wm. Lloyd then Bishop of this Diocese (now Bishop of Worchester) & the Dean of Bangor of Hereford, & with Henry Dodwell a learned Man, at the Town Hall, in Llanwilling in this County of Mountgomery (sic). . . . As to his Services for Truth after he went to America, we shall leave that to Friends in those parts who knew him, & we doubt not but they can give a good Testimony of him whilst he lived amongst them. . . .

Signed in Behalf & by the Appointment of the said Meeting, by

He was born in the Year	1640	Charles Lloyd*
Convinced in	1663	Robert Griffith
Died in the 10th 7mo.	1694	Richard Lewis
		William Reynolds
		Owen Roberts
		Amos Davis"

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*Note by S. E. H.—Charles Lloyd, signer above was doubtless Thomas Lloyd's nephew, a son of the Charles Lloyd commemorated in the "Testimony." It is interesting to find that Thomas Lloyd had, ten years earlier, himself signed a Certificate in Philadelphia, for William Penn.

"Before leaving (after Penn's first vist), Penn desired a Certificate, touching his demeanor in the Province. This was signed by Thomas Lloyd and fifteen others, in the name of the meeting at Philadelphia, 5 VIII. August 5th, 1684." (Rees, p. 193.)

Appendix 31

CHAPTER XLVIII

RICHARD HILLES

Additional

Conveyance by Richard Hilles, of certain property in London, for benefit of his son, Gerson, and others, and providing an annuity for "six poor aged men" of their fraternity (of his Guild).

"A. D. 1587-8, Anno 30, Elizabeth. Monday next before the Feast of S. Mildred, Virgin (20 Feb.).

Hilles (Richard) 'marchaunt tailor'-

To the Master and Wardens of the Merchant-tailors of the Fraternity of S. John the Baptist in the City of London and their successors . . . his messuages in the parish of S. Botolph without Algate, to hold, until the decease of Gerson his son, in trust for his 'nephewe' Daniel Hilles, son of his son Daniel, and for Elizabeth, dau. of his son Barnabas, and after the decease of his son Gerson, in trust to pay five pounds yearly to six poor aged men of their fraternity 'then occupienge or such as before shall have occupied sheringe with broad sheres or rowing at the perche'; and failing these, to so many widows as do not marry again and have been the wives of such men as aforesaid; and again, failing these, to as many aged men of the fraternity occuping, or who shall have occupied, making of garments, or any other lawful art, mistery, or manual occupation, as are necessary to make up the deficiency of men or widows who did 'shere and rowe woolen cloths'." Dated 28 June, 1586-Roll 269-24 (Court of Husting, London. Calendar of Wills, Part II-1358-1688, MDCCCXC (1890), p. 712.)

"The shearing here spoken of was the shearing or cutting the nap of cloth, and gave rise to a class of handicraftsmen known as shearmen. The term 'rowing at the perche' probably refers to a process of roughing cloth, 'rowe' cloth being synonymous for a rough cloth, folding or frieze. (Way's Prompt Parv.)"

"Stow, on the other hand, in speaking of the Mayor's and the Sheriff's liveries, mentions broad cloth 'rowed or striped athwart', as if 'rowed' cloth were equivalent to 'rayed' or 'ray' cloth." ('Survey', Thomas' ed., p. 107.)

Appendix 32

CHAPTER XLIX
JOHN DICKINSON
Additional data

A Great-Uncle by marriage of Margaret Hill (Smith) Hilles, sec. p. 35.

To John Dickinson is attributed the authorship of "Address to the King," by the First Provincial or Colonial Congress, meeting in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in 1774.

Says John Marshall: "The Committee which brought in this admirably well-drawn and truly conciliatory address were Lee, John Adams, Johnson, Henry, Rutledge and Dickinson. The original composition has been generally attributed to Mr. Dickinson." [1] "Letters were also addressed to colonies of St. Johns, Nova Scotia, Georgia and the Floridas and Quebec, proposed by Cushing, Lee, Dickinson. [2] "Masterly state papers were issued by Congress (1774) in conformity to the resolutions; namely a Petition to the King, drafted by Mr. Dickinson of Philadelphia etc.," [3]

John Dickinson was, on 3rd July, 1775, named first in the "Committee of Safety" appointed by the Assembly, its twenty-five members including Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris, with Franklin as President. [4]

"In June, 1776, a Committee was appointed to prepare and digest the form of a Confederation to be entered into between the United Colonies, which brought in a draft (in the handwriting of John Dickinson) on the 12th of the succeeding month." [5]

"John Dickinson is supposed to have been the principal author of the Articles of Confederation; but as the work of the Committee was done in secret, and has never been reported, the point cannot be determined." [6]

With Robert Morris, he opposed the Declaration of Independence, deeming it premature, and did ot sign it. However, in October,

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[1](Life of George Washington, New York, Wm. H. Wise & Co., 1925, Vol. I, p. 434, note)

[2](Same. pp. 436, 437)

[3](Irving's Life of George Washington, 1883 edition, Vol. I, p. 430.)

[4]("The Morris Family of Philada.," Vol. I, p. 325.)

[5](Marshall, p. 355, note.)

[6](Same, Vol. IV, p. 206)
("A Critical Period of American History," Fiske, 1888, p. 93)

1777, he was made brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia, having previously served in the Continental army as a private.[1]

John Dickinson's earliest known ancestor seems to have been a Charles Dickinson, who died in London, in 1653. He left three sons, all Quakers, who came to Virginia in 1654, to escape imprisonment as non-conformists. J. D. was born in Maryland, Nov. 8, 1732, the son of Samuel Dickinson, who moved from Maryland into Kent Co., Delaware, in 1740, and became a Judge in Dover.[2]

"The story of Mr. Dickinson's life forms an important part in the history of Pentnsylvania. From the year 1760, until his term of office as Presidens of the Supreme Executive Council expired, in 1783, Mr. Dickin on was probably the most conspicuous person in the service of the State. So, also, from the meeting of the Stamp-Act Congress, in 1765, until his death, in 1808, Mr. Dickinson was a prominent figure in our national history. He was the first to advocate resistance to the ministerial plan of taxation, on constitutional grounds. For more than a year after the enforcement of the Boston Port-Bill, according to Mr. Bancroft,-for a much longer period, in the opinion of his contemporaries, 'he controlled the counsels of the country.' He had the courage to maintain that the Declaration of Independence was inopportune, and in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, he took a leading part."[3]

"Being under the same Proprietor and the same Governor, Pennsylvania and Delaware were so closely connected before the Revolution that there was an interchange of public men."[4]

Public office, in those times, did not provide a bed of roses. While he was "President" of Pennsylvania, in June ,1783, and having only a few State militia under him, a mutiny of soldiers suddenly occurred and the Congress hastily fled to Princeton.[5]

As a member of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, he took a very prominent part. "There was John Dickinson, who had moved from Pennsylvania into Delaware, and now came to

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[1](Memoirs of Hist. Soc. of Penna., 1891, Vols. XIII and XIV, with Preface by Chas. J. Stille, p. 9 and Hist. of Delaware, Scharf, p. 205.)

[2](Hist. of Delaware, Scharf, Vol. I, p. 205.)

[3](Stille's Preface, pp. iii and iv.)

[4](Ency. Brit. Eleventh Edition, Vol. VIII, p. 184.)

[5](Fiske, p. 112.)

defend the equal rights of the smaller States." It was largely through his influence that Delaware was the first to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 6, 1787, Pennsylvania following six days later.[1] "John Dickinson was appointed chairman of the Annapolis Convention of 1787, preliminary to the Constitutional Convention." (Marshall, Vol. IV, p. 206.) He was also a member of the Delaware Constitutional Convention in 1792.[2]

Dickinson's interests were not exclusively political. He helped to found Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., in 1783 and was the first President of its Board of Trustees, and for many years, its chief benefactor.[3]

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[1](Fiske, p. 359).

[2](History of Delaware, Vol. I, p. 206.)

[3](Ency. Brit. 11th ed. Vol. VIII, p. 184.)

CHAPTER L

"HILTON," and DR. JAMES TILTON
Wilmington, Delaware.

As to "HILTON," Wilmington, Delaware, successively known, also, as "Bellevue," "Federal Hill," and "Tilton's Hill" and its owners, Bancroft Woodcock, Dr. James Tilton and Charles W. Howland.

"'Federal Hill,' or 'Bellevue,' was originally the home of Bancroft Woodcock, an Englishman who was a silversmith in the town as early as 1765. Though a conservative and somewhat austere member of the Society of Friends, he was known as the best skater in all the country round-about. . . .

Dr. James Tilton bought the 'Bellevue' property and gave it the name of 'Federal Hill,' for the reason it was one of the sites considered by the Committee of Congress appointed to select the location of the national capital. They eventually fixed upon Washington, but the place was much admired by them.

The view from the cupola of the old mansion extends over the city of Wilmington, formerly included one of the church-spires of Philadelphia, and stretches away to New Jersey on the east, touching Iron Hill, on the Maryland boundary to the south.

In 1802, Dr. James Tilton built the big house, 38 feet square, and in 1808, planted large chestnut trees around it, some of which are still standing. Charles W. Howland has been the owner of this property since 1852, and in 1856 remodeled it as it now stands." [1]

Dr. James Tilton, born Kent Co., Delaware, 1745, was spoken of by Washington as a gentleman of great merit. He was author of many important medical works. He was surgeon of 1st. Delaware Regiment in the Revolution, and in 1777, in charge of the General Hospital at Princeton and later at Trenton, and introduced a system, the nnew, of free ventilation in small log-huts, greatly favoring typhus patients.

"On this delightful spot ('Bellevue') which commands a view of the Delaware, Christiana and Brandywine Rivers, with the town

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*"History of Delaware," Vol. II, page 652.

and also the intervening country of many miles in breadth, so beautifully interspersed with fields and woods, he built his house of the blue granite which underlies the ridge, and there removed, expecting to be permitted to enjoy his remaining years, disengaged from the more arduous duties of his profession. Fond of horticulture and pomology, he adorned his grounds with flowers and fruits, and here he administered to the diseased or entertained his friends at his frugal, but hospitable table, upon the products of his own farm."

Upon breaking out of the War of 1812, his ripe medical judgment and experience were soon in demand, and against his own preference for a quiet life, he became Surgeon-General, and despite his advanced years, inaugurated many improvements in that administration and won new honors, finally dying May 14, 1822, in his 77th year. [1]

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[1]Same, Vol. I, pp. 474, 475.

Appendix 34

CHAPTER LI

GEORGE WASHINGTON and JOHN MARSHALL
His Biographer

The title-page of a late edition of Marshall's Life of Washington is so impressive in its detail, that it is here given in its true setting.

The
Life
of
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Commander-in-Chief
of the American Forces,
during the War which established the Independence
of his country,
and
FIRST PRESIDENT
of the
UNITED STATES
Compiled
under the inspection of
The Honourable Bushrod Washington[1]
from
Original Papers
bequeathed to him by his deceased relative and now in possession
of the author.
To which is prefixed,
AN INTRODUCTION,
containing
a compendious view of the colonies planted by the English
on the
Continent of North America,
from their settlement
to the commencement of that War which terminated in their
INDEPENDENCE.
By JOHN MARSHALL[2]
(Five Volumes)
New York
Wm. H. Wise & Co.
1925

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[1]"Bushrod Washington, the nephew of George Washington, was an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1798-1829, and thus participated with John

Marshall, Chief Justice, in the momentous deliberations and decisions of that Court, in that formative period."

(Century Cyclopedia, Copyright, 1900, p. 1051. By permission, The Century Co.)

[2]John Marshall himself, born in Virginia, Sept. 24, 1755, died July 6, 1835, was, for thirty four years, Chief-Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and previously had had a remarkable career.

1775-1781, served in Revolutionary Army as lieutenant and later captain.
1781, resigned his commission, studied law, practiced in Fauquier Co., and later in Richmond, including the defence of Lord Fairfax, in notable case of Hite *v.* Fairfax, and won his case, and took the leadership of the bar of Virginia.
1782-1791, and 1795-1797, member of Virginia Assembly.

1797-1798, Envoy-Extraordinary, with two others, to France.
1798, member of Virginia Convention to act on proposed Constitution of the United States.

1799, member of Congress.

1800-1801, Secretary of State, under President John Adams, serving also from Jan. 31, as Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, which
1835. position he held until his death on 6th July, 1835.

"It was as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, however, that Marshall won lasting fame."

"In their application ('of general principles rather than authority'), Marshall has had no equal upon the American bench."

"The Constitution," says Judge Story, "since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind, for its true interpretation and vindication."[1]

[2]"Simple in the best sense of the word, his intellectual processes were so clear that he never doubted the correctness of the conclusion to which they led him."

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[1](Ency. Brit., Ninth Edition, 1883, p. 581.)

[2](Ency. Brit., Eleventh Edition, 1911, p. 771).

CHAPTER LII

JAMES SHARPLES or SHARPLESS

Painter of Washington Portraits

Some further word as to James Sharples (or "always known in the States as Sharpless") may be of interest.

"His special fame consists in the fact that Washington sat to him in 1796, and the profile-portrait which he painted has so great a reputation that very many copies of it were made by his wife and daughter Rolinda, in order to supply the demand for it. One of these copies is in the National Portrait Gallery and is the work of Mrs. Sharples.

"Sharples was born in about 1750, and was first intended for the Catholic priesthood; but finding he had no vocation, became an artist. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1779 and 1785, and reached New York in 1796. He died in New York in 1811, and his wife, leaving one son, Felix, in America, returned to England, where she died."[1]

"W. S. Baker's 'Engraved Portraits of Washington,' Philada., 1880, is the most extensive record, excluding lithographs and wood-cuts."

"James Sharples or Sharpless, an English painter, besides making some effective profiles . . . is also the author of other pictures (1796, etc.)" Mr. Winsor then gives the destination or whereabouts of several likenesses, attributed to Sharpless, and mentions the crayon portrait in National Portrait Gallery, London, by Mrs. Sharples, referred to above. Evidently he had not seen the latter, a profile-portrait, as shown herein; for he adds: "The likenesses so far mentioned are,wholly or in part,front-views,except the side aspects of the Houdon head." (Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," 8 volumes, Vol. 7, pp. 563, 575.) Mr. Winsor was Librarian of Harvard University from 1877 until his death in 1897.

Mr. Winsor also says: "Marshall's 'Life of George Washington' the most authentic material respecting Washington's life, namely his own papers, received the impress of a true historic spirit." He notes, however, that G. W. P. Custis, the adopted grandson of Washington, wrote "Recollections of Washington."[2]

"The work of Sharpless was exerted, as evidence goes, in profile. The wife of the artist, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharpless, has left us a profile-picture, in civil dress, which was owned recently, if not now (1888) by Mrs. Eliza M. Evans, daughter of Gen. A. W. White, of New Jersey.

"The last portrait made of Washington in his life-time is the one known as the "Saint Memin" picture, portrayed in 1798, for which he had a sitting, as would appear . . . Jules Feret de St. Memin used a machine for securing easily the outline of a profile, and in finishing it, reduced it for his coppers. This original,

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[1](Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, Vol. V, p. 73. Published by Geo. Bell & Sons, London, 1905.)

[2](Same, Vol. 7, p. 300.)

which is rather striking and life-like, in military dress, was owned by the late James Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn." "Mr. Charles Henry Hart says that a profile, perhaps original by Vallee, belongs to himself."[1]

In "Some Colonial Mansions," by Thomas Allen Glenn, (Philada., 1900, pp. 87, 88) one may read: "The last sitting (?) Washington gave to a painter was in Philadelphia, in 1796, when James Sharpless made a profile likeness in pastel. An Englishman by birth, Sharpless had been educated in France for the Roman Catholic priesthood; but forsaking the church for the fine-arts, he returned to his native country, married a lady of congenial tastes, and adopted the profession of painting, in which he attain eminence.

In 1796, when in middle life, he came to this country with his wife and three children, and landed at New York, which he made his headquarters. . . . As his charge was invariably fifteen dollars ($15.00) for a profile and twenty dollars ($20.00) for a full head, and as his wife was almost as skilful with the brush, he made a very comfortable living for those days."

He travelled in a curious four-wheeled carriage, made after his own design, and arranged to carry the whole family and all his painting apparatus, and drawn by one large, uncomplaining horse. He was a mechanic of no mean skill, and a chemist as well, and manufactured the crayons he used in his profession.

He was a plain and frugal man, and when he died suddenly in New York Feb. 6, 1811, at age of about sixty years, he left quite an estate. His body lies in the burying-ground attached to the Roman Catholic Chapel on Barclay Street.

Washington was delighted with Sharpless and ordered portraits of every member of his family, including young George Washington Lafayette, who was then with him. . . . Sharpless also made a pastel portrait of Martha Washington.

Irving, in his 'Life of Washington'[2] says:

> 'The profile-likeness of Washington, by Sharpless, is a valuable item of the legacy which Art has beqeathed (sic) of those noble and benign features; he evidently bestowed upon it his greatest skill, and there is no more correct facial outline of the immortal subject in existence; a disciple of Lavater would probably find it the most available side-view for physiognomical inference . . . .
>
> Glenn adds: "George W. P. Custis says, in a letter written four months before his death, to Thomas Wm. Channing Moore, of New York: 'The finest and purest likeness of the chief is the original picture in crayon by Sharpless, done in 1796, and with the original by Peale in 1772, of the Provincial Colonel, forms the first and last of the originals of Washington most to be relied upon in the world.
>
> Stuart is the great original of the *first president of the U. S.*; Peale of the *colonial officer*; *Sharpless* of the *man*.' In another letter to the same a month later, he says: 'I assured Lord Napier, who made me an especial visit to inspect the treasures, that the Sharpless (*original from life*) was

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[1](Bryan, pp. 577, 578).

[2](Irving, Vol. V, 1883 ed., p. 351.)

> *the best likeness of the man* extant. Trumbull for the figure, Stuart for the head, and Sharpless for the expression, and you have all you can have of the portraiture of Washington.' "

Mr. Glenn, in his book above referred to, shows portraits both of George and of Martha Washington, which he says are "from pastels by James Sharpless," but the first not so pleasing, one thinks, as the portrait shown herein.

"The statue by Houdon, at Richmond, has been accepted as the typical likeness, but the forehead is probably too retreating. . . . Those (portraits) by Trumbull and Sharpless are considered faithful in most respects."[1]

" 'Judge Marshall,' says Dr. Sparks in a letter to us, 'once told me that the head of Houdon's statue at Richmond, seen at a point somewhat removed towards the side, from the front, presented as perfect a resemblance of the living man as he could conceive possible in marble.' "

Irving quotes Gilbert Stuart as saying of his "illustrious sitter": (Irving, p. 367.)

> "There were features in his face, totally different from what he had observed in any other human being; the sockets of the eyes, for instance, were larger than what he ever met with before, and the upper part of the nose broader. All his features were indicative of the strongest passions; yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great self-command made him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world."

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[1]("New International Encyclopedia," Vol. 28, p. 357, by permission of Dodd, Mead & Co. Inc.).

[2](Irving-Peoples' Edition, Vol. V, pp. 357-358.)

CHAPTER LVIII

THE "ROBERT GILFILLAN"

Authorities and detail in the case of the Schooner, "Robert Gilfillan," captured and burned by the "Nashville," Privateer, 1861, may be found in "The National and Private Alabama Claims," by Chas C. Beaman Jr., Printed by W. H. Moore, Washington, D. C. 1871. . . . This names the "Nashville," and "Harvey Birch," a ship; "Robert Gilfillan," a schooner, amongst U. S. vessels captured. (Page 363).

"The case of the U. S. Tribunal of Arbitration to be convened at Geneva. Provisions of the Treaty, etc., between U. S. and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, concluded at Washington May 8, 1871. Washington, Government Printing Office 1872."

"The "Nashville" a large paddle-wheel steamer, formerly engaged on the New York and Charleston line, lightened to diminish her draught, armed with two guns and commanded by an officer who had been in the Navy of the U. S., ran out of Charleston on the night of the 26th. Oct., 1861. Coaled at St. George, Bermuda, 600 tons, "greatly in excess of amount required for return to Charleston"; on arrival at Southampton, Nov. 21, "having destroyed at sea the U. S. merchantship,'Harvey Birch', on the passage," here (Southampton), after refitting, she was given "150 tons of coal on Jan. 10th."

"Claims of U. S. against Great Britain, Washington, 1869."

Gov. Ord. to the Duke of New Castle, Nov. 2, 1861: "Reported that the 'Nashville' left Charleston on the 12th. ulto. with ex-senators Slidell and Mason, etc. . . . that she had $200,000 on board for purchase of material, etc." Page 575, "Nashville" "designated (by Capt. Patey) a pirate." Page 591, W. H. Seward Feb. 26, 1862, refers to the "Nashville" and other craft as "pirates," in letter to Chas. Francis Adams. Same, Vol. IV, page 466, names "Robert Gilfillan" Schooner, Smith, Master.

Appendix 28

CHAPTER LIV

Descent of Collaterals from HUGH HILLES

The Hilles-Linton connection

Arranged by seniority

Mahlon Linton (1) of Falls Meeting, Bucks Co., Pa., then of East Bethlehem Township, Washington Co., Pa.; born Feb. 6, 1776, *m.* Mar. 31, 1803, Ann Hilles, dau. of William Hilles and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles and granddaughter of Hugh Hilles and Ann (Evans) Hilles of Limerick, Gwynedd and Richland, Pa., Meetings. Mahlon Linton (1) *d.* April 30, 1831. Ann (Hilles) Linton *b.* Nov. 11, 1807, and *d.* June 6 (?) 12, 1838. For her ancestry, see pp. 151-153.

FOURTH GENERATION

(Children of Mahlon Linton (1) and Ann (Hilles) Linton).

(per Mrs. Wm. S. Stroud, 1926, Edwin Linton and Mrs. Chas. L. Linton, 1928.)

Sarah—surname Linton.
Born Aug. 8, 1804
Md. Nathan Cleaver, brother of John Cleaver, a double connection.

William Hilles,
Born April 30, 1806

Samuel,
Born June 23, 1809
Md., Dec. 20, 1838, Eliza Deem.
She *b.* Sept. 4, 1821.
She *d.* July 21, 1847.
Died, June 23, 1864.

Joseph,
Born, Jan. 28, 1813
Md. Oct. 10, 1843, Naomi Harry.
Died, Mar. 24, 1882.

Mary Ann,
Born, April 27, 1815
Md. Jesse Richards.

Isaiah,
Born, June 9, 1817.
Md. (1) Aug. 27, 1840, Victoria Dutton. She *d.* Oct. 12, 1844.
Md. (2) Mary A. Riley.
She *b.* Feb. 25, 1822, *d.* May 9, 1905.
Died, Mar. 23, 1893.

Caroline,
Born, Aug. 21, 1820. Died young.

Margaret,
Born, Sept. 21, 1825.
Md. Thomas Packer of S. E. Iowa.
Their descendants not traced; inquiries returned.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(Child of Nathan Cleaver and Sarah (Linton) Cleaver).

Martha—surname Cleaver,
Md. W. H. Mitchell. No issue.

(Children of Samuel Linton and Eliza (Deem) Linton (Per Mrs. Chas. L. Linton).

Ann Eliza—surname Linton,
Born, Mar. 8, 1840
Md., Mar. 10, 1859, Abel Knight
He *b.* Nov. 14, 1835
Died, April 12, 1898.

Charles Linneus,
Born, Aug. 1, 1841
Md. Feb. 7, 1870, Eliza Ellen Mathers.
She *b.* April 16, 1849.
Died, Dec. 12, 1909.

Eli Hilles,
Born, June 15, 1844
Md. Feb. 16, 1869 Josephine L. Dessery.
She *b.* Aug. 19, 1844
She *d.* Dec. 24, 1919.
Died, Nov. 28, 1907.

Hilles-Linton Connection—*Continued*

FIFTH GENERATION

(Continued)

(Children of Joseph Linton and Naomi (Harry) Linton; per Edwin Linton and others, 1928.

Mahlon (II)—surname Linton,
Born, Oct. 27, 1844
Md. Elizabeth Cleaver, dau. of Amos and he, son of John
Died, Jan. 13, 1916

Edwin, Professor of University of Penna., Biological Dept.
Born, Mar. 14, 1855
Md. Margaret McKnight Brownson; She *b.* Nov. 9, 1860.

Malinda,
Born, Aug. 6, 1846
Died, Jan. 29, 1862

(Children of Jesse Richards and Mary Ann (Linton) Richards)

Henry—surname Richards,

Austin,

Emma,
Md. ..... Freeman.

(Children of Isaiah and Victoria (Dutton) Linton). Per Robt. I. Linton, 1928.

Emma C.—surname Linton,
Born, Mar. 20, 1842.
Died. May 20, 1844.

Ellen V.,
Born, Sept. 23, 1844
Md. 1869, Thomas E. Galway
Died, Jan. 13, 1894.

(Children of Isaiah Linton and Mary A. (Riley) Linton).

William Hilles, Jr.—surname Linton
Born, Dec. 23, 1853
Md. Oct. 3, 1883, Clara A. Knapp
She *b.* Feb. 2, 1856.

Luther E.,
Born, July 20, 1857
Died, Sept. 15, 1868

Edith Ann,
Born, April 1, 1861
Md. Dec. 25, 1895, Arthur D. Knapp; he *d.* Feb. 29, 1928
Died, April 26, 1924. No issue.

SIXTH GENERATION

(Children of Abel Knight and Ann Eliza (Linton) Knight. (Per Mrs. Chas. L. Linton, Chicago).

Charles Linton—surname Knight
Born, May 5, 1860

Samuel Eli,
Born, April 13, 1863

William T. Sherman,
Born, Dec. 15, 1864
Died, May 13, 1918

Hilles J. Knight,
Born, Sept. 21, 1869

(Children of Edwin Linton and Margaret McKnight (Brownson) Linton).

Eleanor Acheson—surname Linton
Born, ...
Md. Dr. Eliot R. Clark, now Prof. of Anatomy, Univ. of Penna.

Edwin S.,
Born, May 8, 1893
Died, Nov. 14, 1917, in service, A. E. F. (medical) in France.

(Children of Charles Linneus Linton and Eliza Ellen (Mathers) Linton).

Linnie Eliza—surname Linton
Born, Nov. 3, 1870
Died, Aug. 18, 1887

Charles Arthur,
Born, Jan. 21, 1873
Died, Feb. 18, 1873

Lulu Deem,
Born, Feb. 7, 1875

Jestine Ann,
Born, Dec. 19, 1878
Md. June 5, 1907, Fred G. Soxman
He *b.* April 28, 1874.

Thomas Edwin of Palmerston, Pa.
Born, April 15, 1881
Md. Feb. 21, 1910, Florence Adele Levan
She *b.* Feb. 11, 1879.

William Mathers of Wichita, Kan.
Born, Nov. 12, 1886
Md. July 9, 1913, Verna Jane Rowe,
She *b.* Nov. 17, 1886

Hilles-Linton Connection—*Continued*

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Eli Hilles Linton and Josephine L. (Dessery) Linton).

Celia Corinne—surname Linton,
Born, Jan. 26, 1870
Died, Jan. 28, 1909

Estelle Lorene,
Born, Aug. 28, 1872
Md. Aug. 11, 1909, Burt James Simpson.
He *d.* May 27, 1870
Their descendants not traced. Inquiries returned.

(Children of Mahlon Linton (II) and Elizabeth (Cleaver) Linton

Laurena—surname Linton,
Born, ...
Md., Wm. S. Stroud, Charleroi, Pa.

Gertrude,
Born, ...
Md. Dr. J. A. Pennington.

Naomi,
Born, ...
Md., Dr. L. D. Sargent of Washington, Pa.

Edith Vail,
Born, ...
Md. Morris Taylor of Hamilton, Ohio
Died, Dec. 10, 1924.

(Children of Thomas E. Galway and Ellen V. (Linton) Galway).

Grace L.—surname Galway,
Born, Aug. 13, 1871
Md. Sept. 22, 1897, Charles J. Proudfit. No issue.

Alice C. Galway,
Born, Feb. 16, 1873
Md. Nov. 27, 1895, William H. Rodgers
(Children, Grace, Louise and two sons.)

Clyde H. Galway,
Born, ...
Died, ..., 1927.

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

(Child of William Hilles Linton and Clara A. (Knapp) Linton)

Robert I.—surname Linton, of Ravenna, O.
Born, Jan. 2, 1885
Md. Clara Nelle Lodwick. She *b.* Mar. 14, 1895.
(One child, Jane Delano, born May 20, 1927.)

SEVENTH GENERATION

(Children of Thomas Edwin Linton and Florence Adele (Levan) Linton.

Thomas—surname Linton,
Born, Jan. 9, 1911

Levan,
Born, Feb. 5, 1915

Ellanora,
Born, Oct. 20, 1918

(Children of William Mathers Linton and Verna Jane (Rowe) Linton.)

Charles Rowe—surname Linton,
Born, July 22, 1914

William Morris,
Born, Mar. 31, 1917

(Child of Dr. Wm. S. Stroud and Laurena (Linton) Stroud.)

William Linton—surname Stroud.

(Children of Dr. J. A. Pennington and Gertrude (Linton) Pennington).

J. A. Junior—surname Pennington,
Born, ...

Elizabeth,
Born, ...

Gertrude Ann,
Born, ...

(Children of Morris Taylor and Edith Vail (Linton) Taylor)

Elizabeth—surname Taylor,

Mary.

(Child of Dr. E. R. Clark and Eleanor Acheson (Linton) Clark).

Margaret Brownson—surname Clark
Born, Sept. 30, 1915.

CHAPTER LV

Appendix 38

Descent of Collaterals other than Linton from

HUGH HILLES

the "weaver" emigrant, from Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, who, before emigration, proved the Will of one James Wilson, in County Londonderry, July 29, 1747, and on April 16, 1748, was married, as "Hugh Ellis," to Ann Evans, the daughter of William Evans, of Limerick, Penna. Hugh Hilles died September 12, 1756, his Will, signed August 6, being recorded in Philadelphia County Records.

Arranged by seniority. Serial numbers used from "The Jackson Family."

See Appendix, p. 199, *for Hilles-Linton connection*

Hugh Hilles
Born in Ireland, 1715. (See p. 7)
Md. April 16, 1748, Ann Evans, dau. of Wm. Evans, of Limerick, Pa.
Died, Sept. 12, 1756.

SECOND GENERATION

(Children of Hugh and Ann (Evans) Hilles). "born in Bucks County."

Ann Hilles
Born, Nov. 1, 1749
Md. April 19, 1768, James Pugh, son of John Pugh of East Nantmeal, Pa. at New Providence, Philadelphia Co.
Died .....

Mary Hilles
Born Oct. 2, 1750
Md. (1) Nov. 19, 1772, Geo. Buchanan, (2) .... Baldwin, at Uwchlan, Pa.
Died .....

SECOND GENERATION
Continued

William Hilles
Born, Oct. 11, 1752
Md. April 24, 1776, Rebecca Pugh, dau. of Hugh and Mary (Jones) Pugh of Uwchlan, Pa.
Died .....
She, *b.* July 10, 1745; *d.* July 27, 1814.

David Hilles
Born, Sept. 11, 1755
Md. April 12, 1780, Dinah Milhous, dau. of Robert and Ann Milhous.
Died, April 1, 1820
She, *b.* Mar. 26, 1759; *d.* Mar. 1, 1825.

(Children of James and Ann (Hilles) Pugh.)

Not traced.

(Children of George and Mary (Hilles) Buchanan (1) (do .... Baldwin (2)

Not traced.

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†See pp. 151-4 this book, for other ancestral lines of Samuel Hilles, and pp. 34, 171, for ancestry of Margaret Hill Smith.

Note—S. E. H. does not present this as a complete list. The "collaterals" are now so widely scattered that such compilation has obvious difficulties.

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

THIRD GENERATION

(Children of William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles).

Hugh Hilles,
Born, Mar. 8, 1778
Md. (1), Mar. 12, 1801, Elizabeth Wilson
She *b.* Nov. 13, 1778
d. Feb. 1, 1840
Md. (2) June 27, 1843, Martha Grissell.
No issue.
Died, June 19, 1847

Mary Hilles,
Born, Mar. 31, 1780
Md., Jan. 1, 1818, Jos. D. Hall;
Died, 1858.

Ann Hilles,
Born, Nov. 11, 1781
Md., Mar. 31, 1803 at Westmoreland, Mahlon Linton, son of Joshua, son of Joshua.
He *d.* Mar. 23, 1848.

[1]Eli Hilles,
Born, July 20, 1783
Md., 1809, Martha Barker;
Died, at Wilmington June 18, 1863.

David Hilles,
Born, Dec. 13, 1785
Md., Jan. 31, 1811, at Westland, Hannah Dingee.

[1]Samuel Hilles,
Born, Nov. 20, 1788
Md., Oct. 31, 1821, Margaret Hill Smith, at Nantmeal, Chester Co., Pa.
Died, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 4, 1873.
She, *b*, Nov. 7, 1786;
d. Mar. 27, 1882.

(Children of David and Dinah (Milhous) Hilles) of W. Whiteland, Uwchlan Meeting.

1. Ann Lee—surname Hilles,
Born, July 9, 1781
Md., Sept. 24, 1806, at Downingtown, Enos Lee. No issue; both dec'd.
She *d.* May 6, 1862.

THIRD GENERATION
Continued

2. Robert,
Born, Dec. 23, 1782
Md., Mar. 14, 1805, Jane, dau. of Isaac and Mary Lee, at Exeter, Berks Co., Pa.
Died, Aug. 2, 1867,
She *d.* June 28, 1865,

3. Phebe,
Born, Sept. 26, 1784
Md., Mar. 23, 1808, William Kinsey
Died, May 8, 1868. No record.
Five children.

4. William,
Born, Nov. 26, 1786 per "Jackson Family," but others have it Dec. 21, 1786.
Md. May 4, 1814, Elizabeth Harper; both dec'd.
Died, Mar. 3, 1862.

5. Rachel,
Born, Jan. 18, 1789
Md., Oct. 12, 1825, Thos. Hicks at Londongrove,
Died, 1824/1825

6. Hannah,
Born, Nov. 1, 1790
Md., May 15/16, 1822, Issachar Mann at Londongrove,
Died, Aug. 22/24, 1858,

7. Jesse, of Londongrove,
Born, Dec. 26, 1792
Md., May 16, 1821, (1) Lydia Wilson, at Londongrove, who died, Oct., 1830.[2]
Md., (2) Mar. 22, 1832, Jane Hoopes, at New Garden, O. She No. 2319-0 of "Jackson Family," b. Nov. 3, 1805.
Died, Nov. 29, 1872,
She *d* Oct., 1835,

8. David,
Born, Dec. 16, 1794
Md., ...
Died, Sept. 16, 1823.

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[1]See separate chapters for descendants of Eli and Samuel Hilles.

[2]Lydia Wilson, 1st wife of Jesse Hilles (above), *d.* 1830, leaving four children: William, David, Mary A. and Jesse. Of these, Mary A. Hilles, *m.* her first-cousin,

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

THIRD GENERATION
Continued

9. Jonathan,
   Born, Dec. 16, 1794
   Died, July 9, 1795.

10. Lydia,
    Born, April 6, 1796,
    Md., May 11, 1848, Aaron Speakman, at Thos. Hicks', Londongrove. (No issue)

11. Nathan,
    Born, Aug. 29, 1799
    Md., Oct. 19, 1825, Sarah S. Coale, of W. Nottingham, dau., of Skipwith and Ann Coale,
    Died, Aug. 10, 1873.
    Residence, Barnesville, Belmont Co., O.

FOURTH GENERATION

(Children of Hugh and Elizabeth (Wilson) Hilles)
(per Records of Westland Meeting, Pa., p. 105, etc., and of E. H. Votaw, a grandson.)

Rebecca—surname Hilles,
Born, May 27, 1803
Md., ... Irey
Died, Aug. 11, 1881

Sarah,
Born, Mar. 26, 1806
Md., Oct. 30, 1828, Daniel Votaw
Died, July 24, 1882

Ann,
Born, April 26, 1808
Died, Nov. 9, 1850.

William,
Born, Feb. 27, 1810
Died, Nov. 8, 1882.

Rachel,
Born, Jan. 12, 1814
Died, July 18, 1888.

Mary,
Born, Nov. 24, 1816
Died, ...

FOURTH GENERATION
Continued

Martha,
Born, Dec. 5, 1820
Md., ... Hopkins
Died, Jan. 26, 1890.

Descendants of Martha Hopkins not traced; inquiries returned.

Descendants traced only on Votaw line.

(Child of Mary Hilles and Joseph D. Hall, he *b.* Oct. 17, 1787, son of Abner, deceased, and Lavinia.)

Joseph Hilles, surname Hall,
Born, April 22, 1822, removed to Illinois, 1844
Died, Dec. 11, 1891, per Family Bible.

(Children of David Hilles, son of William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles and Hannah (Dingee) Hilles

(Per Eli Hilles of Memphis, Mo.)
(Numerals are his.)

1. Charles,—surname Hilles,
   Born, Feb. 15, 1812
   Md. about 1862, Carrie Richardson,
   Died, Jan. 25, 1877.
   (No children.)

2. William,
   Born, Oct. 20, 1813
   Died, Sept. 5, 1863

3. Samuel,
   Born, Nov. 26, 1815
   Died, Jan. 7, 1819.

4. Edmund,
   Born, Nov. 24, 1817
   Md., Mary J. Woods, who died 1886
   Died, July 13, 1883, prob. in Cantril, Van Buren Co., Ia.
   (Five children living in 1891.)

Samuel Hilles, and had eleven children. (From "The Jackson Family," 1878, pp. 235, 311, 341.) Numerals used are from this book. The book says: "Items of this branch supplied by Phoebe Hilles, Kennett Square, Chester Co.") She now deceased.—S. E. H.

Note—May 26, 1810, a certificate was produced for Hugh Hilles, Elizabeth his wife and their children, as above, to New Garden, Ohio; (p. 246)

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

FOURTH GENERATION
Continued

5. Ann E.,
   Born, April 24, 1820
   Md., Mar. 10, 1844, Hugh W. Hughes, *b.* Dec. 3, 1812
   (Martha Hughes says both living, June 28, 1891.)
   Died, Jan. 16, 1898,
   He *d.* Mar. 17, 1897.
   (Five children)

6. Martha,
   Born, April 4, 1822
   Md., 1850, Thornton Langford,
   Died, April 28, 1851,
   (No children.)

7. Mary,
   Born, Aug. 23, 1823
   Md., 1850, John M. George,
   Died, Jan. 15, 1892,
   (One child living, Edmund H., *b.* 1851, who *m.* 1876, Blanche McIntyre; 4 children, Charles, Hilles, Katie and Ada.)

8. Eli (of California—a "forty-niner") and later of Memphis, Mo.
   Born, Mar. 18, 1826
   Died, Nov. 15, 1899, unmd., at Wilmington, Del.

9. David Pugh,
   Born, Dec. 19, 1828
   Md., 1850, Rebecca Thatcher
   Died, Jan. 2, 1910,
   (Three children.*)

FOURTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of (2) Robert Hilles and Jane (Lee) Hilles.)

Numerals are as used in "The Jackson Family."

12. Isaac—surname Hilles,
    Born, Feb. 16, 1806
    Md. (1) April 1, 1834, Elizabeth S. Davis
    She *d.* Mar. 23, 1847
    (Four children.)
    Md. (2) Mar. 27, 1859, Deborah W. Baily
    (Two children.)

13. Mary,
    Born, May 1, 1810
    Md. May 25, 1833, Charles Brosius
    He *d.* June 23, 1876
    (Seven children.)

14. David,
    Born, May 11, 1812
    Md. (1) Mar. 3, 1841, Sarah Lightfoot
    (Five children.)
    She *d.* Feb. 29, 1856.
    Md. (2) Aug. 22, 1872, Lydia W. Stephens

15. Enos,
    Born, Dec. 12, 1816
    Md. Nov. 6, 1839, Mary Ann Harris at Salem, O.
    (Five children.)

(From letter of Eli Hilles, of Memphis, Mo., to E. B. Hilles, of Wilmington, Del., Aug. 8, 1891.) Some data supplied by Miss Mary Hughes, of Fort Madison, Iowa.

"We came West in Spring of '43, Father (David Hilles) dying on the way at Pittsburg, April 12/'37. Mother (Hannah (Dingee) Hilles) had died June 2/'37" (at Westland.)

Note by G. M. Howland. "Uncle David lost his wife at Westland, Pa., and after that, decided to move West with all his family. They started and had only reached Pittsburg, when he was taken ill and died there; and thus his children, all left rather young, went ont to the place their father had chosen, and my father (Samuel Hilles of Wilmington) and Uncle (Eli) never knew how to address them and lost trace of them."*

Martha Hughes, daughter of Hugh W. Hughes and Ann E. (Hilles) Hughes, in writing G. M. H. June 28/'91, names children (five) of her parents. *She now deceased. Her sister, Mary, unmd., resides near Ft. Madison, Iowa, on the banks of the Mississippi.* See appropriate table.

*Westland, Pa. Meeting, Feb. 21, 1844, signed Certificates for William D., Eli and David Hilles to Salem, Iowa.

"These children of my dear Bro. Edmund all live in or near the Village of Cantril in Van Buren Co., Iowa."—E. H.

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

FOURTH GENERATION
Continued

16. William,
Born, Aug. 16, 1819
Md. (1) May 20, 1848, Rachel Barnaby
(She *d.* Apr. 4, 1849.)
(One child)
Md. (2) Jan. 1, 1852, Anna Wright
(Four children)

17. Ann,
Born, Oct. 29, 1821
Md. (1) Mar. 30, 1842, Silas Harris
He *d.* Oct. 15, 1853
(Three children.)
Md. (2) Jan. 18, 1862, Job Lamborn

18. Phebe,
Born, Mar. 26, 1808
Md. 1828, James Starr
(Eleven children.)
Died, Aug. 1850.

(Children of William Kinsey and (3) Phebe (Hilles) Kinsey.)
(Five children.)
(No record.)

(Children of (4) William Hilles and Elizabeth (Harper) Hilles)

19. Mary—surname Hilles,
Born, Feb. 26, 1815
Died, Mar. 2, 1815

20. Nathan, of Frankford,
Born, Feb. 1, 1816
Md. Nov. 23, 1844, Sarah Hayes Letchworth at 12th St. Mtg. House, Philada.
She *b.* Chester Co., Feb. 22, 1818

21. Samuel.
Born, July 6, 1817
Md. Mary A. Hilles, (first cousin)

22. Sarah,
Born, June 2, 1819
Died, Aug. 6, 1820

23. Dinah,
Born, Sept. 19, 1820
Md. Thomas Lippincott

FOURTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Thomas and (5) Rachel (Hilles) Hicks.)

24. Amy—surname Hicks, (A gifted and charming woman much admired by her cousin, Mary Agnes Hilles of Barnesville, O.)
Born, Mar. 13, 1828
Md. May 28, 1857, David Fell
Died near New London, Chester Co., Penna.
(Five children.)

(Child of Issachar and (6) Hannah (Hilles) Mann.)

25. Dinah H.—surname Mann,
Md. Nov. 10, 1853 Pennock Palmer
(Three children.)

["History of Chester Co." Gilbert Cope, 1869, p. 406, New Garden Mtg. records and W. S. H. of St. Moritz.]

(Children of (7) Jesse Hilles and Lydia (Wilson) Hilles, of Londongrove, Pa.

William E.—surname Hilles,
Born, Jan. 5, 1822

David,
Born, Oct. 2, 1823

Mary Ann,
Born, Oct. 25, 1825

Jesse, of Baltimore, Md.,
Born, Jan. 7, 1828
Md. 1865 (?) Mary Catherine Sadler
Died, 1914

(Children of (7) Jesse Hilles and Jane (Hoopes) Hilles of New Garden, O.

Phebe—surname Hilles,

Lydia,

Israel,

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

FOURTH GENERATION
Continued

[Per "The Jackson Family" and F. W. H. Numerals are those used in "The Jackson Family."]

(Children of (11) Nathan Hilles (of Londongrove, later of Barnesville, and Belmont Co. Ohio) and Sarah S. (Coale) Hilles [of W. Nottingham].)

26. Skipwith Coale—surname Hilles,
Born, Sept. 9, 1826
Md. (1) Aug. 2, 1849, Agnes N. Morton;
She *d.* May 5. 1852
(Two children.)
Md. (2) Nov. 23, 1858, Mary A. Hoge,
(Seven children.)

27. William,
Born, June 15, 1831
Md. May 8, 1856, Mary E. Davis
(Nine children.)

28. Robert, (Lieutenant),
Born, Dec. 18, 1833,
Wounded in Battle of the Wilderness, Va., and
Died, June 11, 1864

29. Samuel.
Born, June 10, 1836
Md. Sept. 20, 1864, Elizabeth M. Lee,
(Four children.)

30. Rachel Ann,
Born, Mar. 9, 1839
Md. Dec. 25, 1860, Walter Darrah,
He *d.* 1906
Died, Jan. 1926

31. John Pugh,
Born, Jan. 30, 1842
Died, Dec. 28, 1860, (aged 19)

32. George Elgar,
Born, Nov. 14, 1845
Md. Feb. 11, 1875, Ella Fred
Died, Feb. 22, 1923

33. David E.,
Born, April 3, 1849
Died, Sept. 19, 1850

FIFTH GENERATION

(Children of Jesse Hilles (of Baltimore) and Mary Catherine (Sadler) Hilles)

William S.—surname Hilles, (of Villa Guardalej, St. Moritz-Engadine, Suisse.)
Born, 1867

Jessie,
Born, 1871(?)
Md. Wilton Greenway of Baltimore

Caroline Boyd,
Born, 1876
Md. John R. Edie
Died at Marseilles, France, 1918

(Children of (12) Isaac Hilles and Elizabeth S. (Davis) Hilles.)

34. Jacob Davis, surname Hilles,
Born, Jan. 9, 1835
Md. (1) May 29, 1856, Lois M. Carver;
She *d.* Oct. 8, 1870
(Three children.)
Md. (2) April 25, 1872, Lucy A. Travis

35. Jeremiah,
Born, Nov. 28, 1835
Md. Nov. 5, 1868, Mary Harper
(Three children.)

36. Ruth L.,
Born, June 2, 1839
Md. (1) Oct. 29, 1857, George Glover;
He *d.* June 5, 1862
(One child.)
Md. (2) Oct. 21, 1869, Jesse Fast

37. James S.,
Born, Sept. 5, 1842
Died, June 28, 1866

(Children of (12) Isaac Hilles and Deborah W. (Bailey) Hilles

38. Annie Elizabeth, surname Hilles,
Born, Sept. 29, 1860

39. George W.,
Born, Feb. 10, 1863

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

FIFTH GENERATION. *Continued*

(Children of Charles Brosius and (13) Mary (Hilles) Brosius.)

40. Robert, surname Brosius,
Born, April 11, 1834
Md. (1) Mar. 4, 1857, Clara M. Saffell;
She *d.* Aug. 28, 1857
Md. (2) Aug. 23, 1869, Lizzie Collins
Died, Mar. 9, 1873

41. David L.,
Born, Sept. 28, 1836
Md. Dec. 15. 1862, Estella Lee
Died, Aug. 8, 1863

42. William Henry,
Born, Jan. 21, 1839
Md. Dec. 24, 1867, Barbara A. Glass
(Four children.)

43. Amos Preston,
Born, Sept. 8, 1842
Md. Dec. 31, 1863, Maggie Ward

44. Dalton Arvine,
Born, Dec. 27, 1844
Md. June 8, 1870, Jennie King
(Two children.)

45. Laura Jane,
Born, April 5, 1847
Md. (1) Mar. 3, 1864, Pleasant Thomas Oyster
He *d.* April 8, 1868
(Two children.)
Md. (2) Jan. 2, 1870, Jos. Edwards Jenkins
(Three children.)

46. Phebe Ann,
Born, Mar. 4, 1849
Died, Aug. 8, 1850

(Children of (14) David Hilles and Sarah (Lightfoot) Hilles.)

47. Rachel—surname Hilles,
Born, Jan. 16. 1842
Died, Mar. 14, 1843

48. Benjamin L.,
Born, Dec. 8, 1843
Md. Feb. 23, 1869, Elizabeth F. Moore
(One child.)

FIFTH GENERATION *Continued*

49. William,
Born, Sept. 14, 1847
Md. Mar. 10, 1875, Margaret G. Rich

50. Susan J.,
Born, June 15, 1849

51. Phebe A.,
Born, Aug. 7, 1852
Md. Dec. 28, 1870, Albert Atkinson
(Two children.)

(Children of (15) Enos Hilles and Mary (Harris) Hilles.)

52. Arthur T.—surname Hilles,
Born, Jan. 12, 1842
Md. Phebe Lilly, of Washington, Pa.
(Three children.)

53. Jane Mary,
Born, Jan. 21, 1844
Md. S. Johnson Grant, Stark Co., Ohio.
(One child.)

54. Howard,
Born, Oct. 15, 1845
Md. Harriet Hughes, Sharon, Mahaska Co., Iowa.

55. Charles H.,
Born, Aug. 3, 1848
Md. Martha J. Phillips, of Fayette Co., Pa.
(One child.)

56. Ella,
Born, Sept. 25, 1851
Md. Byron Doudes, Canton, Stark Co., Ohio.
(One child.)

(Child of (16) William Hilles and Rachel (Barnaby) Hilles.)

57. Rachel A.—surname Hilles,
Born, Mar. 12, 1849

(Children of (16) William Hilles and Anna (Wright) Hilles.)

58. Louisa Jane—surname Hilles,
Born, Oct. 21, 1853
Died, April 5, 1858

59. Mary Ann,
Born, Nov. 11, 1854

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

FIFTH GENERATION
Continued

60. J. Wright,
Born, Feb. 11, 1859

61. Julia Annetta,
Born, Sept. 6, 1861

(Children of Silas Harris and (17) Ann (Hilles) Harris.)

62. Phebe Jane—surname Harris,
Born, June 15, 1844
Md. Sept. 2, 1868, Addison M. Carr
(Two children.)

63. Mary Ellen,
Born, Feb. 29, 1848
Died, Aug. 8, 1850

64. Parker P.,
Born, June 23, 1853
Died, Mar. 19, 1858

(Children of James Starr and (18) Phebe (Hilles) Starr.)

65. Charles W.—surname Starr,
Born, Aug. 14, 1829
Died, 1831

66. Eleanor D.,
Born, Dec. 30, 1830
Md. William Rich
(Several children.)

67. Jane H.,
Born, May 11, 1833
Md. Henry Brosius
(Three children.)

68. Mary L.,
Born, Nov. 19, 1835
Md. S. K. Bover
(Three children.)

69. Nehemiah D.,
Born, Jan. 13, 1838
Md. Henrietta Hadley
(Four children.)

70. Robert H.,
Born, April 16, 1840
Md. Mary Catherine Smith
(Five children.)

71. Sarah P.,
Born, Mar. 15, 1842
Died in infancy

72. William H.,
Born, Aug. 18, 1843
Died, 1863

FIFTH GENERATION
Continued

73. Elizabeth,
Born, Mar. 13, 1846
Md. George W. Lewis

74. Edwin Albert,
Born, April 17, 1848, *unmd.*

75. Susan D.,
Born, Aug. 26, 1850
Died in infancy

(Children of (20) Nathan Hilles and Sarah Hayes (Letchworth) Hilles.) From "The Jackson Family," "The Baily Family," "The Smedley Family," and "The Sharpless Family," with additions per R. L. H.

Mary Hayes—surname Hilles,
Died young

William,
Died young

Robert Letchworth,
Died young

Albert Letchworth,
Born, July 18, 1850, at Frankford
Md. Oct. 8, 1874, Mary W. Smedley, dau. of Wm. W. Smedley

William Percy,
Born, ...
Md. Oct. 28, 1880, Carrie P. Kirk per R. W. H. and R. L. H.[1]
Died, Oct. 23, 1921, at Philadelphia

Edward Breintnall,
Born, ...
Died, ...

Elizabeth Letchworth,
Born, ...

(Children of David Fell and (24) Amy (Hicks) Fell.)

76. Hannah Mary—surname Fell
Born, Dec. 6, 1858

77. Rachel S.,
Born, May 1, 1862

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[1]Gilbert Cope in "The Smedley Family" in error says married Caroline P. Smedley

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

FIFTH GENERATION
Continued

78. Annie S.,
Born, Jan. 8, 1864

79. Thomas Hicks,
Born, Feb. 10, 1867

80. Herbert D.,
Born, Nov. 18, 1872

(Children of Pennock Palmer and (25) Dinah H. (Mann) Palmer.)

81. Caroline W.—surname Palmer
Born, Oct. 22, 1854

82. Albert H.,
Born, Aug. 27, 1858

83. Lydia Ann,
Born, Sept. 1, 1862

(Children of (26) Skipwith Coale Hilles and (1) Agnes N. (Morton) Hilles.)

84. John Morton—surname Hilles,
Born, Aug. 4, 1850
Died, Aug. 18, 1862

85. Mary Agnes,
Born, Jan. 18, 1852
Unmd. Res., Barnesville, O.
For thirty years, 1887-1917, matron of boys in State Home for Soldiers' Orphans, Davenport, Iowa.

(Children of (26) Skipwith Coale Hilles and (2) Mary A. (Hoge) Hilles)

86. Sarah Emma—surname Hilles,
Born, Oct. 1, 1859
Md. J. Edward Ward

87. Clara L.,
Born, Nov. 8, 1861
Md. Chas. John Bradfield

88. Annie Coale,
Born, Dec. 30, 1863
Unmd. Res. Barnesville.

89. Walter Hoge,
Born, April 11, 1868
Md. Alice Jane Robison

90. George Wilbur,
Born, Feb. 21, 1871
Md. Daisy Clark (according to F. W. H.)

FIFTH GENERATION
Continued

91. Charles Skipwith,
Born, Jan. 11, 1874
Unmd. Res. Barnesville.

..... Edmonia Mae,
Born, ...
Unmd. Res., Barnesville.

(Children of William (27) Hilles and Mary (Davis) Hilles (1).)

(No children by Eliza Davis, second wife.) (Per F. W. H. and M. A. H.)

Margaret—surname Hilles,
Born, ...
Md. John Dixon
(One child, Roy.)

Nora Belle,
Born, Dec. 30, 1861
Md. Milton Knight

Ida May,
Born, Aug. 25, 1871
Md. John Beltz

Edward,
Born, ...
Md. Jennie Keyes
(Five children: Ella *d.*; Guy; Edith; Lura; Paul)

Albert N.,
Born, Nov. 11, 1865
Md. Ida Mayberry
(Two children: Jessie and Dewey)

Norman William,
Born, July 7, 1874

Rachel,
Born, ...
Md. Wm. Jordan
(Two children: Thomas and William.)

Carrie,
Born, ...
Md. Chas. Welzer
(Four children: Martha *d*; Helen; Lillian; Margaret.)

Note—Those consulted as to above differ somewhat as to details, and S. E. H. offers it without guaranty.

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

FIFTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of (29) Samuel Hilles and Elizabeth M. (Lee) Hilles.) (Per M.A.H., F.W.H., W.R.H.)

Lee—surname Hilles,
Born, Dec. 23, 1865
Md. Rev. Thomas Anderson of West Alexander, Pa.

Charles Dewey, of New York City,
Born, June 23, 1867
Md. Dolly Whiley

William Nathan,
Born, June 16, 1871
Md. (1) Florence Martin
Md. (2) 1924, Gertrude Taylor, dau. of Robt. J. Taylor of Macon, Ga.

Anna Ferguson,
Born, Aug. 6, 1874

Mary Coale,
Born, ...
Md. Dr. K. W. Miller of Barnesville, O.

(Children of (32) George Elgar Hilles and Ella (Fred) Hilles.)—F.W.H.

Fred Waldo—surname Hilles,
Born, ...
Md. Lela E. Hill, dau. of John and Mary (Loper) Hill.

Howard C.,
Born, ...
Md. Velna Shannon

Henry C.,
Born, ...
Md. Clara Perry

Robert D.,
Born .....
Md. Zella Foerster

Georgianna,
Born, ...
Md. H. R. McCartney

(Children of Daniel Votaw and Sarah (Hilles) Votaw), per unpubd. data of E. H. Votaw.

Wilson Daniel—surname Votaw,
Born, Mar. 9, 1833
Died, Oct. 24, 1853

FIFTH GENERATION
Continued

Emaline Sarah,
Born, Sept. 28, 1834
Died, Oct. 12, 1853

Elihu Hilles,
Born, June 21, 1836
Md. Sept. 1, 1859, Harriet Adelaide Weber
She *d.* Aug. 21, 1927
Died, Mar. 4, 1902.

Mary Roselia,
Born, May 15, 1838
Died, about 1915

Elizabeth Ann,
Born Oct. 20, 1841
Died, Sept. 30, 1865

Susan Rebecca,
Born, Mar. 25, 1844
Died, Oct. 14, 1853

Martha Angelina,
Born, Jan. 29, 1847
Died, Oct. 22, 1853

(Children of Edmund Hilles and Mary J. (Woods) Hilles, living in 1891.)
(Per Eli Hilles)

1. Martha,—surname Hilles,
Born, July 17, 1851
Md., 1872, Wm. Meredith.
Died, April 24, 1919,
(One child, Hugh, *b.* June 28,1874

2. Francis A.,
Born, July 25, 1856.

3. Hugh Pugh,
Born, Oct. 25, 1858
Md., Feb. 1891, Harriet N. Warner.
Died, Jan. 27, 1902.

4. Jessie,
Born, Dec. 14, 1861
Died, Oct. 13, 1923.

5. Ann,
Born, Nov. 15, 1869
Md., Feb. 1890, Wm. McLane,
(One child, Hilles, *b.* Mar. 10, 1891, *d.* young.)

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

FIFTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Hugh W. Hughes and Ann (Hilles) Hughes.)

1. Mary,—surname Hughes,
   Born, Jan. 5, 1846,
   Unmd. Res., Fort Madison, Iowa

2. Martha,
   Born, Aug. 28, 1847
   Died, July 2, 1908, unmd.

3. Charles H. of West Superior; later of California.
   Born, June 14, 1851
   Md., Minnie E. Tuttle,
   Died, June 5, 1920.
   (One child, Allen Leslie, 9 yrs. old in 1891.)

4. Samuel Franklin,
   Born, Oct. 10, 1853
   Md., Jan. 24, 1893, Harriet E. Schurk.
   Died, Sept. 29, 1924
   She *d.* Feb. 7, 1864.
   (Five children.)

5. Ann E. (Jr.),
   Born, Jan. 18, 1860,
   Died, Feb. 28, 1923.

(Children of David Pugh Hilles and Rebecca (Thatcher) Hilles) (By same authority, Eli Hilles, of Memphis, Mo.) and Mary Hilles McCrary.)

1. Mary,—surname Hilles,
   Born, Dec. 5, 1851
   Md., Ira McCrary,
   Died, Dec. 5, 1926,
   (One child, Van, then 16 years old in 1891.)

2. Mark, of Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa
   Born, May 14, 1853
   Md., 1880, Addie Redd,
   Died, Sept. 21, 1916,
   (Three daughters, one son, David E., Julia, Bessie Fern and Mary.)

3. Elmer Ellsworth, Wapello Co., Iowa, and San Diego, California.
   Born, May 14, 1861
   Md., (1) Minnie Webber, no children.
   Md., (2) Ella Meredith.

SIXTH GENERATION

(Children of Elihu Hilles Votaw and Harriet Adelaide (Weber) Votaw)

Mary Theresa—surname Votaw,
Born, Aug. 18, 1861
Md. Aug. 22, 1888, Arthur W. Brett
Died, April 30, 1922

Clyde Weber,
Born, Feb. 6, 1864
Md. Nov. 26, 1892, Cora Whitmore

Martha Euchola,
Born, June 8, 1866
Md. Ora H. Porter. No issue.

Eldon Merriam,
Born, Oct. 16, 1868

Myrtle Enida,
Born, July 25, 1871
Md. Wm. F. Galbreath
Died, Dec. 28, 1874
(Two daughters, Deborah and Harriet.)

Harriet Lyravine,
Born, Dec. 28, 1874

Emaline Ruth,
Born, April 19, 1879
Md. Benj. Frank Talbot

(Child of Chas. H. Hughes and Minnie (Tuttle) Hughes)

Allen Leslie, surname Hughes,
Born, ...
Md., April 23, 1908, Dora Dean,
(One son, Clarence Hilles, *b.* July 30, 1918.)

(Children of Saml. F. Hughes and Harriet E. (Schurk) Hughes.)

1. Helen E.—surname Hughes,
   Born, Dec. 1895.

2. Margaret W.,
   Born, Mar. 24, 1897.

3. Ruth C.,
   Born, Sept. 21, 1898.

4. Charles F.,
   Born, Jan. 8, 1901.

5. Samuel F.,
   Born, May 16, 1903.

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of (34) Jacob D. Hilles and Lois M. (Carver) Hilles.)
(Per "The Jackson Family")

105. Lodennis D.—surname Hilles,
Born, Feb. 17, 1857

106. Flora Eva.
Born, Oct. 19, 1858

107. Clara Alice,
Born, Oct. 19, 1858
Died, Mar. 5, 1862

108. Lille A.,
Born, July 12, 1866

(Children of (35) Jeremiah Hilles and Mary (Harper) Hilles.)

109. Anna E.—surname Hilles.
Born, Aug. 17, 1869;
Died. Oct. 27, 1869

110. William Francis,
Born, Sept, 17, 1871;
Died, Oct. 15, 1871

111. Isaac Walter,
Born, June 24, 1874

(Child of George Glover and (36) Ruth L. (Hilles) Glover.)

112. Cedora—surname Glover,
Born, Nov. 29, 1858

(Children of (42) William Henry Brosius and Barbara A. (Glass) Brosius.)

113. Charles—surname Brosius,
Born, Nov. 29, 1868

114. Harvey D.,
Born Nov. 28, 1870;
Died, July 7, 1871

115. Selva,
Born, May 2, 1872

116. Grace,
Born, July 5, 1875

(Children of (44) Dalton A. Brosius and Jennie (King) Brosius.)

117. Ora—surname Brosius,
Born, April 27, 1871

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

118. Effie May,
Born, Sept. 5, 1873

(Children of Pleasant T. Oyster and (45) Laura Jane (Hilles) Oyster.)

119. Clara M.—surname Oyster,
Born, Jan. 10, 1865

120. Flora,
Born, Jan.22, 1867;
Died, Aug. 1, 1868

(Children of Joseph Edward Jenkius and (45) Laura J. (Hilles-Oyster) Jenkins.)

121. Albert—surname Jenkins,
Born, Jan. 30, 1871

122. Allise,
Born, Aug. 3, 1872

123. Oliver M.,
Born, Aug. 23, 1874

(Child of (48) Benjamin L. Hilles and Elizabeth F. (Moore) Hilles.)

124. Joseph M.—surname Hilles,
Born, June 13, 1870

(Children of Albert Atkinson and (51) Phebe A. (Hilles) Atkinson.)

125. Elizabeth—surname Atkinson,
Born, Mar. 17, 1872

126. Mary,
Born, June 7, 1874

(Children of (52) Arthur T. Hilles and Phebe (Lilly) Hilles.)

127. Frank E.—surname Hilles,
Born, June 13, 1868

128. Lillie M.,
Born, Dec. 9, 1870

129. Lizzie,
Born, Dec. 31, 1873

(Children of S. Johnson Grant and (53) Jane Mary (Hilles) Grant.)

130. Willis H.—surname Grant,
Born, Mar. 2, 1871

(Child of (55) Charles H. Hilles and Martha J. (Phillips) Hilles.)

131. Jennie—surname Hilles,
Born, Jan. 4, 1874

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

(Child of Byron J. Doudes and (56) Ella (Hilles) Doudes.)

132. Wilbur—surname Doudes,
Born, Mar. 31, 1871

(Children of Addison M. Carr and (62) Phebe Jane (Harris) Carr.)

133. Charles S.—surname Carr,
Born, June 12, 1869

134. Lizzie M.,
Born, June 13, 1870

(Children of Henry Brosius and (67) Jane H. (Starr) Brosius.)

135. Ella—surname Brosius,
Born, ...

136. William,
Born, ...

137. Charles,
Born, ...

(Children of S. K. Bover and (68) Mary L. (Starr) Bover.)

138. Emma—surname Bover,
Born, ...

139. Luella,
Born, ...

140. Annie,
Born, ...

(Children of (69) Nehemiah D. Starr and Henrietta (Hadley) Starr.)

141. Hattie—surname Starr,
Born, ...

142. Minnie,
Born, ...

143. James,
Born, ...

(Child of John Dixon and Margaret (Hilles) Dixon.)

Roy—surname Dixon,
Born, ...

(Children of Edward Hilles and Jennie (Keyes) Hilles.)

Ella—surname Hilles,
Born .....

Guy,
Born, ...

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

Edith,
Born, ...

Lura,
Born, ...

Paul,
Born, ...

(Children of Albert N. Hilles and Ida (Mayberry) Hilles.)

Jessie—surname Hilles,
Born, ...

Dewey,
Born, ...

(Children of Wm. Jordan and Rachel (Hilles) Jordan.)

Thomas—surname Jordan
Born, ...

William,
Born, ...

(Children of Chas. Welzer and Carrie (Hilles) Welzer.)

Martha—surname Welzer,
Born, ...
Died, ...

Helen,
Born, ...

Lillian,
Born, ...

Margaret,
Born, ...

(Children of Albert Letchworth Hilles and Mary W. (Smedley) Hilles.)

William Smedley—surname Hilles,
Born, July 23, 1875 at Frankford
Md. June 3, 1906, Louise Robertson, of Baltimore, Md.
Died, Mar. 27, 1925, at Philadelphia.

Robert Letchworth,
Born, Sept. 22, 1877, at Harrisburg
Md. Oct. 3, 1908, Margaretta Kendall of Cambridge, Mass.

Raymond Webster,
Born, April 23, 1879 at Frankford
Md. Oct. 20, 1906, Amanda Chase of Frankford

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

Albert Letchworth, Jr.,
Born, July 11, 1880 at Frankford
Md. Oct. 22, 1921, Edith Walter of Kennett Square, Pa.

Marian Smedley,
Born, Sept. 20, 1881 at Frankford

Franklin Smedley,
Born, Feb. 22, 1883, at Frankford

Elizabeth Webster,
Born, Aug. 6, 1885, at Frankford

Margaret Mary,
Born, Mar. 4, 1888, at Frankford
Md. Sept. 17, 1910, Comly B. Shoemaker, 2nd.
Died, Jan. 4, 1926, at Pottstown, Pa.

(Children of Howard C. Hilles and Velna (Shannon) Hilles)

Helen—surname Hilles,
Born, ...

Imogine,
Born, ...

(Child of Henry C. Hilles and Clara (Perry) Hilles.)

Leona—surname Hilles,
Born, ...

(Child of Robert D. Hilles and Zella (Foerster) Hilles.)

George—surname Hilles,
Born, ...

(Child of H. R. McCartney and Georgianna (Hilles) McCartney)

Sarah Ellen—surname McCartney,
Born, ...

(Children of J. Edward Ward and Sarah Emma (Hilles) Ward.)

William Hilles—surname Ward,
Born, ...
Md. Helene Hodges

Mary Edna,
Born, ...
Md. Dr. Ralph Hahn

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Chas. John Bradfield and Clara (Hilles) Bradfield.)

Annie—surname Bradfield,
Born, ...
Md. Harry Hughes

Emma,
Born, ...
Md. Charles Bratton

John,
Born, ...
Md. Madge Mann

(Children of Walter Hilles and Alice Jane (Robison) Hilles.)

Charles Harold—surname Hilles, res. Pittsburgh,)
Born, Feb. 23, 1896
Md. June 4, 1919, Sarah Kathryn Shurpnack

Walter Rupert, (res. Pittsburgh),
Born, Dec. 21, 1897
Md. Sept. 16, 1925, Pauline Ozelnik

John Robert,
Born, ...
Died in infancy

Kenneth Hoge, (res. Pittsburgh)
Born, May 26, 1906
Md. Feb. 21, 1928, Iona Rice

(Children of George Wilbur Hilles and Daisy (Clark) Hilles.)

Thomas—surname Hilles,
Born, ...

Clark,
Born, ...

George,
Born, ...

Elizabeth,
Born, ...

(Children of Rev. Thomas Anderson of West Alexander, Pa. and Lee (Hilles) Anderson.)

Elizabeth Helen—surname Anderson
Born, ...

Thomas A.,
Born, ...

Descent from Hugh Hilles other than Linton

SIXTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Charles Dewey Hilles and Dolly (Whiley) Hilles.)

Elizabeth—surname Hilles,
Born, ...
Md. George Stoddard Reynolds

Frederick Whiley,
Born, ...

Charles Dewey, Jr.,
Born, ...

(Children of William N. Hilles and Florence (Martin) Hilles.)

Eleanor—surname Hilles,
Born, 1906

Virginia Lee,
Born, 1908
Died, 1912

Florence M.,
Born, 1909

William M.,
Born, 1911

(Child of Dr. K. W. Miller and Mary C. (Hilles) Miller.)

Philip—surname Miller,
Born, ...

(Children of F. Waldo Hilles and Lela E. (Hill) Hilles.)

Ruth J.—surname Hilles,
Born, ...

Margaret Hill,
Born, ...

SEVENTH GENERATION

(Children of William Hilles Ward and Helene (Hodges) Ward.)

Shirley—surname Ward,
Born, ...

Clara,
Born, ...

(Children of Dr. Ralph Hahn and Mary Edna (Ward) Hahn.)

George—surname Hahn,
Born, ...

John,
Born, ...

James,
Born, ...

SEVENTH GENERATION
Continued

(Children of Harry Hughes and Annie (Bradfield) Hughes.)

Janet—surname Hughes,
Born, ...

Charles,
Born, ...

(Child of Charles Bratton and Emma (Bradfield) Bratton.)

Elinor—surname Bratton,
Born, ...

(Children of Arthur W. Brett and Mary Theresa (Votaw) Brett)

Robert Votaw—surname Brett,
Born, April 21, 1890
Md. Elsie Klotzenbucher.
(No issue.)

Eldon Fitch,
Born, Nov. 15, 1895
Died about 1899

Elihu Willis,
Born, Nov. 16, 1900
Md. Ada Jones.
(No issue.)

(Children of Clyde Weber Votaw and Cora (Whitmore) Votaw)

Claire,—surname Votaw,
Born, Dec. 4, 1894
Md. 1918, Eugene P. Fager

(Three children:
George, *b.* Dec. 2, 1920
Howard, *b.* Jan. 10, 1922
Joan, *b.* Sept. 1925 and *d.* at three weeks.

Miriam,
Born, Mar. 23, 1901, in Berlin.

(Child of Benj. Frank Talbot and Emaline Ruth (Votaw) Talbot.)

Richard Votaw,—surname Talbot,
Born, Nov. 26, 1914

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NOTE: Especially in the oldest records, there are so many variations in the spelling of the Hilles family name, that the reader is advised to consult data herein of such variants, if seeking further information. Very usually, however, the descendants of Hugh Hilles the emigrant, bearing the name, have used that spelling.

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Note: The name is so variously spelled: Hill, Hills, Hillis, Hilles, Helles, Hyll, Hylle, Hyllis and Hylls, in early time, that the reader is referred to the pages noted at beginning of "Hill".

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